



# ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING BOSTON 2016



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

*Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities*



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## INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES 2016 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Sheraton Boston Hotel  
39 Dalton Street ~ Boston, MA 02199

**AUGUST 22-24, 2016**  
Eastern Daylight Savings Time

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### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24

- 7:30 AM      **Breakfast** {provided}  
                    Back Bay Ballroom A, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor
- GENERAL SESSION\***  
Constitution Ballroom A/B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor
- 8:30 AM      **Call to Order** - Traci Marchand (NC) Commission Chair  
**Flag Presentation**  
**Roll Call** – Ashley Lippert, ICJ Executive Director
- 8:45 AM      **Opening Remarks** – Traci Marchand (NC) Commission Chair  
**Welcome Address** – Peter J. Forbes (MA) Commissioner
- Approval of Agenda**
- Approval of Minutes** – 2015 ABM (August 26, 2015)
- 9:30 AM      **Executive Committee Report**
- Traci Marchand (NC) Commission Chair
- Finance Committee Report**
- Avery Niles (GA) Committee Chair
- Compliance Committee Report**
- Michael Farmer (CA) Committee Chair
- Information Technology Committee Report**
- Traci Marchand (NC) Commission Chair

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24 - GENERAL SESSION CONTINUED**

**Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report  
Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report**

- Anne Connor (NV) Committees' Chair

10:30 AM Break

10:45 AM **Rules Committee Report**

- Julie Hawkins (MO) Committee Chair

**Legal Counsel Report**

- Richard L. Masters, Legal Counsel

**AAICPC / ICJ MOU Workgroup Report**

- Maria Genca (CT) Workgroup Co-Chair

**East Region Report**

- Maria Genca (CT) Representative

**Midwest Region Report**

- Nina Belli (OH) Representative

**South Region Report**

- Mia Pressley (SC) Representative

**West Region Report**

- Dale Dodd (NM) Representative

12:00 PM Lunch {on own}

1:30 PM **Reports (cont.)**

2:00 PM **Establishing and Utilizing the State Council: A Collaborative Panel Discussion**

3:30 PM Break

3:45 PM **Old Business / New Business / Election of Officers**

4:30 PM **Call to the Public**

4:40 PM **Adjourn**

4:45 PM **Newly Elected Officers and Region Representatives Meeting**  
Board Room, 3rd Floor

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\*This meeting is recorded.



**INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES  
2015 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

**August 26, 2015**

***General Session Minutes***

**The Madison Concourse Hotel – Madison, Wisconsin**

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**Call to Order**

The meeting was called to order by Chair Patrick J. Pendergast at 8:00 a.m. CDT. The Oakhill Correctional Institution Color Guard presented the flags. The attendees recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

**Roll Call**

A. Lippert, Executive Director, called the roll. Fifty-one of the fifty-two member states and territories were in attendance, establishing a quorum.

**Members:**

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Alabama              | Patrick J. Pendergast, Designee  |
| 2. Alaska               | Barbara Murray, Commissioner     |
| 3. Arizona              | John Crabtree, Designee          |
| 4. Arkansas             | Judy Miller, Designee            |
| 5. California           | Michael Farmer, Designee         |
| 6. Colorado             | Summer Foxworth, Commissioner    |
| 7. Connecticut          | Maria Genca, Designee            |
| 8. Delaware             | Damian Seymour, Designee         |
| 9. District of Columbia | Bruce Wright, Commissioner       |
| 10. Florida             | Agnes Denson, Commissioner       |
| 11. Georgia             | Avery Niles, Commissioner        |
| 12. Hawaii              | Linda Kiyotoki, Designee         |
| 13. Idaho               | Alicia Ehlers, Designee          |
| 14. Illinois            | Eva Moore, Designee              |
| 15. Indiana             | Jane Seigel, Commissioner        |
| 16. Iowa                | Patricia Barto, Designee         |
| 17. Kansas              | Jeff Cowger, Commissioner        |
| 18. Kentucky            | Karen King-Jones, Commissioner   |
| 19. Louisiana           | Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner |
| 20. Maine               | David Barrett, Commissioner      |
| 21. Maryland            | Sherry Jones, Commissioner       |
| 22. Massachusetts       | Rebecca Moore, Designee          |
| 23. Michigan            | Roy Yaple, Designee              |

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24. Minnesota	Rose Ann Bisch, Commissioner
25. Mississippi	Melonie Taylor-Gore, Designee
26. Missouri	Julie Hawkins, Commissioner
27. Montana	Cindy McKenzie, Commissioner
28. Nebraska	Jacey Nordmeyer, Commissioner
29. Nevada	Anne Connor, Commissioner
30. New Hampshire	<i>Not in attendance</i>
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	Phil Cox, Commissioner
39. Pennsylvania	Jason McCrea
40. Rhode Island	JoAnn Niksa, Designee
41. South Carolina	Mia Pressley, Commissioner
42. South Dakota	Nancy Allard, Commissioner
43. Tennessee	Cathlyn Samuel, Commissioner
44. Texas	Daryl Liedecke, Commissioner
45. Utah	Dawn Marie Rubio, Commissioner
46. Vermont	Gillie Hopkins, Designee
47. Virginia	Natalie Dalton, Commissioner
48. Virgin Islands	Patricia Welcome, Commissioner
49. Washington	Jeff Patnode, Commissioner
50. West Virginia	Michael Lacy, Commissioner
51. Wisconsin	Shelley Hagan, Commissioner
52. Wyoming	Gary Hartman, Commissioner

### **Ex-officios:**

1. American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) – Dee Bell
2. Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) – Bruce Rudberg
3. Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) – Paul Westerhaus
4. Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) – Tracy Hudrlík
5. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) – Diane Larson
6. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) – Judge Anthony Capizzi
7. National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) – Steven Jett
8. National Runaway Safeline (NRS) – Maureen Blaha
9. National Association for Crime Victims [Justice Solutions] - Trudy Gregorie

### **Compact Office Staff and Others in Attendance:**

1. District of Columbia Carla Fults (AAICPC)
2. District of Columbia Vivian Fulbright-Brock
3. District of Columbia Kathy Holiday-Crawford
4. District of Columbia Jefferson Regis
5. Florida Keisha Mackey
6. Georgia Phyllis Hall
7. Georgia Theodore Carter, Jr.

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8. Idaho	Jen Baer
9. Illinois	Tomiko Frierson
10. Indiana	Laura Hausladen
11. Kentucky	John Fitzpatrick
12. Kentucky	Amy Howell
13. Louisiana	Katina Johnson
14. Maryland	Yolanda Kennard
15. Mississippi	Maxine Baggett
16. Nebraska	Abbie Christian
17. New York	Kelly Palmateer
18. North Dakota	Lea Quam
19. Ohio	Andrew Janning
20. Oregon	Gloria Soja
21. South Dakota	Kathy Christenson
22. Utah	Jessica Eldredge
23. West Virginia	Randall Wagner
24. Wisconsin	Joy Swantz
25. Wisconsin	Shelley Weiss (MIC3)
26. Wyoming	Maureen Clifton

### Agenda

**A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the agenda. P. Cox (OR) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### Minutes

**M. Lacy (WV) made a motion to approve the October 29, 2014 Annual Business Meeting minutes. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### Opening Remarks

- Chair Pendergast welcomed the attendees to the 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.
- Chair Pendergast introduced Edward F. Wall, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections, who delivered an opening welcome.

### Welcome Address

Edward F. Wall, Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections welcomed attendees to Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Wall highlighted success stories of the Wisconsin Department of Corrections Grow Academy program and commended ICJ on its mission and progression to an electronic forms database system. Secretary Wall applauded ICJ for developing innovative methods of working with today's youth and making a difference in their lives by increasing their chances for success.

### Executive Committee Report by Patrick L. Pendergast (AL)

- Chair Pendergast reported the Commission's accomplishments over the year highlighting the items below:
  - Approved two Legal Advisory Opinions: (1) Approving 'placement' or 'supervision' and ICJ authority in cases where placement may violate court orders; and (2) ICJ authority to conduct records checks for another state on juveniles not subject to ICJ.

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- Approved becoming an affiliate member of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ).
  - Examined the RealID requirements and its potential effect on ICJ.
  - Assessed the affiliation with the Council of State Governments (CSG) and associated costs.
  - Initiated an annual Leadership Award.
  - Published the 2015 Annual Report.
- Chair Pendergast reported the following activities were conducted in accordance with the five goals set forth in the ICJ 2013-2015 Strategic Plan. The strategic plan will be revised and updated in the spring of 2016.
    1. *Enhanced compliance and enforcement*
      - Implemented the Performance Assessment program.
    2. *Minimized changes to the rules and increase their understanding*
      - The Rules Committee’s work to modify rules for consistency and clarity.
      - Recommended no further rule changes for two years.
    3. *Stabilize rules and forms, along with enhance features of JIDS*
      - The Technology Committee suspended significant changes to JIDS.
    4. *Enhance staff participation*
      - Continued to encourage participation of Compact staff at regional teleconference meetings.
      - Offered the Live Stream of Annual Business Meeting in 2014 and 2015.
      - Asked the full Commission to vote on the 2016 Annual Business Meeting site.
    5. *Enhance training and promote awareness of ICJ*
      - The Training Committee approved new software for self-paced rules and JIDS trainings.
- Chair Pendergast reported ex-officio participation during the past year as follows:
    - *Association of Administrators Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC)*
      - The Workgroup finalized a best practice guide, which is now posted to the websites of both organizations.
      - Presented at the AAICPC 2015 Annual Conference.
    - *American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)*
      - Presented at the 2015 winter and summer institutes.
    - *Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS)*
      - Continued resource sharing
      - Registered to attend their 2015 Annual Business Meeting.
    - *National Conference for Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)*
      - Presented at their 2015 Annual Conference and met with leadership to discuss collaborating to educate judges.
- Chair Pendergast presented the first ICJ Leadership Award to Anne Connor, Nevada Commissioner, for her outstanding leadership skills through exemplary service.
  - **D. Dodd (NM) made a motion to approve the Executive Committee Report as presented. A. Connor (NV) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

**Finance Committee Report by Phil Cox (OR)**

- Chair Cox reported the fiscal year 2015 budget finished under budget with \$178,000 going to the reserve fund. The Commission began contributing to the CSG approved long-term investment account in December of 2014; to date, the long-term investment account is averaging a 4.83 percent growth. ICJ contracts with the Council of State Governments (CSG) for the administration of financial and administrative functions. Executive Director Lippert renegotiated the CSG administrative fees resulting in a 35 percent reduction over the next two years.
- Chair Cox presented the proposed fiscal year 2017 budget comparing the similarities to fiscal year 2016 and clarified the increase and decrease in a few line items. One of the major line item increases was the 2016 Annual Business Meeting in Boston selected by the full Commission. To offset the increase, other line items were decreased for a total balanced budget and projected \$48,000 going to reserves.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Finance Committee Report as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**
- **A. Connor (NV) made a motion to approve the fiscal year 2017 budget as presented. S. Hagan (WI) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

**Compliance Committee Report by Michael Lacy (WV)**

- Chair Lacy recognized the members of the Compliance Committee and commended them on a job well done.
- Chair Lacy reported that one state was referred to the Compliance Committee for failing to fulfill their responsibilities under the Compact. The Executive Committee adopted a corrective action plan and the defaulting state successfully resolved the matter. Thus, the Executive Committee abated the \$25,000 fine assessed against the state.
- The Compliance Committee implemented the Performance Policy and Standards adopted by the Executive Committee. States were evaluated on six standards finding only Quarterly Progress Reports sub-standard for most of the states. The Compliance Committee will convene this fall to evaluate the assessments and make recommendations for 2016.
- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion to approve the Compliance Committee Report as presented. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

**Information Technology Committee Report by Shelley Hagan (WI)**

- Chair Hagan recognized the members of the Information Technology Committee and expressed her gratitude for their contributions throughout the year.
- Chair Hagan reported the following forms were modified for improvement in conjunction with oversight from the Executive and Rules Committees:
  - Form IA/VI
  - Form X
  - Juvenile Rights Form
  - Final Travel Plan
- The online and on-demand JIDS trainings were well attended throughout the year and users continue to receive technical assistance through the JIDS helpdesk. Chair Hagan commended Jenny Adkins at the national office for her responsive assistance.
- The Information Technology Committee held preliminary discussions for *JIDS 2.0* due to the limitations with a forms database system. The national office met with the developer

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of NEICE, a case management system being developed and piloted for ICPC, regarding the possibility of affiliate partners linking to the system.

- Chair Hagan highlighted the numerous resources available on the Commission's website and encouraged Commission members to share their suggestions for enhancing JIDS. Next year, the Information Technology Committee will address the JIDS' impact of the 2015 rule proposals.
- **M. Pressley (SC) made a motion to approve the Information Technology Committee Report as presented. M. Taylor-Gore (MS) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### **Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report by Traci Marchand (NC)**

- Chair Marchand recognized the members of the Training Committee and acknowledged all the trainers with a small token of appreciation. A total of 2,153 persons completed one or more types of trainings throughout the year. The Training Committee met on ten occasions and took the following actions:
  - updated training curriculums and resources to reflect the 2014 rule amendments
  - developed a toolkit for Judges
  - developed a new practitioner led Compact Office training format dividing the rules training into two sections: supervision and returns
  - approved a Best Practice: Responding to Human Trafficking Victims within ICJ
  - approved the 2015 Annual Business Meeting training topics
  - approved the purchase of a new self-paced training software (Storyline Articulate)
- Chair Marchand recognized the members of the newly established sub-committee, the Human Trafficking Work Group chaired by Anne Connor (NV). The Human Trafficking Work Group gathered and provided pertinent resources. In 2016, the Work Group plans to develop a human trafficking matrix to assist states with this special population.
- ICJ attended and/or presented at six conferences:
  1. Association of Administrators for the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC)
  2. American Probation and Parole Association Winter Institute (APPA)
  3. American Probation and Parole Summer Institute (APPA)
  4. Georgia Judicial Conference
  5. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ)
  6. Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision Annual Business Meeting (ICAOS)
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report as presented. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### **Legal Report by Rick Masters, Legal Counsel**

- R. Masters referenced the Legal Report in the Docket Book and reported that the Legal Advisory Opinion #02-2015: Signatures on the IA/VI Form was approved by the Executive Committee on August 24, 2015.
- R. Masters updated on the current communications with the Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) regarding the Reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 2015. The legislation as currently drafted excludes ICJ's exemption to hold runaways in detention. R. Masters credited the efforts of Ex-officios Trudy Gregorie and the

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NCJFCJ for revitalizing discussions with CJJ to restore the exemption into the legislation. The Commission will be updated on the final decision next month.

- **P. Cox (OR) made a motion to approve the Legal Counsel Report as presented. R. Bisch (MN) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### **Rules Committee by Rose Ann Bisch (MN)**

- Chair Bisch acknowledged all the Rules Committee and Ex-officio members from the four regions who have worked on the rule proposals over the past two years. All fifty proposals are presented with an effective date of February 1, 2016 to allow time for the updating of rules, related training materials and resources, and modifications to JIDS.
- R. Masters updated that there were 50 voting delegates in attendance establishing the simple majority vote to be 26 and the two-thirds majority vote to be 33.
- Chair Bisch presented the rule proposals providing a brief synopsis on each. The discussion and decisions for adoption were made as follows:

### **SECTION 100 Definitions**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Demanding State* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Demanding State* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Detainer* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Detainer* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Detention Order* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Detention Order* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Emancipation* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Emancipation* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Liedecke (TX) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Escapee* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Escapee* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Taylor-Gore (MS) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.**

#### **1-101: Definitions *Good Faith Effort* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Good Faith Effort* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 4 vote.**

**1-101: Definitions *Guardian ad Litem* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Guardian ad Litem* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 4 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Holding State* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Holding State* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Home Evaluation/Investigation* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Home Evaluation/Investigation* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Home State* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Home State* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Cox (OR) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Juvenile* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Juvenile* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 4 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Legal Custodian* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Legal Custodian* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Legal Guardian* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Legal Guardian* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Legal Jurisdiction* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Legal Jurisdiction* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Non-Compacting State* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Non-Compacting State* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Pressley (SC) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Peace Officer* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Peace Officer* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Pick up Order* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Pick up Order* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Taylor-Gore (MS) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Private Provider* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Private Provider* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Residence* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Residence* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Nordmeyer (NE) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Rule* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Rule* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Runaway* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Runaway* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 36 - 14 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Status Offense* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed deletion of Rule 1-101: Definitions *Status Offense* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. N. Dalton (VA). The motion passed by a 42 - 8 vote.

**1-101: Definitions *Travel Permit* submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 1-101: Definitions *Travel Permit* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Hagan (WI) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

**SECTION 200 General Provisions**

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

- R. Bisch (MN) 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. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 42 - 8 vote.

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

- R. Bisch (MN) 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. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

**SECTION 400 Transfer of Supervision**

**4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. R. Hendryx (OK) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

**4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision submitted by the South Region**

- P. Cox (OR) opposed the amendment to Rule 4-101 and voiced concern to determining eligibility prior to adjudication for an act of delinquency.
- S. Hagan (WI) opposed the amendment to Rule 4-101; however, supported the proposed concept to provide Courts requesting information pre-adjudication and recommended the concept be forwarded to the Rules Committee for future consideration.
- D. Liedecke (TX) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 4-101: Eligibility Requirements for the Transfer of Supervision submitted by the South Region and not recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion *failed* by a 13 - 37 vote.

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

- R. Bisch (MN) 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. N. Dalton (VA) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

**4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals submitted by the South Region**

- Rules Committee Chair Bisch referenced the Legal Advisory Opinion #02-2015: Signatures on the IA/VI Form approved by the Executive Committee on August 24, 2015 and commented to the possibility of a conflict between the rule proposal and advisory opinion.
- Chair Pendergast opened the floor for a motion. The proposal died for lack of a motion.

**4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) 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 and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Cox (OR) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

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

- R. Bisch (MN) 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 and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a 43 - 7 vote.

**SECTION 500 Supervision**

**5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.

**5-102: Absconder under ICJ Supervision submitted by the West Region**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption as presented the proposed amendment to Rule 5-102: Absconder under ICJ Supervision submitted by the West Region and recommended by the Rules Committee. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

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

- S. Hagan (WI) questioned the deletion of the language in paragraph 1. Rules Committee Chair Bisch clarified the time frame language was moved to the new paragraph 4 of the proposed rule and modified to *five (5) business days*.

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- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption as presented the proposed amendment to Rule 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed Placement and Retaking submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a 43 - 7 vote.**

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

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption as presented the proposed amendment to Rule 5-104: Closure of Cases submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Dodd (NM) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.**

### **(new rule) 5-105: Probable Cause Hearing submitted by the Rules Committee**

- Rules Committee Chair Bisch commented that states have vetted concerns to a probable cause rule during the rules training session and in the region meetings.
- G. Hopkins (VT) commented that the fiscal impact to implement the new rule would be minimal, particularly to the smaller states. The process would be similar to that of the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision and noted that the Deputy Compact Administrators may act as the hearing officer.
- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption as presented the proposed new Rule 5-105: Probable Cause Hearing submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Seigel (IN) seconded. The motion *failed* by a 16 - 34 vote.**

## **SECTION 600 Returns**

### **6-101: Release of Runaways to Parent or Legal Guardian submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 6-101: Release of Runaways to Parent or Legal Guardian submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Nordmeyer (NE) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 2 vote.**

### **6-102: Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 6-102: Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Ottati (NY) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 3 vote.**

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

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Non-Delinquent Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Hawkins (MO) seconded. The motion passed by a 46 - 4 vote.**

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

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder**

## DRAFT

or Accused Delinquent submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. D. Liedecke (TX) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.

### **(new rule) 6-105: Return of Juveniles when Abuse or Neglect is Reported submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption as presented the proposed *new Rule 6-105: Return of Juveniles when Abuse or Neglect is Reported* submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 44 - 6 vote.

## **SECTION 700 Additional Requirements**

### **7-101: Financial Responsibility submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) 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. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

### **7-102: Public Safety submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 7-102: Public Safety submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Bridgewater (LA) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 1 vote.

### **7-104: Warrants submitted by the Rules Committee**

- S. Jones (MD) noted that the Maryland Compact office would have difficulty accessing copies of warrants. D. Dodd (MN) spoke in favor of the proposal and commented that the rule strengthens the ability for ICJ to obtain copies of warrants.
- P. Cox (OR) spoke in favor of the proposal; however, commented that the Commission voted earlier to delete the term *detainer* and term is included in the proposal. R. Masters advised that *detainer* is a commonly understood term. The term as used in the rule is not unique to ICJ and therefore not necessary to define.
- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 7-104: Warrants submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. A. Niles (GA) seconded. The motion passed by a 47 - 4 vote.

### **7-105: Custodial Detention submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 7-105: Custodial Detention submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. P. Cox (OR) seconded. The motion passed by a 48 - 2 vote.

### **7-106: Transportation submitted by the Rules Committee**

- R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 7-104: Warrants submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. J. Nordmeyer (NE) seconded.
  - M. Farmer (CA) suggested voting on paragraph 6 separate of the other changes commenting that the return of a non-delinquent runaway is

## DRAFT

sometimes out of the control of the ICJ Compact office and may conflict with Rule 7-102.

- P. Welcome (VI) questioned the intent of the language with the use of the conjunction “or”. R. Bisch (MN) clarified that the intent is to consider other options before using commercial ground transportation and if ground transportation is used, the juvenile is accompanied by an adult. R. Masters advised that the conjunction “or” makes it an alternative and supported the Rules Committee Chair’s interpretation.
- J. Siegel (IN) made a motion to divide the question. M. Lacy (WV) noted there to be an active motion on the floor to vote the proposal up or down. R. Masters, Legal Counsel, concurred.
- M. Pressley (SC) made a motion to call to the question. Chair Pendergast called for the vote.
- **The motion passed by a 30 - 19 vote.**

### **7-107: Airport Supervision submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 7-107: Airport Supervision submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 49 - 0 vote.**

## **SECTION 800 Travel Permits**

### **8-101: Travel Permits submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) 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. M. Lacy (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a 40 - 9 vote.**

## **SECTION 900 Dispute Resolution**

### **9-101: Enforcement Actions Against a Defaulting State submitted by the Rules Committee**

- **R. Bisch (MN) made a motion to approve for adoption the proposed amendment as presented to Rule 9-101: Enforcement Actions Against a Defaulting State submitted and recommended by the Rules Committee. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a 50 - 0 vote.**
- Rules Committee Chair Bisch thanked the Commission for their review and comments to the proposals; to Rick Masters for his legal guidance, and to the ICJ National Office for their administrative coordination of the proposals over the past two years.

## **East Region by Patricia Welcome (VI)**

- Representative Welcome listed the East Region states and reported their active and robust participation during four region meetings throughout the year. Meeting discussions included state council activities, personnel updates and the performance standards evaluations. Pennsylvania is in the process of appointing a Commissioner. New Jersey passed legislation to fine tune its juvenile statutes. Massachusetts will host the 2016 Annual Business Meeting in Boston.

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- Representative Welcome thanked each of the East Region States for the opportunity to serve as their representative, for their time and commitment to ICJ, and to the ICJ National Office for facilitating the meetings.
- **P. Welcome (VI) made a motion to approve the East Region Report as presented. J. Niksa (RI) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### Midwest Region by Nina Belli (OH)

- Representative Belli thanked and acknowledged the hosting State Wisconsin, the national office, officers, committee members, and the members of Midwest Region for their work and dedication throughout the year leading to the 2015 Annual Business Meeting.
- Representative Belli reported that the Midwest Region met three times. Discussions included personnel updates, state council activities and trainings. Additionally, states are working to address the issue of human trafficking.
- The Midwest Region submitted a rule proposal to better define what constitutes a failed placement. The Rules Committee merged the Midwest Region, West Region, and Rules Committee proposals into one proposal, which the Commission approved earlier in the meeting.
- **D. Dodd (NM) made a motion to approve the Midwest Region Report as presented. R. Hendryx (OK) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### South Region by Mia Pressley (SC)

- Representative Pressley acknowledged the South Region States and reported three regional meetings held during the year. Meeting discussions included state council, trainings, and personnel updates. The South Region requested a legal advisory opinion on records checks and submitted two rule proposals to the Rules Committee. The South Region will meet in November with regional goals to strengthen cohesiveness; to serve on standing committees; and to provide input for future rule proposals.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to accept the South Region Report as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### West Region by Dale Dodd (NM)

- Representative Dodd reported the West Region held four meetings and noted that the thirteen states span over four time zones. The West Region formed a sub group chaired by Anne Connor (NV). The results were eleven rule proposals being submitted to the Rules Committee. Rules Committee Chair Bisch worked with the West Region to incorporate the concept into ten of the Rules Committee's proposals. Hawaii requested an airline matrix. The ICJ National Office collected the information from member states and prepared the matrix, which is now posted on the website.
- Representative Dodd acknowledged and thanked the assistance provided over the year by Anne Connor, West Region Sub-Group Chair and Human Trafficking Chair; Rick Masters, Legal Counsel, Rose Ann Bisch, Rules Committee Chair, and the ICJ National Office.
- **D. Liedecke (TX) made a motion to approve the West Region Report as presented. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group by Rose Ann Bisch (MN)

- Co-Chair Bisch expressed her gratitude to serve as the ICJ Co-Chair on the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group.

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- Co-Chair Bisch acknowledged the seven voting members of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ) and Ex-officio member Bruce Rudberg, Co-Chair for the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC).
- Co-Chair Bisch presented a Best Practice Guide that is an accumulation of the eight case scenarios developed by the Work Group and will serve as a resource to both agencies.
- Co-Chair Bisch presented the recommendation of the work group to continue meeting quarterly to develop a question and answer section to the guide, serve as a resource, and develop training materials.
- **M. Lacy (WV) made a motion to approve the AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group Report as presented. N. Belli (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

### Old Business

- S. Hagan (WI) clarified the Information Technology Committee Report as presented earlier in the meeting that the national office reached out to the developer of NEICE to discuss the case management system being developed and piloted for ICPC.
- S. Jones (MD) commented that there are times when a telephone conversation is necessary to follow-up on information transferred electronically, particularly in cases involving a sex offender or human trafficking victim.

### New Business

- S. Foxworth (CO) and J. Hawkins (MO) recommended that beginning in 2017, the Executive Committee no longer approve calendaring the Annual Business Meetings in August.

### 2016 Annual Business Meeting

- Chair Pendergast announced the ICJ 2016 Annual Business Meeting is August 22-24, 2016 in Boston, Massachusetts.

### Recognition

- Chair Pendergast expressed his gratitude to each of the 2015 ICJ Officers and Committee Chairs for their contributions and leadership throughout the year:
  - Anne Connor – Vice-Chair & Human Trafficking Work Group Chair
  - Phil Cox – Treasurer & Finance Committee Chair
  - Mike Lacy – Compliance Committee Chair
  - Shelley Hagan – Information and Technology Committee Chair
  - Traci Marchand – Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Chair
  - Rose Ann Bisch – Rules Committee Chair & AAICPC/ICJ Workgroup Co-Chair
- Chair Pendergast announced the Staff Recognition to the following individuals who were nominated by their peers for going above and beyond the general call of duty and asked those in attendance to stand:
  - Jessica Eldredge, Designee and Deputy Compact Administrator, Utah
  - Anthony Ellis, Deputy Compact Administrator, Kansas
  - Michael Farmer, Designee and Deputy Compact Administrator, California
  - Carol Gillespie, Designee and Deputy Compact Administrator, Oregon
  - Wendi Hamilton, Field Staff, Oregon
  - Jovay Jackson, Compact Office Staff, Arizona

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- Dean Natwick, Field Staff, North Dakota
- Chair Pendergast recognized the ICJ National Office Staff Jenny Adkins, Morgan Wolford, Emma Goode, Richard Masters, Legal Counsel, and Ashley Lippert, Executive Director.
- Vice Chair Connor recognized Patrick Pendergast for his leadership, dedication, and commitment to ICJ as the Commission Chair for a second term.

### **2016 Officer Elections**

- Chair Pendergast turned the floor over to Mia Pressley (SC), South Region Representative, to lead the 2016 Officers Election.

#### **Treasurer -**

- Representative Pressley presented Avery Niles (GA) and Jeff Cowger (KS) as nominees for Treasurer and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none.
- Representative Pressley closed the nominations by acclamation.
  - Avery Niles (GA) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
  - Jeff Cowger (KS) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission
- The Commission voted privately by electronic ballot. Representative Pressley announced the Commission elected Jeff Cowger (KS) as Treasurer.

#### **Vice Chair -**

- Representative Pressley presented Mike Lacy (WV) as a nominee for Vice Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. L. Kiyotoki (HI) nominated Mike Farmer (CA) for Vice Chair. G. Hopkins (VT) nominated Anne Connor (NV) for Vice Chair.
- Representative Pressley closed nominations by acclamation.
  - A. Connor (NV) declined the nomination.
  - Mike Lacy (WV) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
  - Mike Farmer (CA) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- The Commission voted privately by electronic ballot. Representative Pressley announced the Commission elected Mike Lacy (WV) as Vice Chair.

#### **Chair -**

- Representative Pressley presented Dale Dodd (NM) and Traci Marchand (NC) as nominees for Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none.
- Representative Pressley closed nominations by acclamation.
  - D. Dodd (NM) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
  - T. Marchand (NC) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- The Commission voted privately by electronic ballot. Representative Pressley announced the Commission elected Traci Marchand (NC) as Chair.

### **Oath of Office**

Judge Anthony Capizzi, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) Ex-officio, delivered the oath of office to the elected 2016 Commission Officers:

Chair: Traci Marchand (NC)  
Vice Chair: Mike Lacy (WV)  
Treasurer: Jeff Cowger (KS)

**DRAFT**

**New Officers and 2015 Executive Committee Meeting**

Past-Chair Pendergast requested that all 2015 Executive Committee members and the newly elected 2016 officers meet briefly at the close the general session meeting.

**Public Comments**

Past-Chair Pendergast opened the floor for any public comments. There were none.

**Adjourn**

**Chair Marchand adjourned the meeting by acclamation at 1:45 p.m. EDT.**

DRAFT



# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Traci Marchand, Executive Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of North Carolina**

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It's been an honor to serve as the Commission's Chair this year. Working with the Officers, Committee Chairs, Regional Representatives, and all State Commissioners and Designees, has deepened my commitment to this distinguished organization.

This fiscal year, we refined our rules, secured our long-term financial future and began analyzing our accountability to protecting public safety. The Commission remained committed to improving the operation and services of the compact. We renegotiated major contracts, which resulted in significant cost savings. This included reaching an agreement for a long-term hosting and maintenance contract with InStream for the Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS), reassessing our relationship with the Council of State Governments, and procuring a new vendor for our online training system.

The Commission implemented its first year of performance measurement assessments, I received both positive and constructive feedback from states regarding the assessments. In the upcoming year, the Compliance Committee will continue to find solutions for identified deficiencies by not only conducting a follow up assessment, but by providing guidance and assistance so states may improve and do better. The Technology Committee, with assistance from the ICJ National Office, renegotiated the JIDS contract, implemented a major release due to Rule changes and upgraded our helpdesk software. The Training Committee continued to provide Rules and JIDS trainings, in addition to approving 67 Technical and Training Assistance Requests, a more than 60% increase from last year. Previously established work groups, tasked to look at human trafficking and the overlap of ICJ and ICPC, continued their work this year to ensure the population of juveniles we serve are receiving proper services and states understand their role when handling these cases.

I am pleased to share the final report of the strategic planning conducted by the Executive Committee earlier this year. You will see from its results that the Commission has made great strides in just a few short years. Looking to the future, there is still work to be done and I am anxious for the Commission to realize the goals set forth in the coming years. This record of accomplishment,

success and continual progress is only possible because of the dedication and hard work of all the professionals involved with ICJ. Thank you for your support of our collective work, whether in the form of volunteered time on Committees or sharing your talents and expertise.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Traci Marchand*

Traci Marchand  
Chair, ICJ Executive Committee



# FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Avery Niles, Finance Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of Georgia**

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The Commission continues to maintain a strong financial base for its operations. With the assistance of the National Office, the Finance Committee provided ongoing oversight of the budget. Maintaining funding for the various programs that are important to the Commission presents challenges to the budget. Since 2014, the Commission contributes monthly to a long-term investment portfolio that generates an increased rate of return on the Commission's funds. The current balance in the long-term investment portfolio is \$659,900, an average 2.58 percent gain for fiscal year 2016.

The Commission maintains a healthy reserve fund of \$1,683,100 and finished fiscal year 2016 nine percent under budget. Because of its responsible spending practices, the Commission has not needed to increase membership dues since it established in 2008.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Avery Niles*

Avery Niles  
Chair, ICJ Finance Committee



# COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016

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**To:** Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles  
**From:** Michael Farmer, Compliance Committee Chair  
Designee, State of California

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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 enforcement procedures for the Commission's consideration. The Committee is pleased to report that the Executive Director was able to resolve all complaints and compliance issues in accordance with the Guidelines for Compliance Issues Policy (03-2009).

No issues were referred to the committee this year. The committee did evaluate the three compliance policies developed in 2009 to determine if any updates were needed. The committee did not recommend any substantive changes.

The Compliance Committee also spent a good amount of time reviewing the performance measurement standards and outcomes from the 2015 review. As a result, the committee made recommendations for the 2016 and 2017 performance measurement assessments. In 2016, Commission members cleaned up their JIDS users in accordance with the JIDS Privacy Policy and User Agreement. The 2017 assessment will evaluate states on five standards, as follows:

1. Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals
  - (b) With regard to state committed parole cases, Sending States shall ensure referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile's arrival.
2. Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals
  - (d) 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.
3. Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals

(g) For all cases falling under Rule 4-102, Receiving States shall forward the home evaluation within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of the referral.

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

(b) 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 ten (10) business days of issuing a Travel Permit for that juvenile.

5. Rule 5-102: Absconder Under ICJ Supervision

(a) 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.

### JIDS STANDARDS

1. Privacy Policy 5.0 – Expectations Regarding Information Gathered and Shared

(a)(10) Allow only authorized users to access the information in JIDS and only for purposes related to the performance of their official duties

2. Privacy Policy 21.0 – Review of Information Regarding Retention

(a) Information will be reviewed periodically for purging.

Additionally, the Compliance Committee developed a compliance matrix outlining the fines and fees that could be imposed upon state if found in default of the Compact or its rules. The committee made a recommendation for approval to the Executive Committee, which was not accepted and thus the matrix did not get approved.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Michael Farmer*

Michael Farmer  
Chair, ICJ Compliance Committee



# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Lea Quam, Information Technology Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of North Dakota**

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## **JIDS**

The JIDS enhancements release launched February 1, 2016 for the rule amendments approved at the 2015 Annual Business Meeting. In response to the 2015 Performance Measurement Assessment results, the committee published a new custom report to help states manage their Quarterly Progress Reports.

Throughout the year, the committee considered enhancement requests submitted by states dating back to 2013. After careful review, the committee approved a second round of system modifications of twelve enhancements scheduled to go-live in the fall of 2016.

JIDS also has a sleek new look thanks to a product upgrade that includes a modern interface and added features and functionality to improve the user experience. The upgrade also boosted system performance as a result of optimizing the database and its processes.

An accurate review of interstate data regarding returns and transfers is only possible if JIDS is used to document each juvenile case correctly. Thus, training on JIDS continues to be a priority. Over 350 users participated in live JIDS trainings and over 550 individuals completed the JIDS self-paced training available on the Commission's website.

## **Helpdesk Statistics**

The helpdesk conducted 65 remote support sessions and responded to over 850 tickets, with a resolution rate of 97%.

The Technology Committee also oversaw an upgrade to the JIDS Helpdesk in April, and published a Best Practice on transferring supervision of juveniles when multiple court orders are involved.

**Website Statistics**

Visits to the website were up 10% from the previous fiscal year, with over 42,300 visits.

Desktop user visits increased by 9% with over 40,500 visits, mobile users were up 39% with over 1,300 visits, and tablet users decreased by 12% with 279 visits.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Lea Quam*

Lea Quam  
Chair, ICJ Information Technology Committee



# TRAINING, EDUCATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Anne Connor, Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of Nevada**

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Over the course of this year, the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee broadened training opportunities with the implementation of Commissioner and Designee On Demand Training and the development of six new On Demand ICJ Rules training modules with upgraded software. Additionally, a newly developed website resource was implemented titled, the “Return of the Month.” This resource enables states to directly share unusual or difficult return cases. The Training, Education and Public Relations Committee also established an ICJ Mentorship program and New Staff listing which is available on the Commission’s website.

The Committee approved the training curriculum for the 2016 Annual Business Meeting in hopes of strengthening states’ collaboration. This year’s training topics include Team Building and a scenario based panel discussion titled “It Takes a Village to Return a Juvenile.” There will also be a panel discussion on state councils where states will hear directly from state council members.

In the spirit of fostering collaboration, the ICJ Training Committee delivered workshops for the American Probation and Parole Association, the 40<sup>th</sup> Annual Juvenile Justice Symposium in Biloxi, Mississippi, the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Annual Meeting, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. In the coming year, the Committee will continue its efforts to promote ICJ and provide technical and training assistance when possible.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Anne Connor*

Anne Connor  
Chair, ICJ Training Committee



# HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Anne Connor, Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of Nevada**

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The Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee was formed to look at the growing issue across the nation and the impact to ICJ Compact offices. The Ad Hoc Committee held six teleconferences to share resources and processes employed by various states in the combat of human trafficking among runaway youth. The Committee spent most of 2016 developing a matrix based on the 2014 statistics compiled by the Polaris Project. The matrix is available on the Commission's website and a hard copy is included in the Docket Book. States may continue to submit updated information as changes occur.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Anne Connor*

Anne Connor  
Chair, ICJ Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee



# RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Julie Hawkins, Rules Committee Chair  
Commissioner, State of Missouri**

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The Committee reviewed the rules that passed at the 2015 Annual Business Meeting, and then looked at the rules that did not pass to determine if they needed to be reintroduced in an amended form. Probable cause, pre-adjudicated home evaluations and records checks were among the issues the Rules Committee considered. The Committee also continued to look at inconsistencies in the rules and will bring a few clean-up items to the floor of the Commission in the 2017 rule making year.

A number of new issues have been raised by Rule Committee members relating to homeless juveniles, eligibility criteria, border state issues, use of the travel plan form, requirements to return juveniles on warrants and extradition. These items will continue to be discussed throughout the next year to determine if there are any necessary rule changes that need to be presented in 2017. To that end, the Rules Committee invites the other Committees and all of the Regions to review the Rules and forward proposals for the Rules Committee's consideration.

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

Respectfully Submitted,

*Julie Hawkins*

Julie Hawkins  
Chair, ICJ Rules Committee



# AAICPC/ICJ MOU WORKGROUP REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Maria Genca AAICPC/ICJ Workgroup Co-Chair  
Designee, State of Connecticut**

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**ICJ Members:**

Co-Chair: Maria Genca (CT)  
Judy Miller (AR)  
Jeff Cowger (KS)  
Gloria Soja (OR)  
Cathlyn Smith (TN)  
Gillie Hopkins (VT)  
Chris Newlin (NCAC) Ex Officio

**AAICPC Members:**

Co-Chair: Bruce Rudberg (CA)  
Susan Nelson (IL)  
Sherry Jones (MD)  
Yolanda Kennard (MD)  
Jennifer Benson (MS)  
Jason McCrea (PA)  
Carla Fults (AAICPC) Ex Officio

The 2016 Workgroup includes 14 voting members, seven from ICJ and seven from ICPC. The ICPC/ICJ Workgroup met four times to review challenging ICJ-ICPC cases, clarify language, and the applicability of the Best Practice Guide. The Workgroup considered possible questions and answers to include in the 'Frequently Asked Questions' section for the Best Practice Guide and ways to expand the guide's distribution. The "Best Practice Guide for ICJ and AAICPC Dual Jurisdiction Cases," was included as part of the conference materials at the AAICPC Annual Conference held in White Plains, NY in May 2016. Given the accomplishments by the Workgroup over the six years since it formed, the Workgroup is considering reducing its meeting frequency to a bi-annual and as needed basis while continuing to attend the annual meetings for each organization.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Maria Genca*

Maria Genca  
Co-Chair, AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group



# LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Richard L. Masters, ICJ General Counsel**

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### *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, the Compliance Committee, and the ICJ-AAICPC Work Group 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

being adjudicated? These Advisory Opinions, as well as Dispute Resolutions 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. Legal Counsel has also assisted the Commission, through the ICJ Executive Committee, in working with the U.S. Senate sponsor, Iowa Senator Charles Grassley, of the JJDP A Reauthorization legislation pending in Congress to successfully preserve the current exemption for secure detention of runaways under the ICJ.

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. One (1) member state was advised of a potential default of its' obligations under the compact for failure to appoint a Commissioner as required by the ICJ compact statute. I am happy to report that the state in question has taken appropriate action to fill this vacancy as required under the Compact.

*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 2014 Annual Business Meeting to date.

Dated: August 24, 2016

Respectfully submitted,



Richard L. Masters,  
General Counsel



# EAST REGION REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Maria Genca, East Region Representative  
Designee, State of Connecticut**

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The East Region meets quarterly to discuss regional and national issues. States also provide updates and the Region Representative keeps the region apprised of the activities conducted by the Executive, Rules, and Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committees as well as the AAICPC ICJ Work Group. Moreover, the region also discussed general issues and case scenarios associated with juvenile returns, runaway cases, and state council status within the East Region. In addition to the wealth of information shared during the regional meetings, the East Region contributed to the updated Human Trafficking Polaris Statistics and the States in Transition Best Practice.

Commissioner Welcome announced her resignation as Eastern Region Chair. Maria Genca, Designee for Connecticut, was nominated as the next chair and subsequently elected with a unanimous vote.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Maria Genca*

Maria Genca  
Representative, ICJ East Region



# MIDWEST REGION REPORT

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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**To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles**

**From: Nina Belli, Midwest Region Representative, Midwest Region, Commissioner, State of Ohio**

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The Midwest Region met three times over the course of the year in October 2015, and in months of February and May 2016. During this year, several new Compact Office staff members joined the Region. In addition to attending meetings, Region members also conducted and participated in trainings and seminars on topics of ICJ, JIDS, and Human Trafficking.

Additionally, the region provided recommendations and goals for improving the previously existing Best Practice for States in Transition. The Midwest Region also suggested supported assigning an ICJ Mentor to communicate with newly employed staff.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Nina Belli*

Nina Belli  
Representative, ICJ Midwest Region



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

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*Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities*

# Strategic Planning Report

March 8, 2016

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## **A. BRIEF HISTORY OF ICJ**

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles was developed through the work of a coalition comprised of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the Council of State Governments (CSG), and the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA). Its design drew from the best aspects of its predecessor compact, AJCA, and was designed to overcome a number of contentious issues` that existed within that compact.

By 2003, the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles became available for introduction in the states. On August 26, 2008, Illinois became the 35<sup>th</sup> state to adopt the Compact triggering national activation. The Commission was established to serve as the governing board. The Commission elects the Executive Committee.

The mission of ICJ is:

*“The Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the governing body of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states, preserves child welfare and promotes safety interests of citizens, including victims of juvenile offenders, by providing enhanced accountability, enforcement, visibility, and communication in the return of juveniles who have left their state of residence without permission and in the cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles who travel or relocate across state lines.”*

ICJ’s vision statement is:

*“The Interstate Commission for Juveniles will promote public safety, victim’s rights and juvenile accountability that is balanced with safeguarding those juveniles.”*

The ICJ Core Values were re-written at this March 8, 2016 Planning Session. The Strategic Initiatives developed in this session are aimed at being consistent with all three of the above foundational statements.

## **B. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS AND ICJ STAFF**

All of the members of the Executive Committee participated via email in the pre-meeting SWOT analysis and the assessment of the Possible Relevance of 2013 Strategies for 2016. The membership of the Executive Committee is below. All members were present for the March 8 Planning Session. Additionally, Trudy Gregorie and Richard Masters, ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, were present and participated. The members of the Executive Committee are:

### Chair

Traci P. Marchand, ICJ Commissioner, North Carolina

### Vice Chair

Michael Lacy, ICJ Commissioner, West Virginia

### Treasurer

Jeff Cowger, ICJ Commissioner, Kansas

Past Chair

Patrick J. Pendergast, ICJ Designee, Alabama

Compliance Committee Chair

Michael Farmer, ICJ Designee, California

Finance Committee Chair

Avery Niles, ICJ Commissioner, Georgia

Technology Committee Chair

Lea Quam, ICJ Commissioner, North Dakota

Rules Committee Chair

Julie Hawkins, ICJ Commissioner, Missouri

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Chair

Anne Connor, ICJ Commissioner, Nevada

East Region Representative

Patricia Welcome, ICJ Commissioner, U.S. Virgin Islands

Midwest Region Representative

Nina Belli, ICJ Commissioner, Ohio

South Region Representative

Mia Pressley, ICJ Commissioner, South Carolina

West Region Representative

Dale Dodd, ICJ Commissioner, New Mexico

Victims Ex-Officio

\*Trudy Gregorie, Director  
Justice Solutions, Washington, D.C.

Legal Counsel – Ex-Officio

\*Richard L. Masters  
Louisville, Kentucky

The entire staff of ICJ participated in the Planning Session. The staff includes:

Ashley Lippert: Executive Director  
Jenny Adkins: Project Coordinator  
Emma Goode: Administrative and Logistics Coordinator  
Shawn Robinson: Training Coordinator

### **C. THE IMPETUS FOR THIS PLANNING WORK**

This planning work builds on the planning session held in March of 2013. The strategic plan developed in that session has been acted upon during the ensuing years and the progress is included in full at Appendix 8. It was the determination of the Executive Director and Executive Committee that it was time to forge new strategies and set new goals for 2016-19.

The Interstate Compact for Juveniles, which was organized in its current form in August 2008 has a successful record marked by an ability to harness the best of the past Compact and move forward on the frontiers of common language across the states, clarification of rules, compliance, enforcement, and accountability.

### **D. THE WORK DESIGN**

The strategic planning work, listed below, was divided into seven (7) segments with a target delivery date for each segment. The full narrative of The Work Design is at Appendix 1.

Phase 1 - Adopting the General Design and Contract (October 1 – November 15, 2015)

Phase 2 - Preparing Pre-Session Data Collection Tools (November 15- Dec. 15, 2015)

Phase 3 - Collecting Data and Proposing Agenda for Session (Jan. 4 – Feb. 1, 2016)

Phase 4 - Finalizing the Design (February 1 – 20, 2016)

Phase 5 - Conducting the Planning Session (March 8, 2016)

Phase 6 - Codifying the Strategic Planning Products (March 10-17, 2016)

Phase 7 – Implementing and Evaluating Actions (April, 2016 – 2018)

### **E. THE CONSULTANT FOR THIS WORK**

Fahy G. Mullaney was the consultant for the earlier (2013) Planning Session as well. He is a self-employed consultant and trainer with twenty-eight years' experience in strategic planning, vision/mission development, and executive management training. He has consulted in 48 of the 50 states and internationally, working with numerous state and federal agencies within the respective criminal justice systems. He is the author of two NIC monographs: Economic Sanctions in Community Corrections and Marketing Community Corrections, the latter co-authored with Sherry Haller. His manual, "Organizational Vision Development," has been used widely. He resides in Charlottesville, Virginia.

### **F. AGENDA FOR THE MARCH 8<sup>TH</sup> PLANNING SESSION**

Strategic planning is a matter of determining where the organization is now, where it would like to be in the near future, and how to move from one stage to the other. A more detailed description of strategic planning is in Appendix 3. The planning terms employed in this session are in Appendix 4. The agenda for the meeting was designed to elicit from the participants a shared understanding of ICJ's current state, an affirmation of the vision and mission, a revision of the core values and a set of strategic initiatives and goals that will move the organization from its current state toward the desired future. A copy of the agenda is in Appendix 2.

## **G. DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT STATE OF ICJ**

The Executive Committee and ICJ National Office staff analyzed of the status of ICJ using three lenses: (A) The results of the SWOT Analysis (B) Assessment of “Possible Relevance of 2013 Strategies” and (C) the Executive Director’s report on progress made on the 2013-16 Strategic Plan. The nature and results are described below.

### **1. The SWOT Analysis**

This instrument asks that one assess an organization on four (4) dimensions: (1) the Strengths of the organization, (2) the Weaknesses of the organization, (3) the Opportunities that are present in the organization’s environment and (4) the Threats that exist in the organization’s environment. The Strengths and Weaknesses focus on the internal organizational issues, while the Opportunities and Threats focus on those factors outside the organization that may soon pose opportunities or threats for the organization. (See the SWOT Analysis Information/Worksheet at Appendix 5.)

Three weeks prior to the March 8, 2016 planning session, each member of the Executive Committee and National Office Staff were asked to complete the SWOT Analysis worksheet. The consultant received the responses from each member of the Executive Committee and from the Executive Director. The consultant compiled this data and listed them verbatim in clusters by similarity. This appears in a document titled “*SWOT Summary and Clusters*” attached in Appendix 6. For this section of the report, only the “Summary” is included below.

#### **STRENGTH CLUSTERS**

- A. Effectiveness of ICJ Digital Technologies
- B. Strong Relationship of National-State Offices
- C. Training and Education: Strong Content and High Availability
- D. Skilled Knowledgeable National Staff
- E. Leadership: able, expanded and being developed
- F. Other Strengths (Single Entries)

#### **WEAKNESS CLUSTERS**

- A. Limits of ICJ Digital Technologies
- B. Rules: Education, Interpretation and Changes
- C. Inconsistencies and Interactions Between States that Erode Service
- D. High Turnover at State/Local Levels
- E. Leadership and Representation
- F. Other Weakness (Single Entries)

#### **OPPORTUNITY CLUSTERS**

- A. Influencing External Stakeholders
- B. Education and Training for Internal Stakeholders
- C. Adding and Strengthening Partnerships
- D. Services for Youth
- E. Other Opportunities (Single Entries)

## THREAT CLUSTERS

- A. Funding Uncertainties
- B. Shortfalls in Compliance
- C. Inadequate Understanding of ICJ and Its Role
- D. Limits of Federal, State and Local Politics and Services
- E. State Variances and Limits
- F. Other Threats (Single Entry)

## **2. The Comparison of the 2013 and the 2016 SWOT Analysis**

The consultant developed a comparison of the 2013 SWOT Analysis with that of the SWOT Analysis in 2016. The observations made in light of this comparison follows below.

### Strengths:

- a. “Effectiveness of ICJ Digital Technologies” A major strength in 2016. In 2013, JIDS was seen as having “potential”, not actualized strength. (Reveals progress).
- b. “Strong Relationship of National-State Offices” - In 2016 the “relationship” is seen as strong, whereas In 2013, the talk was about the credibility/authority of national and state offices, but NOT the relationship. (Structure now in place so issues shifts to relationships)
- c. Training and Education, in 2016 it is a major strength, but was not listed as a Strength in 2013. (Training has been developed and dispensed effectively. Danger now is tendency to see every problem as a “training” problem, while problem may be structural, technical, attitudinal, cultural, policy-based, etc.)

### Weaknesses:

- a. The digital technology (JIDS) complaints in 2016 are at higher level. (2013...car won't start and few can drive it. 2016, car runs great, wish the ride was better...and sometimes the AC malfunctions. Evidence of leap forward. )
- b. Much more listing in 2016 about flawed “working relationships” between states e.g. lack of communication, collaboration, exchange of information. (This is, I think, because the mechanisms are in place, time has passed, and still this weakness exists, so it is a nagging frustration. (See Strengths, “b” above)
- c. Staff Turnover in 2016 has high profile, same as 2013. (Staff turnover may not be the best way to frame the issue since it is not in ICJ arena of control.) Maybe need to reframe the issue by asking: “Why is turnover an issue?” Is it the resultant inconsistency? Lack of knowledge among staff? Then address those issues over which you have influence/control.
- c. In 2016 no longer any mention of “understaffing at national office”, and little mention of “unclear of national aims.” (One measure of moving from “Adolescence” to “Prime.”)

### Opportunities:

- a. In 2016, much more said about influencing/educating *external* factors such as partners, state level officials and national policy. (Is this a result of a gained sense of organizational strength? Perhaps much of “internal” work is done, so the “external” work can be considered.)

- b. Not much mention of ultimate outputs...etc. supervision and services to youth, community safety, victim support. (Why is this? Perhaps this is not an area of “control” or ‘influence” for ICJ. If that is the case, then consideration should be given to changing the “what” of the mission statement for ICJ.)

Threats:

- a. Biggest concern in 2016 is with Compliance. (See B- “Shortfalls in Compliance”, also impacted by E- “State Variances and Limits”. See also the high score on “Possible Relevance of Strategies” for item “A.” An issue that continues to call for work.)
- b. Funding concerns remain, as per 2013. (Not likely to disappear)

**3. The Possible Relevance of 2013 Strategies for 2016-19**

The Executive Committee was also asked to complete, prior to the session, an assessment of how relevant the 2013 strategies might be for continued work in 2016-19. The statistical compilation of their responses is below. The complete register of respondent observations and comments to this assessment is in Appendix 7.

	<u>Degree of Relevance for 2016-19</u>										Average/Median	
	<u>Irrelevant</u>			<u>Somewhat Relevant</u>				<u>Highly Relevant</u>				
<b>2013 Major Strategies</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>		
A. Enhance both compliance and enforcement within ICJ.			3	5,5,5,5			9, 9,9,9		10,10,10,10		7.3	9
B. Minimize changes to the rules and increase understanding.			2	4	6,6	7,7	8,8,8,8,8		10,10,10		7.3	8
C. Refine processes with stabilization of rules and forms along with enhancing features of JIDS.			2	3,3, 4	5	6	7,7,7,7	8	10,10		6.0	7
<b>Note:</b> One respondent entered “3” for “Stabilization” and “8” for “Enhancing JIDS.” (Those numbers are not included in the above nor are they in the computations.).												
D. Enhance state ICJ staff participation in decision-making, meetings, missions and goals.			1	2	3	4,4	5	7,7,	8	10,10,10	6.2	7
E. Enhance training and promote awareness of ICJ.			2	4	6	7,7,7	8,8,8,8,8		10,10,10		7.4	8

**4. Executive Director’s Progress Report on 2013 Strategies and Goals**

The ICJ Executive Director prepared a report on the progress made on the 2013 Strategic Initiatives and the goals for each initiative. This served to both affirm the work done since 2013, and to provide more data on the current state of the agency. That report is included in Appendix 8 and serves as a template for periodic reporting on progress during the years 2016-19

The contents of this comprehensive report serve as a tribute to the Commission and the ICJ staff. Of the thirteen (13) goals under the five strategies, eleven have been reached in full! The remaining two have completed steps that lead to the completion in early 2016. Additionally, each of the strategies have been addressed with “additional measures” that extend the impact of the strategy beyond the original goals. There are a total of forty-one of these additional measures spread across the five strategies. The significant progress made by ICJ over the last three years is well-marked in this report.

## **5. Identification of the “Pivotal Issues.”**

Based on the information in 1-4 above, the participants then identified the “Pivotal Issues,” that is, the issues that most called for attention over the course of the next three years. This list was referenced during the development of the Strategic Initiatives that are below in section I.

Pivotal Issues for 2016-19:

- a) Working with states in transition.
- b) Upholding the Compact but honoring the spirit of communication and collaboration.
- c) Expanding cooperation
- d) Addressing the limits in the data system
- e) Judicial lack of understanding of the rules
- f) Variance in authority/size/accessibility of resources among states
- g) Human ego: “I obey the rules and you don’t.” Losing sight of the big picture
- h) Training...we don’t always get the right/all people at the table. Sometimes a disconnect because people don’t know what to ask.
- i) Compliance and gaining it within the “Spirit of the Compact.” Having the spirit/purpose in mind rather than following a “do it” rule.
- j) Interpretation of rules. Some circumvent for “convenience” and are missing the spirit. Not one size fits all ...has to be an exercise in discretion.
- k) Gain compliance and monitor enforcement
- l) Tension between “juvenile’s welfare” and “public safety” in the Compact.
- m) Increasing understanding of the rules.
- n) Increase understanding of JIDs and capabilities.
- o) Collecting and disseminating “shared knowledge” (communicate – share – brainstorm and not let JIDs become an excuse for avoiding these acts.)

## **H. THE ICJ “FOUNDATIONAL STATEMENTS”**

The “Foundational Statements” of an organization are: The Vision (A description of the desired future); The Mission (The work that the organization is given to do); and The Core Values (What matters most in the way the organization goes about its work.)

At this session the Core Values were re-written for ICJ. (Vision and Mission were reviewed but were not altered) This rewrite followed a review of the existing values and an acknowledgement that they were more short term “goals” than values, and most had been reached. There were five (5) core values identified.

1. We *honor the Compact’s spirit* of communication, collaboration and mutual respect among all parties in the Compact.

2. We *hold ourselves accountable* to our compact agreements.
3. We expect and support *continuous knowledge and skill development*.
4. We *seek sustainability of ICJ* via leadership development and national visibility.
5. We ensure that *everything we do supports the outcomes* stated in our mission.

It was noted that as the participants prepared to develop the Strategic Initiative that those initiatives should not only emerge from the description of the “current state” but also be congruent with these core values.

### I. THE FOUR STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR 2016-2019

Four Strategic Initiatives were developed in light of the information above. They used the Strategic Initiatives Worksheet in Appendix I for this work. Participants developed these Strategic Initiatives to move ICJ from its current state toward its desired future over the course of the next three (3) years and do so in a manner that is in keeping with its core values.

- Strategy #1 - Utilize and promote the State Council to increase national awareness/visibility at the state level.
- Strategy #2 - Enhance communications and collaboration to foster better outcomes for juveniles.
- Strategy #3 - Use data to analyze and evaluate performance and enforce/monitor compliance.
- Strategy #4 - Develop sustaining leadership via training and professional development.

### J. THE ACTION GOALS FOR EACH STRATEGIC INITIATIVE

Working in groups, the participants developed goals for each of the Strategic Initiatives. (See Goal worksheets in Appendix 10 and 11). The understanding is, when completed, ICJ will have fulfilled the aim(s) of the strategic initiative. As time allowed, the groups also identified the resources required and target completion dates for achieving each goal.

Strategy #1 - Utilize and promote the State Council to increase national awareness/visibility at the state level.

<u>The Action Goals</u>	<u>Resources Utilized</u>	<u>Target Date</u>
a. Deliver ABM Training	Training Committee	6 months
-Give training comm. direction on curriculum	Testimony by state that effectively uses state council members (CT & RI)	
-Follow up after trng. with tools	Identify what state council members want from ICJ.	
b. Create Tools from Comm.Mtg. Trng.	Website	1 year
-National assistance	Website and Ex. Dir. Go to state	
-Handout		

- |    |   |   |           |
|----|---|---|-----------|
| c. | Public Awareness Kit<br>National Awareness Day<br>All states speak at judges' trng.<br>Provide new bench book, ann. Rept. | House Joint Resolution &<br>Governor's Proclamation<br>Sample Proclamation (All states use)<br>Tied to Youth Justice Awareness Month. | Oct., '16 |
| d. | Get involved in key national assoc.<br>such as Nat'l Sheriff's Assoc. and<br>National Assoc. of Police Chiefs.            | They have "open" bus. Meetings.<br>Present flags.   |           |

Strategy #2 - Enhance communications and collaboration to foster better outcomes for juveniles.

<u>The Action Goals</u>	<u>Resources Utilized</u>	<u>Target Date</u>
a. Remove ability for the receiving state to cancel a workflow w/o communication with sending state to accept or deny supervision.	JIDS Enhancement Training	
b. Develop mentor/contact list	Training Committee Website Links New staff orientation	
c. Discretion/exercising good judgment – best practices in decision making (if no specific rule applies or it is a "grey area.")		
d. Enhance communications and collaboration to foster better outcome for juveniles.	Telephone, Email JIDS (When the ability of Rec. Stub?)	

Strategy #3- Using data to analyze and evaluate performance and enforce/monitor compliance.

<u>The Action Goals</u>	<u>Resources Utilized</u>	<u>Target Date</u>
a. Identify specific compliance categories based on ICJ rules and how JIDS can be used to measure.	JIDS National office Compliance Comm.	
b. Continue performance measures and determine what can be derived from JIDS to verify.	Same as above	
c. Use of data from JIDS to aid investigations based on state complaints.	Anecdotal reports from states, JIDS, National Office and Compliance Comm.	

Strategy #4 - Develop sustaining leadership via training and professional development.

- |    |   |                           |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| a. | Create leadership opportunities<br>By Law changes, also "atta boys"<br>and Leadership nomination. | Trng. Comm., Term Limits, |
|----|---|---------------------------|

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| b. Development of Transition Plan in each state and develop state-specific trng. plan and needs assessment. | National Office provide template.<br>By-Law change via state councils. |
| c. Develop Commissioner training with check-list which includes institutional knowledge.                    | Training Committee<br>Feedback from new commissioners                  |

**NOTE:** There was considerable discussion at this planning session about the JIDS technology currently used by ICJ. There have been expressions of dissatisfaction with JIDS during the past year, some users wishing that it allowed for case management rather than being a “forms” tool. The pros and cons of changing the JIDS tool for some other tool were presented and discussed at length. A consensus emerged that it is best to stay with the JIDS technology and continue to make alterations and adjustments to improve it and the user experience. While this was not adopted as a Strategic Initiative, it was seen as a pivotal decision that puts to rest a protracted discussion within ICJ. It was agreed that a motion would be proposed at the next executive meeting to formalize this consensus.

**K. IMMEDIATE NEXT STEPS**

After some discussion about what steps need to be taken to move this strategic planning work forward over the next 60-90 days, the following was adopted:

<u>WHAT WILL BE DONE</u>	<u>WHO WILL DO IT</u>	<u>BY WHEN</u>
1. Strategic Planning Report	Fahy Mullaney	March 18
2. Exec Comm. reviews	Exec. Comm.	April 30
3. Action Plans assigned to Comm.	Exec. Cmte & Cmte. Chairs	April 30
4. Present at ABM	Chair Marchand	August 2016

**L. CONSULTANT’S OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS**

Observation A

This Executive Committee is very well equipped to shepherd ICJ through difficult but necessary decisions. They are good listeners who engage each other in civil, thoughtful debate. They exhibited the ability to set aside personal preferences and arrive at consensus on contentious issues, to wit, whether to stay with JIDS or adopt a new digital technology.

Recommendation A.1

Invite this Executive Committee to tackle the difficult issues that confront ICJ, since they, by nature, seem uniquely capable of resolving issues in a way that is sensitive to the history and individuals involved and yet moves ICJ forward on the difficult matters, such as compliance and accountability.

Observation B

There is work to be done on the Action Goals for each strategic initiative. They are only partially formed and many lack target dates or the kind of specificity that will allow for measurement.

#### Recommendation B.1

Prior to presentation of the plan for adoption, it would be useful to have some committees do additional work on the goals. Then when the plan is presented for adoption, there can be informed debate about the feasibility of the goals.

#### Recommendation B.2

Systematically integrate the Initiatives and Goals into the work of the standing committees and invite further refinement of the goals. Ensure the “receiving committee” understands the goals and commits to achieving them. Provide support, resources, guidance, and encouragement and provide accountability.

#### Observation C

While this was not always explicit in the discussions on March 8<sup>th</sup>, the matter of compliance and enforcement continues to be a difficult issue. There has been considerable movement forward via the performance reviews and continued efforts to gain compliance. It is this consultant’s judgement that this work is vital and includes moving “rogue” states to conform to Compact agreements. The integrity of the Compact rests largely on compliance.

#### Recommendation C.1

ICJ already has a multi-faceted approach to this: training, performance review and a compliance procedure that has made considerable progress. Strategies #2 and #3 listed above address this matter directly. Beyond that, within strategies #1 and #4 there are opportunities to move the non-conforming states/people toward behaviors that are consistent with Compact agreement.

#### Observation D

In organizational development it is always an aim to keep the strategies and actions aligned with Core Values (as well as Vision and Mission). It is remarkable how congruent the Strategic Initiatives and Action Goals are with the Core Values. This was not explicitly directed at the planning session, but the participants showed by their choices that the core values are embedded with the Commission and staff. (Congratulations)

#### Observation E

Ashley Lippert developed a report on the progress made in implementing the 2013-16 strategic plan. Regrettably, we conduct a review of that report during our session. It would have yielded both reason for encouragement to the Executive Committee but also would have resulted in an informed judgement regarding what work remains to be done.

#### Recommendation E.1

Such a report will be extraordinarily useful to the Executive Committee as it works on this 2016-19 plan. If an interim report is presented at the start of each fiscal year it will serve to benchmark the progress and as notice that all are held accountable to move forward on remaining goals in the plan.

#### Observation F

The executive director, Ashley Lippert, continues to have the trust and confidence of the Executive committee. That relationship is an obvious key to the vibrancy and development of ICJ.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX #1

#### WORK DESIGN

##### Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Fahy G. Mullaney – September 30, 2015

#### I. THE CONTEXT

This consultant worked with ICJ in the development of a strategic plan in March, 2013. In the time since that event, ICJ has reportedly made significant progress on many of the goals that were generated during the planning event. There are eight (8) new members of the executive committee since the planning work of March, 2013. There are apparently still some remnants of the “status quo culture” that are holdovers from the time before ICJ was put into place... a time when the work was done via an “association.” This said, by doing this planning at this juncture the agency would be planning from a place of strength, even as it recognizes there is much organizational work yet to be done.

In light of the above, it seems timely to hold another planning session in 2016 to establish goals for the next 2-3 years, goals which will move ICJ forward and serve to guide the work of the Executive Director and staff. Also, it appears appropriate to revisit the stated vision, mission and values of ICJ, giving special attention to the values, which as currently stated, are more in the form of goals that were fitting to ICJ some four (4) or more years ago.

#### II. THE PROPOSED GOALS FOR THE 2016 PLANNING SESSION

- A. Assess the accomplishments since March, 2013 and note the areas of opportunity/need that remain or have emerged since the March event. (15% of time allotment)
- B. Re-affirm and/or re-write the vision, mission and values statements. (15% of time allotment)
- C. Establish strategies and goals for the next 2-3 years, based on “A” and “B” above. (70% of time allotment.)
- D. Engage each member of the Executive Committee in the preparation and planning work and thus deepen his/her investment in ICJ’s future.

#### III. THE PHASES OF WORK BETWEEN NOW AND MARCH 8, 2016

##### **Phase 1 - Adopting the General Design and Contract** (Oct. 1 – Nov. 15, 2015)

The consultant will exchange information with the Executive Director to arrive at a general agreement about how this work will unfold over the next six (6) months. Also agreement will also be reached on the terms of the contract between ICJ and the consultant.

##### **Phase 2 - Preparing Pre-Session Data Collection Tools** (Nov. 15- Dec. 15, 2015)

The consultant will prepare a set of data collection tools to be used with the ICJ staff and the members of the Executive Committee. These tools will be tested with the Executive Director to ensure applicability.

**Phase 3 - Collecting Data and Proposing Agenda for Session** (Jan. 4 – Feb. 1, 2016)

The aims in this segment are: (1) to learn the specifics regarding the current state of ICJ as seen by the staff and Executive Committee; (2) to engage the minds of the participants prior to the session and invest them in the planning work; (3) to determine the most effective agenda for March 8th and draft the proposed agenda for review by the Executive Director. It is expected that these data referred to above can be collected via email.

**Phase 4 - Finalizing the Design** (February 1 – 20, 2016)

As indicated above, some preliminary design work has been done by this point, however, this is the period to craft the final design for the one-day session and to develop the specific processes/exercises and related worksheets/handouts that will most effectively implement the various segments of the March 8<sup>th</sup> agenda. The consultant will finalize the participants' agenda and the annotated agenda for his use in leading the session.

**Phase 5 - Conducting the Planning Session** (March 8, 2016)

The board and staff will engage in the strategic planning work guided by the consultant. Consensus will be sought on vision, mission and values as well as core strategies and goals. Within the limits of time, immediate next steps will be agreed upon with target dates and names of those responsible for the tasks involved.

**Phase 6 - Codifying the Strategic Planning Products** (March 10-17, 2016)

The consultant will write and deliver a report that details the core strategies and goals and other products of the planning session along with the information from the data collection phase and other relevant “raw data” that was developed during the session. The staff will enter the products of the planning session into the appropriate documents, staff assignments, committee agendas and other meeting agendas so that the products of the strategic planning session are integrated into the life and work of ICJ.

**Phase 7 – Implementing and Evaluating Actions** (April, 2016 – 2018)

During this phase the products of the planning session are incrementally implemented and the work is monitored by staff and Executive Committee alike. Planned periodic pauses (every 6 months or so) serve to evaluate progress to date, to identify barriers to be overcome, to select resources to be re-allocated, to select immediate next steps and to celebrate what has been accomplished to date.

**APPENDIX #2**

**THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES  
Strategic Planning  
March 8, 2016 - Lexington, Kentucky**

**8:00 A.M. - INTRODUCTORY MATTERS**

- a. Welcome, Statement of Purpose and Logistics
- b. Introductions and Definitions of Planning Terms
- c. The Products, Agenda and Ground Rules for the Day

**8:30 A.M. - DESCRIBING THE CURRENT STATE OF ICJ**

- a. The SWOT Analysis Data
- b. Possible Relevance of 2013 Strategies

**9:30 A.M. – SEEING THE DESIRED FUTURE FOR ICJ**

- a. ICJ’s Formal Mission and Vision
- b. Identifying the ICJ Core Values

**10:45 A.M. - DRAFTING THE POTENTIAL STRATEGIC INITIATIVES**

- a. The Challenges of Planning for Change
- b. Creating a Pool of Possible Strategic Initiatives

**12:00 Noon - LUNCH**

**1:00 P.M. - SELECTING THE STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR 2016-19**

- a. Identifying the Clusters of Shared Ideas
- b. Choosing the Strategic Initiatives

**1:45 P.M. - SETTING GOALS FOR EACH STRATEGIC INITIATIVE**

- a. Work Groups for Each Strategic Initiative
- b. Review and adoption of Goals

**3:20 P.M. - SETTING THE NEXT STEPS**

- a. Identify Steps (For next 60 days) to Sustain Momentum
- b. Set Assignments and Target Dates
- c. Choosing The Means to Shepherd the Transition
- d. Informing Key Constituencies of Strategic Directions

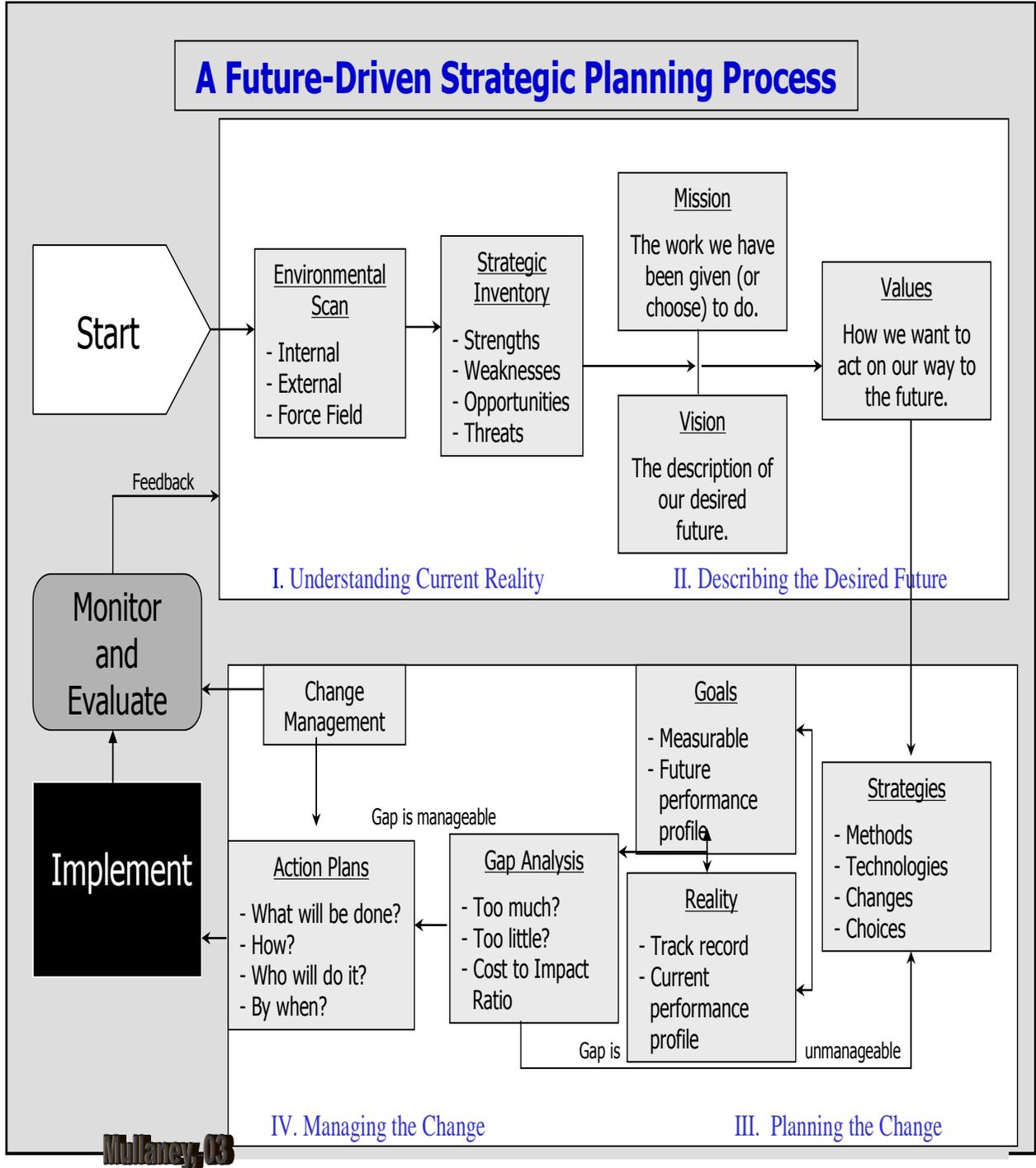
**3:45 P.M. - CLOSING STATEMENTS**

**4:00 P.M. - ADJOURNMENT**

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**NOTE: There will a break every 75-90 minutes.**

APPENDIX #3



**Mulaney, BS**

APPENDIX #4

# Definitions of Our Planning Terms

**MISSION:** *The mandated purpose of the organization.*

*“The work that the world gives us to do or that we have charged ourselves with.”*

**VISION:** *A description of the desired future.*

*“The way I want it to be.”*

**STRATEGIES:** *The 4-5 key “Action Aims” of our work.*

*“The ways we’ll focus our business.”*

**GOALS:** *Attainable targets that, when achieved, move the organization forward toward its mission and along the pathway of the Strategies..*

*“Targets that we know we can reach, that get us where we want to go.”*

**ACTION STEPS:** *The specific steps that will be take to achieve each of the goals that we have adopted.*

*“The stuff we need to be doing day by day in order to get where we want to be.”*

**TRANSITION:  
TEAM:** *One tool for the organization to use in launching, guiding, resourcing and holding people accountable in the implementation of the strategic plan.*

*“The folks that make sure “The Plan” doesn’t gather dust on the shelf.”*

## APPENDIX #5

### The S.W.O.T. Analysis

S.W.O.T. is a tool to use in a strategic planning process. It is useful in assessing the current status of things and in gaining insight into strategies for moving forward. The term S.W.O.T. stands for:

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats

The process focuses on four key questions;

1. What major *internal* **strengths** does the organization have in the pursuit of the issue at hand?
2. What are the organizations major *internal* **weaknesses** that inhibit the achievement or our goals?
3. What major *external* **opportunities** do we have to achieve our goals?
4. What major *external* **threats** do we face in the pursuit of our goals?

The process is balanced in that it gives an internal and external reading on the organization. It is especially helpful to garner this reading from knowledgeable people who are outside the organization itself.

**Worksheet for  
A SWOT Analysis  
Of  
*The Interstate Compact for Juveniles***

**Strengths (Internal to the ICJ)**

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Weaknesses (Internal to the ICJ)**

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Opportunities (In the external environment of ICJ)**

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

**Threats (In the external environment of ICJ)**

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

## APPENDIX #6

### SWOT Analysis Summer and Clustered Data March 8, 2016

#### **STRENGTH CLUSTERS**

- G. Effectiveness of ICJ Digital Technologies
- H. Strong Relationship of National-State Offices
- I. Training and Education: Strong Content and High Availability
- J. Skilled Knowledgeable National Staff
- K. Leadership: able, expanded and being developed
- L. Other Strengths (Single Entries)

#### **WEAKNESS CLUSTERS**

- G. Limits of ICJ Digital Technologies
- H. Rules: Education, Interpretation and Changes
- I. Inconsistencies and Interactions Between States that Erode Service
- J. High Turnover at State/Local Levels
- K. Leadership and Representation
- L. Other Weakness (Single Entries)

#### **OPPORTUNITY CLUSTERS**

- F. Influencing External Stakeholders
- G. Education and Training for Internal Stakeholders
- H. Adding and Strengthening Partnerships
- I. Services for Youth
- J. Other Opportunities (Single Entries)

#### **THREAT CLUSTERS**

- G. Funding Uncertainties
- H. Shortfalls in Compliance
- I. Inadequate Understanding of ICJ and Its Role
- J. Limits of Federal, State and Local Politics and Services
- K. State Variances and Limits
- L. Other Threats (Single Entry)

**SWOT Data Clustered by Topic  
With Individual Responses for Each Top  
March 8, 2016**

**STRENGTH CLUSTERS**

**A. Effectiveness of ICJ Digital Technologies**

1. The JIDS Data System provides state ICJ offices the opportunity to share accurate real time statistical information
2. Use of JIDS as the sole warehouse of ICJ data has made the collection of data easier and in real time.
3. Responsiveness of the JIDS help desk.
4. Data system provides potential for standardization/consistency and decision-making.
5. Implementation of the Performance Measurement Assessment/ audit to monitor ICJ compliance within the state offices.
6. JIDS database provides a universal method of data collection, tracking and case information that all ICJ offices can utilized.
7. Data is easy to enter into JIDS. We can track cases more efficiently and get quicker responses. JIDS (national system)
8. Data system provides for standardization of work and information tracking.
9. JIDS: having an electronic forms management system to provide information to states at a faster rate not only benefits states, but also the youth and families we work with.
10. JIDS provides for standardization of work and information tracking.

**B. Strong Relationship of National – State Offices**

1. Excellent communication between National Office, states/territory.
2. Excellent and immediate responses by National Office to state requests for legal opinions.
3. Good collegiality among state offices. Information reaches the intended party much faster than the old way - US mail.
4. Communication is excellent... “Once we forward information, the other state gets the response they need”
5. States more accountable – seek understanding and assistance.
6. ICJ and state offices have credibility and authority to administer compact functions.
7. Having a resource in each state that is familiar with the procedure and practices of ICJ.

**C. Training and Education: Strong Content and High Availability**

1. Excellent training provided to states on ICJ Rules and JIDS.
2. The National Office and availability of resources and training material
3. Availability of training; both group and one-on-one
4. Increased online ICJ Rules and JIDS trainings and resources for ICJ and their state offices.
5. Training Opportunities: Strength to have all the training resources available: On-demand, on-line, one-on-one state training, etc.

#### **D. Skilled, Knowledgeable National Staff**

1. Excellent national office staff
2. Legal Representation
3. Excellent staff, management and leadership in the National Office.
4. National Office staff in easily assessable and very supportive.
5. Knowledge/responsiveness of National Office staff.
6. Professional national office, has experience and skill.
7. Dedicated, well qualified staff at the ICJ national office.
8. National staff is knowledgeable and supportive of state ICJ offices
9. National Office...having the national office has been a strength for compacting states. Managing the day to day activities, operating practices, development, budget, etc. has been a large part of the success of the compact.
10. The National ICJ Office staff is accessible and provides support and guidance to ICJ offices.

#### **E. Leadership: able, expanded and being developed**

1. ICJ Commission has strong national leadership and participation
2. The Annual Business Meetings are informative and provide relevant training and open participation for relative debate.
3. Forward thinking leadership.
4. The ability as a Commissioner to volunteer and be active on various committees.
5. Opportunities for participation/leadership.
6. Willingness to expand the role of the organization/be part of national discussions.
7. New people being drawn into leadership
8. Most Compact staff are experienced, dedicated, and seek ICJ success
9. Qualified, experienced and capable commissioners serving on the executive committee and as chairs of the subcommittees
10. Development of commissioners/designees for new leadership roles.
11. The National Commission- the active involvement/participation of states in committees. Important for compacting states to have the opportunity to become leaders and assist in governing the commission.
12. Ongoing development of Commissioners/Designees for future leadership roles.

#### **F. Other Strengths (Single Entries)**

1. Fiscally healthy
2. As ICJ has matured, gained credibility
3. The past rules committee work to clarify and stabilize the rules, including amendments that no longer allow rules amendments from the floor and that we only vote on rules every other year.

#### **Weakness Clusters**

##### **A. Limits of ICJ Digital Technologies**

1. Technical issues with JIDS in regards to speed and timing you out of the system
2. JIDS can be a bit finicky; extended buffering times and redundancy.
3. Response times for JIDS (data system) are being coming increasingly slower.

4. Limitations in JIDS regarding case management capabilities which can lead to distorted or inaccurate statistics.
5. I don't like the constant changes to JIDS due to Rule updates and modifications.
6. Having one person per county responsible for JIDS leads to inefficiencies. In the case of multiple users, if you don't practice it every once in a while, you forget how to apply it. One user didn't expect to be off as long as she was and consequently, there were cases left unattended for too long.
7. Data system limitations (not case management applications)
8. JIDS limitations- document management vs. case management system.

**B. Rules: Education, Interpretation and Changes**

1. While the rules have stabilized, I believe there is still work to be done to education everyone on these rules.
2. The constant making or revision of rules to try to placate individual concerns in individual states
3. Rules can be uncertain for some ICJ processes or their interpretation is rigid or subjective.

**C. Inconsistencies and Interactions between States that Erode Service**

1. We have 50 different states, 50 different systems with variations in resources. This creates significant challenges in in creating consistency throughout the nation.
2. Varying interpretation of ICJ rules result in delays and potential public safety issues. Inconsistent uses of data system not covered by rules/unclear expectations. Inconsistent focus across states on goals/responsibilities vs. process/procedures.
3. Poor communication and lack of cooperation regarding cases from some state's ICJ offices.
4. Lack of assistance and understanding from some state's ICJ offices when working with other states inexperienced ICJ offices.
5. Youth continue to move into the state and require supervision, before ICJ is in place.
6. When a youth moves into a state to live with a non- legal guardian, our school systems will not enroll them and additionally - as a minor- there is a danger of being turned away for medical treatment without a legal custodian.
7. There are still pockets of discontent, poor communication and lack of collaboration by some state ICJ offices.
8. Poor communication and lack of collaboration by some state ICJ offices.
9. Collaboration vs. Resistance: states working together and building relationships with each other however; there isn't a lot of opportunities for this within the Commission.
10. Lack of participation and knowledge of majority of states.
11. ICJ always put on "back burner" in most states, not important.

**D. High Staff Turnover at State/Local Levels**

1. Staff Retention for state ICJ offices
2. Staff turnover.

3. Turnover/staff changes contributing to gaps in both institutional knowledge and process.
4. Turnover in offices result in hours of training, loss of momentum, poor service to juveniles
5. Transitions within offices: The Commission has done a good job in recognizing this weakness the past few years and being pro-active with states, but there is still room for improvement in this area.
6. Turnover and retirement of long-time ICJ staff across the country results in loss of critical institutional knowledge and historical perspective.
7. Turnover of commissioners/designees leads to limited knowledge of ICJ processes.

#### **E. Leadership and Representation**

1. Need a mechanism for encouraging Commissioners from all states to participate leaders/participants.
2. Lack of term limits in elected positions. This would be a way to encourage full participation by Commissioners who sit back and let others take the lead.
3. Identifying and training other leaders, possibly a mentor program within ICJ.
4. Committees/workgroups need better defined goals
5. Lack of racial diversity.
6. Lack of diversity within the ICJ Commission.
7. Not enough opportunities for ICJ office staff to take part and be active in shaping our organization.
8. Commissioners role within their state isn't always a decision making role, don't utilize state council or other resources to effect change, obtain resources.
9. Governor appointed Commissioners who do not attend the national annual business meeting but send staff to the meetings to represent them. The original intent was that the ICJ Commissioners would be a higher level of state administrators who had authority to make policy decisions and vote to adopt rules with significant national impact at the annual business meeting. To me it is a weakness to have, in essence, a clerk or staff, acting as the Commissioner's proxy, voting on rules and policies that have national impact often without consulting with the Commissioner as to the position on the matter to be voted upon.

#### **F. Other Weaknesses (Single Entries)**

1. Uncertainty of National Office roles/responsibilities.
2. Willingness to change
3. Perception of the national office.
4. ICJ tends to be more reactive than proactive in its handling to issues (i.e. development of the States in Transition Best Practice after several vacancies resulted in delayed dues payments and appointment of Commissioners)

#### **Opportunity Clusters**

##### **A. Influencing External Stakeholders**

1. Outreach from the national office to state legislators leaders and governors to educate policy makers on ICJ issues.
2. Development of training modules specific to law enforcement and prosecutors.

3. To invite different organization to our National Meetings.
4. It would be opportunistic for the ICJ Commission to present information at national or state conferences for Juvenile Court Judges, Court Administrators, Law Enforcement, Probation and Parole to share information on Interstate Compact and to build/foster relations
5. We have multiple outside groups that are active on our committees and help shape our goals and educate the external environment of our importance and mission.
6. The State Councils as an opportunity to influence external environment.
7. Our partnerships with other organizations allow ICJ to learn of the emerging issues affecting juvenile justice and be able to address those affecting ICJ sooner.
8. Utilizing state councils to gain support in state offices, make legislative contacts, access to decision makers
9. We need to be willing to step outside the box and explore topics related to emergent issues (CSEC, LGBTQ, etc) and how these topics relate to ICJ, youth and juvenile justice as a whole.
10. Increasing presence/participation in outreach opportunities.
11. Emergent issues that present training/educational experiences regarding youth and juvenile justice.
12. Opportunities to assist in state policies or law changes that promote the mission of the compact.
13. Opportunity to recognize areas of concern from discussions at the National Level that may impact your state down the road and be re-active to planning

#### **B. Education and Training for Internal Stakeholders**

1. Opportunity to attend the state and national ICPC conferences or meetings
2. Judicial training and partnership with NCJFCJ and APPA
3. Opportunity to create additional On-Line Self-Paced Training
4. We have multiple outside groups that are active on our committees and help shape expansion of partnerships and collaborations with other national agencies/organizations.
5. Our partnerships with other organizations allow ICJ to learn of the emerging issues affecting juvenile justice and be able to address those affecting ICJ sooner.
6. Legal decisions/policy making that present opportunities for training/education.
7. Trainings conducted by knowledgeable ICJ Commissioners/Designees, for new Commissioners/ compact office staff.
8. Providing more trainings, at the ICJ Annual Business Meetings that cover current issues/trends that are being seen in ICJ or related areas.
9. Team building seminars/trainings for commissioners/compact office staff at annual business meetings.
10. Teambuilding seminars/trainings for Commissioners/Compact Office Staff at both ABM and throughout the year. We need to continue to provide ICJ Offices with the tools and training to interact collaboratively with both internal and external agencies.

#### **C. Adding, Strengthening Partnerships**

1. Continued partnership with ICPC and ICAOS
2. Partnerships with stakeholders/ex-officio members.

3. Continuing working with our ex officio members and developing new partnerships with other national agencies in the effort to support ICJ's goals and missions. Deepened relationships with Ex officios and stakeholders
4. Cultivating and/or expansion of partnerships with stakeholders/ex officio members.
5. We need to cultivate and/or expand partnerships with external stakeholders/ex officio members.
6. Expansion of partnerships and collaborations with other national agencies/organizations.

#### **D. Services for Youth**

1. Our state proposes to enroll appropriate ICJ cases into at-risk programs that address areas such as: GED, family counseling and evening reporting type programs.
2. Mental health services and educational services are available for our ICJ youth.

#### **E. Other Opportunities (Single Entries)**

1. Greater exposure of ICJ on a state level to foster relationships with internal stakeholders.
2. Opportunity to have a wide spread view of what other states are doing and what is/isn't working in the Juvenile Justice due to the relationships that are developed with states.

### **Threat Clusters**

#### **A. Funding Uncertainties**

1. Costly Airline Fees for Runaway youth could financially prevent the ability to return the youth
2. Funding
3. Funding and billing disputes among states.
4. Funding difficulties in individual states that affect dues payment and appointment/hiring of ICJ staff.
5. Inconsistent access to resources/funding.
6. We are vulnerable to policy changes at the Airlines such as unaccompanied minor fees.
7. Reduction of funding sources.

#### **B. Shortfalls in Compliance**

1. Inability to enforce ICJ rules to local independent court personnel for compliance
2. Our ability (ICJ office) at times to influence our external environment. Lack of compliance is not often at an ICJ level but at a local level that is more challenging to address.
3. Lack of having a compliance officer within the national ICJ office to assist in the audit process and investigations of non-compliance matters/issues creates a threat of states appearing compliant when they are not.
4. Compliance
  1. Failure to adequately train ICJ offices or field staff across the country impacts our ability to effectively serve youth and their families. State compact offices not following ICJ rules nor providing requested information to other states

2. Inaccurate levels of risk/need---whether intentional or not, we sometimes see cases where information is left off and later we find out the charge was much more serious than originally believed. With more accurate information the youth might have been placed on a higher level of supervision.
3. We seem to have differences from state to state in what constitutes a violation subject to revocation. Some youth are not treated fairly. Our state was asked to violate a youth for a technicality we felt was unreasonable. We did what we were asked to do, but felt the child had been “dumped” back on our state. Assessing state training needs (don’t always know what is needed)
4. State accountability
5. Though I believe we are doing a better job of getting the word out to ICJ offices across the country regarding Rule changes, we cannot guarantee that the information trickles down to field staff, juvenile court staff and judges. The threat of misinformation driving changes to policy and practice that are at odds with ICJ is always present.

### **C. Inadequate Understanding of ICJ and Its Role**

1. Lack of universal understanding of the purpose and need for the Interstate Commission and State Offices
2. Lack of national and statewide awareness of ICJ and its role.

### **D. Limits of Federal, State and Local Politics, Policy and Services**

1. Congressional changes to OJJDP and juvenile laws.
2. External environment does not always have resources to comply with ICJ expectations.
3. Outside standard/law that impacts our external environment. (OJJDP example that can greatly impact our ability to effectively fulfill our mission.) Changing political environment
4. ICJ work impeded by local and state politics.
5. Lack of consideration when enacting national/state level policy changes.
6. Changes at a national level to existing policies and practices (OJJDP override for example) impact ICJ on a fundamental level as we have historically been reactive vs proactive in responding to these issues.
7. External stakeholder agendas/pushback.
8. Federal legislation that could affect ICJ
9. Concern with the threat of the ability to keep youth safe with new OJJDP changes, specifically losing duration for keeping non-delinquent youth in secure detention when they are a danger to themselves or others.
10. State actions that affect ICJ, technology, dues payments, commissioner appts, etc.

### **E. State Variances and Limits**

1. Conflicting laws between states.
2. States, locals not utilizing ICJ training when their state compact offices provide opportunities for it.
3. State compact office turnover and appointment timeliness creates a loss of ICJ knowledge and delays cases which can cause varying effects towards the states, their courts and the juveniles involved.
4. Reluctance of states to utilize training opportunities.

5. Loss of institutional knowledge with staff turnover.
6. Politics of state governments.
7. Politics within state government impact the recognition of ICJ as a critical function in many states. The “if it’s not broke, don’t fix it” attitude is common in many states and serves as a barrier to ensuring adequate resources, staff and training.

**F. Other Threats (Single Entries)**

1. Human Trafficking – identification, welfare, protection, services.

## APPENDIX #7

### **FULL RECORD OF COMMENTS ATTACHED TO “POSSIBLE RELEVANCE OF 2013 STRATEGIES FOR 2016-19”**

#### **A. General:**

1. The 2013 Major Strategies have, in large part, been achieved, but remain relevant and should be a continued goal of Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission should have Core Strategies that remain a staple of the Commission.
2. Although I think that they are all relevant and important, I feel we are currently tackling some of those areas more than others which resulted in higher scores for those areas where we can improve.

#### **B. Strategy to enhance both compliance and enforcement within ICJ**

1. Of the 4 Major Strategies assessed, the area that still needs the most attention is compliance and enforcement. Various attempts have been made to successfully address problem areas, but we continue to have state that won't abide by the rules, or find ways to circumvent the intent of the rule. In some cases the challenge is beyond the scope of ICJ with Family Services and Mental Health agencies failing to provide needed services. The lack of appropriate response to social ill leads to “dumping” on receiving states.
2. The implementation of the audit tool was a good step in enhancing the ICJ compliance, however, there has not been a mechanism developed for enforcement. There may be a need to require states to submit corrective action plans to address the deficiencies noted in the audit.

#### **C. Strategy to minimize changes to the rules and increase understanding.**

1. There will continue to be a need to have an increased understanding of ICJ rules. There are rules that as written leave room for personal interpretation and subjectivity. As a result we have seen several requests for an advisory opinion.
2. I continue to believe that most compliance issues can be traced to lack of training/understanding of current ICJ Rules. I think if we continue to provide training and develop state specific training plans we will continue to see increases in compliance. Certainly moving to a 2-year rule change cycle and providing numerous opportunities to gain better understanding of the ICJ Rules has benefitted the Compact.

#### **D. Strategy to refine processes with stabilization of rule and forms along with enhancing features of JIDS.**

1. I feel we have made the proper commitment to stabilizing the rules, reducing unnecessary changes to rules and forms and enhancing the features of JIDS. It probably needs to “stay on the radar” for the next Strategic Plan but MUCH progress has been made in this regard.
2. I believe we are going to approach the point where the “threshold/saturation point” of what JIDS as a document management vs. case management system can do will impact ICJ and how we as practitioners are perceived by external stakeholders.

**E. Strategy to enlarge state ICJ staff participation in decision making, meetings, missions and goals.**

1. Staff participation was emphasized but we still have a need to encourage more involvement.
2. Continuing to encourage staff participation is critical for our success as an agency and the importance of being responsive to training needs and responding promptly to state's who have expressed a need for training and education cannot be underestimated.
3. Enhancement of ICJ State Staff participation should be a focal point in 2016-19. The state ICJ staff is the point persons for our Commission and more participation could only enhance our efforts.
4. With respect to "D", decision making is the responsibility of the state's appointed Commissioners, not local ICJ office staff.
5. We need more participation from ICJ office workers and need one member of this group on the Executive Committee.

**3. *Enhance training and promote awareness of ICJ***

1. Training has been phenomenal. The frequent live web ex trainings as well as pre-recorded modules have been tremendous learning resources for stakeholders. It needs to be sustained and incorporated into the new Strategic Plan, but perhaps not its own strategy.
2. Training and understanding the Interstate Commission is an ever evolving process.

**APPENDIX #8**

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S PROGRESS REPORT  
ON  
2013-16 STRATEGIC PLAN**



***STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR 2013-2016***  
*Three Year Update*

**1. Enhance both compliance and enforcement within ICJ.**

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Update</u>
A. Identify categories of non-compliance and prioritize enforcement efforts, including deadline for sanction of states with no councils	Completed: Summer 2013
B. Development of audit plan including categories to be audited, audit procedure and selection criteria	Completed: October 2014
C. Development of a plan to investigate enforcement cases including sources of information; procedure for investigating non-compliance and development of the criteria for imposing sanctions	First Performance Measurement Assessment completed December 2015.  Second Performance Measurement Assessment standards announced December 2015 and scheduled for late Spring 2016.

Additional measures taken to achieve initiative:

- Encourage states to report non-compliance.
- Review/Update Compliance Policies

**2. Minimize changes to the rules and increase understanding.**

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Update</u>
A. Close examination of the language, being consistent and making modifications standard, (this goal is to increase understanding.)	Completed: August 2015 Ongoing as needed
B. Move to a two-year rule making cycle	Completed: October 2013

Additional measures taken to achieve initiative:

- Provide sessions at the ABM on Rule proposals and amendments.
- Rules Chairs to conducted amendment trainings post ABM.

**3. Refine processes with stabilization of rules and forms along with enhancing features of JIDS.**

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Update</u>
A. Provide a quarterly training for each region, tailored to Region needs. Capitalize on excellent resources provided by the Commission	Region Rep to determine regional needs and make request
B. Keep states updated on priority enhancements (List on website) Encourage submitting helpdesk tickets	Completed: Winter 2013
C. Recommend users not access JIDS until they participate in live or recorded training.	Completed: April 2014

Additional measures taken to achieve initiative:

2014

- Conduct load test and on-going performance monitoring with third party vendor
- Added SLAs to agreement with InStream
- Provided additional and tailored training for JIDS
- Reviewed required fields on eForms
- Initiated enhancements for better user experience
- Approved policy for managing Forms
- Technology and Rules Chair meet to discuss JIDS impact of Rule amendments

2015

- Delayed enhancements for one year
- Removed inactive users
- Removed password requirement for Forms on Commission’s website
- Instream optimized database and evaluated software to ensure optimal performance
- Edited the Communication Request workflow so all compact office users receive initial request
- Removed the “delete” option from User Management
- Added Pending Quarterly Progress Report custom report to help states track QPR due dates
- Edited e-forms IA/VI, X: Case Closure Notification, Final Travel Plan, and Juvenile Rights Form
- Completed edits to custom reports
- Investigated upgrade to FileBound 7.0 to enhance performance
- Initiated removal of JIDS files with no documents and/or workflow (completion 2/12/16)

**4. Enhance state ICJ staff participation in decision-making, meetings, missions, and goals.**

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Update</u>
A. Survey staff regarding staff’s perception of their involvement in the administration of ICJ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ask what gaps they perceive in it.</li> <li>2. Ask what 3 things they see as biggest issues.</li> <li>3. Ask if they would be interested in participating in focus groups, workgroups at a local, regional, and/or national level.</li> </ol>	Completed: Winter 2013
B. Analyze survey results to determine if there is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff interest in system involvement.</li> <li>2. Share data results with them.</li> <li>3. Give board data; identify options to meet the needs expressed by staff.</li> </ol>	Completed: Winter 2013

Additional measures taken to achieve initiative:

- Letters went to Commissioners outlining ways they can collaborate with DCAs and staff
- Provided a live stream option of the ABM
- Encouraged staff participation in regional meetings
- Committee sign-ups offered Commission-wide, increased committee membership
- Polled all Commissioners and Designees on the ABM meeting location
- Created recognition award and leadership award

**5. Enhance training and promote awareness of ICJ.**

<u>Goals</u>	<u>Update</u>
A. Education: Develop FAQs for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Caregivers/legal custodians</li> <li>2. Youth</li> <li>3. Court personnel</li> <li>4. Victims</li> <li>5. Field staff</li> <li>6. State ICJ compact offices</li> </ol>	Completed: Summer 2013
B. Commissioner Training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Link to PowerPoint in welcome email</li> <li>2. WebEx orientation: 3-4 times/year. Put dates in welcome email</li> </ol>	Completed: Spring 2013
C. Promote resources to Staff <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Send <u>all</u> updates (website, JIDS, training) to <u>All</u> users (5,000+)</li> </ol>	Completed: Spring 2013

Additional measures taken to achieve initiative:

- Developing on demand self-paced orientation training for Commissioners
- Purchased Storyline Articulate 2 software to enhance the current on-demand training.
- Established a mentoring program for new Commissioners
- Involved Ex Officios in training efforts i.e. Human trafficking, ICPC, etc.
- Became an Ex Officio member of CJJ
- Established a collaboration with NCJFCJ
- Redesigned training resource page of the Commission's website
- Created a toolkit for Judges
- Attended and/or presented at an increased number of affiliate conferences
- Became a member of the Coalition for Juvenile Justice
- Strengthened relationship with NCJFCJ
- Increase in Training and Technical Assistance use
- AAICPC ICJ Guide published and posted by both organizations

**APPENDIX #9**

# STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

***Step One***

(Individual Work) The 4-5 broad initiatives that I see as constituting the “strategic issues” for ICJ over the next three or four years are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

***Step Two***

In your small group, hear and record each person’s strategic issues.

***Step Three***

Discuss, debate and then select the four or five that your group believes are most fitting for ICJ over the next three years.

***Step Four***

With a broad-tipped marking pen write each one on an 8 ½ x 14” piece of paper and post on the sticky sheet. (No compound strategic initiatives)

APPENDIX #10

# S.M.A.R.T. GOALS

**Specific** – Clearly describes what will be done.

**Measurable** - Can be seen, heard, counted....measured in some way, so we know when it's been done.

**Attainable** - Is within the “reach” of the agency’s resources and commitment.

**Relevant** – Represents a high priority issue, one that addresses core strategies.

**Timebound** - Has a completion date.

**Examples of “UN-SMART” GOALS:**

- a. Increase the training for staff.
- b. Develop plans for increasing case disposition.

**Examples of “SMART” GOALS:**

- A. Provide three (3) training opportunities for each staff person during fiscal year 2005.
- B. Complete a written plan and implementation schedule for increasing case disposition by 10% in 2005. (*Anyone recognize this?*)

**APPENDIX #11**

**GOAL WORKSHEET  
FROM STRATEGY TO ACTION**

STRATEGIC INITIATIVE \_\_\_\_\_

WHAT (Goals)	WITH WHAT RESOURCES?	BY WHEN?
1.		
2.		
3.		

ICJ  
Working Budget  
Fiscal Years 2016-2018

	<u>FY16 Budget</u>	<u>FY16 Actual</u>	<u>FY17 Budget</u>	<u>FY18 Proposed Budget</u>
<b>REVENUE</b>				
DUE ASSESSMENT	958,000.00	958,000.00	958,000.00	958,000.00
Carried Over Reserves	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Refunds		317.16		
Dividend Income		4,642.83		
Interest Income	4,000.00	6,850.98	4,000.00	4,000.00
<b>Total Administration Revenue</b>	<b>1,202,000.00</b>	<b>1,209,810.97</b>	<b>1,202,000.00</b>	<b>1,202,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSE</b>				
60000 SALARIES & WAGES	251,000.00	241,074.17	262,000.00	270,000.00
61000 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	149,000.00	143,931.98	182,000.00	190,000.00
61079 EDUCATION, ACCREDITATION	1,800.00	55.21	2,000.00	2,000.00
61089 PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEES	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
62000 SUPPLIES	4,000.00	3,288.36	5,000.00	5,000.00
62010 POSTAGE	1,000.00	891.29	1,000.00	1,000.00
62090 COMPUTER SERVICES/SUPPORT	12,000.00	9,315.83	12,000.00	12,000.00
62140 SOFTWARE PURCHASE	1,600.00	1,098.44	1,600.00	1,600.00
62280 INSURANCE	5,304.00	5,126.00	5,304.00	5,304.00
62310 PHOTOCOPY	1,000.00	683.63	1,000.00	1,000.00
62360 DIRECT TELEPHONE EXPENSE	4,800.00	4,801.38	4,300.00	4,300.00
62370 CELL PHONE EXPENSE	1,500.00	1,169.77	1,500.00	1,500.00
62410 MARKETING/ADVERTISING	300.00		500.00	500.00
66000 EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	12,000.00	7,984.26	12,000.00	12,000.00
68200 WEB/VIDEO CONFERENCE (WebEx)	14,450.00	13,379.57	14,450.00	14,450.00
68230 MEETING EXPENSE	1,000.00	566.96	1,000.00	1,000.00
72000 CONSULTANT SERVICES	25,000.00	12,627.14	20,000.00	20,000.00
74000 STAFF TRAVEL	9,000.00	4,838.35	9,000.00	10,000.00
78050 PRINTING	4,000.00	2,630.66	4,000.00	4,000.00
80000 LEGAL SERVICES	35,000.00	26,125.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
85000 RENT	23,841.00	21,869.72	24,500.00	25,500.00
91010 INDIRECT COST	52,963.22	47,635.79	44,779.32	46,125.72
<b>Total Administration Expenditures</b>	<b>611,058.22</b>	<b>549,593.51</b>	<b>643,433.32</b>	<b>662,779.72</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENSE</b>				
Executive Committee Meetings	17,000.00	16,223.97	15,000.00	15,000.00
Annual Meeting	97,500.00	96,222.44	149,000.00	130,500.00
Finance Committee	1,000.00	78.20	1,000.00	1,000.00
Compliance Committee	1,000.00	239.07	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rules Committee	13,000.00	910.04	15,000.00	15,000.00
Technology Committee	15,000.00	5,525.29	11,000.00	12,000.00
Training/Education Committee	15,000.00	12,475.77	13,000.00	13,000.00
ICPC Workgroup	2,000.00	213.05	2,000.00	2,000.00
JIDS	75,000.00	62,430.20	61,000.00	61,000.00
Long-Term Investment Fund	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00
Other Indirect Cost	22,443.85	18,440.78	20,046.40	18,737.40
<b>Total Other Expense</b>	<b>498,943.85</b>	<b>452,758.81</b>	<b>528,046.40</b>	<b>509,237.40</b>
<b>Total Commission Expenses</b>	<b>1,110,002.07</b>	<b>1,002,352.32</b>	<b>1,171,479.72</b>	<b>1,172,017.12</b>
<b>Over/Under Budget</b>	<b>91,997.93</b>	<b>207,458.65</b>	<b>30,520.28</b>	<b>29,982.88</b>

**Interstate Compact for Juveniles**  
**State Dues Projection: Includes 2010 Census and AVG Fiscal Year Data for 2014, 2015, 2016**

State	Projected Dues per State <sup>1</sup>	State Dues Ratio <sup>2</sup>	State Population <sup>3</sup>	U.S. Population <sup>3</sup>	State Juvenile Transactions <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Juvenile Transactions <sup>4</sup>
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$6,000	0.000297	106,405	308,745,538	4	16,042
Wyoming	\$12,000	0.003656	563,626	308,745,538	88	16,042
Alaska	\$12,000	0.002104	710,231	308,745,538	31	16,042
Vermont	\$12,000	0.001512	625,741	308,745,538	16	16,042
Hawaii	\$12,000	0.003147	1,360,301	308,745,538	30	16,042
North Dakota	\$12,000	0.006772	672,591	308,745,538	182	16,042
South Dakota	\$12,000	0.005069	814,180	308,745,538	120	16,042
Maine	\$12,000	0.003448	1,328,361	308,745,538	42	16,042
Rhode Island	\$12,000	0.003076	1,052,567	308,745,538	44	16,042
Delaware	\$12,000	0.006534	897,934	308,745,538	163	16,042
New Hampshire	\$12,000	0.003460	1,316,470	308,745,538	43	16,042
Montana	\$12,000	0.004644	989,415	308,745,538	98	16,042
West Virginia	\$12,000	0.005793	1,852,994	308,745,538	90	16,042
Connecticut	\$12,000	0.009009	3,574,097	308,745,538	103	16,042
Iowa	\$17,000	0.012214	3,046,355	308,745,538	234	16,042
Nevada	\$17,000	0.018542	2,700,551	308,745,538	455	16,042
Kansas	\$17,000	0.015196	2,853,118	308,745,538	339	16,042
Oklahoma	\$17,000	0.014791	3,751,351	308,745,538	280	16,042
Arkansas	\$17,000	0.012742	2,915,918	308,745,538	257	16,042
Kentucky	\$17,000	0.013978	4,339,367	308,745,538	223	16,042
Louisiana	\$17,000	0.014230	4,533,372	308,745,538	221	16,042
Alabama	\$17,000	0.014545	4,779,736	308,745,538	218	16,042
Minnesota	\$17,000	0.017763	5,303,925	308,745,538	294	16,042
Massachusetts	\$17,000	0.014478	6,547,629	308,745,538	124	16,042
Wisconsin	\$17,000	0.017999	5,686,986	308,745,538	282	16,042
South Carolina	\$17,000	0.015977	4,625,364	308,745,538	272	16,042
Idaho	\$17,000	0.012242	1,567,582	308,745,538	311	16,042
Mississippi	\$17,000	0.010644	2,967,297	308,745,538	187	16,042
New Mexico	\$17,000	0.010254	2,059,179	308,745,538	222	16,042
Utah	\$17,000	0.010242	2,763,885	308,745,538	185	16,042
Nebraska	\$17,000	0.010209	1,826,341	308,745,538	233	16,042
Dist. of Columbia	\$17,000	0.010468	601,723	308,745,538	305	16,042
Oregon	\$17,000	0.017163	3,831,074	308,745,538	352	16,042
Tennessee	\$22,000	0.022713	6,346,105	308,745,538	399	16,042
Missouri	\$22,000	0.021801	5,988,927	308,745,538	388	16,042
Colorado	\$22,000	0.021609	5,029,196	308,745,538	432	16,042
Indiana	\$22,000	0.020412	6,483,802	308,745,538	318	16,042
Maryland	\$22,000	0.026293	5,773,552	308,745,538	544	16,042
Arizona	\$22,000	0.023950	6,392,017	308,745,538	436	16,042
Virginia	\$22,000	0.028572	8,001,024	308,745,538	501	16,042
Michigan	\$22,000	0.021760	9,883,640	308,745,538	185	16,042
North Carolina	\$22,000	0.028271	9,535,483	308,745,538	412	16,042
Washington	\$22,000	0.026670	6,724,540	308,745,538	506	16,042
New Jersey	\$22,000	0.026474	8,791,894	308,745,538	393	16,042
Ohio	\$22,000	0.029735	11,536,504	308,745,538	355	16,042
Georgia	\$27,000	0.039999	9,687,653	308,745,538	780	16,042
Pennsylvania	\$27,000	0.038564	12,702,379	308,745,538	577	16,042
New York	\$32,000	0.044535	19,378,102	308,745,538	422	16,042
Illinois	\$32,000	0.042627	12,830,632	308,745,538	701	16,042
Florida	\$37,000	0.064430	18,801,310	308,745,538	1,090	16,042
Texas	\$37,000	0.068866	25,145,561	308,745,538	903	16,042
California	\$37,000	0.088743	37,253,956	308,745,538	912	16,042

**\$978,000**

<sup>1</sup> - Based on total projected operating budget

<sup>2</sup> - (State population / U.S. Population) + (State Offender Transactions / Total U.S. Offender Transactions) / 2

<sup>3</sup> - Population data; U.S. Dept. of Commerce & U.S. Census Bureau; Census 2010

<sup>4</sup> - Average Compact statistics for fiscal years 2014, 2015 and 2016



## ICJ 2017 Performance Measurement Standards

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### 1. **Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals**

(b) With regard to state committed parole cases, Sending States shall ensure referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile's arrival.

### 2. **Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals**

(d) 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.

### 3. **Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals**

(g) For all cases falling under Rule 4-102, Receiving States shall forward the home evaluation within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of the referral.

### 4. **Rule 4-103: Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders**

(b) 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 ten (10) business days of issuing a Travel Permit for that juvenile.

### 5. **Rule 5-102: Absconder Under ICJ Supervision**

(a) 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.

## JIDS Standards

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### 1. **Privacy Policy 5.0 – Expectations Regarding Information Gathered and Shared**

(a)(10) Allow only authorized users to access the information in JIDS and only for purposes related to the performance of their official duties

The Compact Office investigates and manages user accounts that have not accessed JIDS in the previous six month period.

### 2. **Privacy Policy 21.0 – Review of Information Regarding Retention**

(a) Information will be reviewed periodically for purging.

The Compact Office investigates JIDS files with no documents and/or workflow present.

## **THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES**

### **ARTICLE I**

#### **PURPOSE**

The compacting states to this 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. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in doing so have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states to: (A) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state; (B) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected; (C) return juveniles who have run away, absconded or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return; (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; (F) equitably allocate the costs, benefits and obligations of the compacting states; (G) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders; (H) insure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines; (I) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact; (J) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of Compact activities to heads of state executive, judicial, and legislative branches and juvenile and criminal justice administrators; (K) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance; (L) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and (M) 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 concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise. It

is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created herein are the formation of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the compact.

## **ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS**

As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

- A. "By –laws" means: those by-laws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.
- B. "Compact Administrator" means: the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact, responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this compact.
- C. "Compacting State" means: any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
- D. "Commissioner" means: the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this compact.
- E. "Court" means: any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.
- F. "Deputy Compact Administrator" means: the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a Compact Administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this compact.
- G. "Interstate Commission" means: the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this compact.
- H. "Juvenile" means: any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:
  - (1) Accused Delinquent – a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
  - (2) Adjudicated Delinquent – a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
  - (3) Accused Status Offender – a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;

- (4) Adjudicated Status Offender - a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
- (5) Non-Offender – a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.
- I. “Non-Compacting state” means: any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
- J. "Probation or Parole" means: any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.
- K. “Rule” means: 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.
- L. “State” means: a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands.

**ARTICLE III**  
**INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES**

- A. The compacting states hereby create the “Interstate Commission for Juveniles.” The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.
- B. The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision created hereunder. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee from that state who shall serve on the Interstate Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.
- C. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners, but who are members of interested organizations. Such non-commissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. All non-

commissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (non-voting) members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its by-laws for such additional ex-officio (non-voting) members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers as shall be determined by the commission.

- D. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the by-laws of the Interstate Commission.
- E. The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and meetings shall be open to the public.
- F. The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include commission officers, members, and others as determined by the by-laws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking and/or amendment to the compact. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact managed by an executive director and Interstate Commission staff; administers enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its by-laws and rules, and performs such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the by-laws.
- G. Each member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council, shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified meeting. The by-laws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication.
- H. The Interstate Commission's by-laws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
- I. Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the Rules or as otherwise provided in the Compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:
  - 1. Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
  3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;
  4. Involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;
  5. Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
  6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
  7. Disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;
  8. Disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity; or
  9. Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena, or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
- J. For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.
- K. The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange and reporting shall insofar as is reasonably possible conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records.

**ARTICLE IV**  
**POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION**

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.
2. To promulgate rules to effect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this Compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

3. To oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any by-laws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.
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.
5. To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.
6. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
7. To borrow, accept, hire or contract for services of personnel.
8. To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by Article III which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.
9. To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.
10. To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.
11. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
12. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed.
13. To establish a budget and make expenditures and levy dues as provided in Article VIII of this compact.
14. To sue and be sued.
15. To adopt a seal and by-laws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
16. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.
17. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
18. To coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.
19. To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting and exchanging of data.

20. The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the By-laws.

**ARTICLE V**  
**ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION**

Section A. By-laws

1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt by-laws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including, but not limited to:
  - a. Establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;
  - b. Establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;
  - c. Provide for the establishment of committees governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;
  - d. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
  - e. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;
  - f. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the Compact after the payment and/or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.
  - g. Providing "start-up" rules for initial administration of the compact; and
  - h. Establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

Section B. Officers and Staff

1. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the by-laws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice-chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.
2. The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to

the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a Member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

#### Section C. Qualified Immunity, Defense and Indemnification

1. The Commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
2. The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.
3. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.
4. The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

**ARTICLE VI**  
**RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION**

- A. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.
- B. Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the by-laws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act, as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the U.S. Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the Commission.
- C. When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
  - 1. Publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reason(s) for that proposed rule;
  - 2. Allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which information shall be added to the record, and be made publicly available;
  - 3. Provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by ten (10) or more persons; and
  - 4. Promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.
- D. Allow, not later than sixty days after a rule is promulgated, any interested person to file a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the Federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of such rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model State Administrative Procedures Act.
- E. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.
- F. The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superceded by this act shall be null and void twelve (12) months after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created hereunder.
- G. Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state-of-emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided

that the usual rulemaking procedures provided hereunder shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the emergency rule.

**ARTICLE VII**  
**OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION BY THE INTERSTATE**  
**COMMISSION**

Section A. Oversight

1. The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in non-compacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.
2. 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. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

Section B. Dispute Resolution

1. The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.
2. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and non-compacting states. The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.
3. 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 VIII**  
**FINANCE**

- A. The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.
- B. The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.
- C. The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.
- D. The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its by-laws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

**ARTICLE IX**  
**THE STATE COUNCIL**

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. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the compact administrator or deputy compact administrator. Each state council will advise and may exercise oversight and advocacy concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

**ARTICLE X**  
**COMPACTING STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT**

- A. Any state, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands as defined in Article II of this compact is eligible to become a compacting state.
- B. The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004 or upon enactment into law by the 35<sup>th</sup> jurisdiction. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of non-member states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.
- C. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

**ARTICLE XI**  
**WITHDRAWAL, DEFAULT, TERMINATION AND JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT**

Section A. Withdrawal

- 1. Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.
- 2. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.
- 3. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt thereof.
- 4. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- 5. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission

Section B. Technical Assistance, Fines, Suspension, Termination and Default

1. 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. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the Chief Justice or the Chief Judicial Officer of the state, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council. 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, the by-laws, or duly promulgated rules and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall 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 termination.
2. Within sixty days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the Commission shall notify the Governor, the Chief Justice or Chief Judicial Officer, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.
3. 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.
4. The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

5. Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the rules.

#### Section C. Judicial Enforcement

The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and by-laws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys fees.

#### Section D. Dissolution of Compact

1. The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state, which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.
2. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the by-laws.

### **ARTICLE XII**

#### **SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION**

- A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.
- B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

### **ARTICLE XIII**

#### **BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS**

#### Section A. Other Laws

1. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact.
2. All compacting states' laws other than state Constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

#### Section B. Binding Effect of the Compact

1. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and by-laws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting states.
2. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.
3. Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning or interpretation.
4. In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective and such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.



## **INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES**

### **By-laws**

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#### **Article I**

#### **Commission Purpose, Function and By-laws**

##### ***Section 1. Purpose.***

Pursuant to the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles , (the “Compact”), the Interstate Commission for Juveniles (the “Commission”) is established as a body corporate to fulfill the objectives of the Compact, through a means of joint cooperative action among the Compacting States: to promote, develop and facilitate a uniform standard that provides for the welfare and protection of juveniles, victims and the public by governing the compacting states’ transfer of supervision of juveniles, temporary travel of defined offenders and return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped , fled to avoid prosecution or run away.

##### ***Section 2. Functions.***

In pursuit of the fundamental objectives set forth in the Compact, the Commission shall, as necessary or required, exercise all of the powers and fulfill all of the duties delegated to it by the Compacting States. The Commission’s activities shall include, but are not limited to, the following: the promulgation of binding rules and operating procedures; equitable distribution of the costs, benefits and obligations of the Compact among the Compacting States; enforcement of Commission Rules, Operating Procedures and By-laws; provision of dispute resolution; coordination of training and education; and the collection and dissemination of information concerning the activities of the Compact, as provided by the Compact, or as determined by the Commission to be warranted by, and consistent with, the objectives and provisions of the Compact. The provisions of the Compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the Compact.

##### ***Section 3. By-laws.***

As required by the Compact, these By-laws shall govern the management and operations of the Commission. As adopted and subsequently amended, these By-laws shall remain at all times subject to, and limited by, the terms of the Compact.

## **Article II Membership**

### ***Section 1. Commissioners***

The Commission Membership shall be comprised as provided by the Compact. Each Compacting State shall have and be limited to one Member. A Member shall be the Commissioner of the Compacting State. Each Compacting State shall forward the name of its Commissioner to the Commission chairperson. The Commission chairperson shall promptly advise the Governor and State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision of the Compacting State of the need to appoint a new Commissioner upon the expiration of a designated term or the occurrence of mid-term vacancies.

### ***Section 2. Ex-Officio Members***

The Commission Membership shall also include individuals who are not commissioners, and who shall not have a vote, but who are members of interested organizations. Such non-commissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. In addition, representatives of the American Probation and Parole Association, Conference of State Court Administrators, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Children's Advocacy Center, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National Runaway Safeline, and National Sheriffs' Association shall be ex-officio members of the Commission.

## **Article III Officers**

### ***Section 1. Election and Succession.***

The officers of the Commission shall include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer and immediate past-chairperson. The officers shall be duly appointed Commission Members, except that if the Commission appoints an Executive Director, then the Executive Director shall serve as the secretary. Officers shall be elected annually by the Commission at any meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected by the Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration, except as provided by the Compact.

### ***Section 2. Duties.***

The officers shall perform all duties of their respective offices as provided by the Compact and these By-laws. Such duties shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. *Chairperson.* The chairperson shall call and preside at all meetings of the Commission and in conjunction with the Executive Committee shall prepare agendas for such meetings, shall make appointments to all committees of the Commission, and, in accordance with the Commission's directions, or subject to ratification by the

Commission, shall act on the Commission's behalf during the interims between Commission meetings.

- b. *Vice Chairperson.* The vice chairperson shall, in the absence or at the direction of the chairperson, perform any or all of the duties of the chairperson. In the event of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the vice chairperson shall serve as acting chairperson until a new chairperson is elected by the Commission.
- c. *Secretary.* The secretary shall keep minutes of all Commission meetings and shall act as the custodian of all documents and records pertaining to the status of the Compact and the business of the Commission.
- d. *Treasurer.* The treasurer, with the assistance of the Commission's executive director, shall act as custodian of all Commission funds and shall be responsible for monitoring the administration of all fiscal policies and procedures set forth in the Compact or adopted by the Commission. Pursuant to the Compact, the treasurer shall execute such bond as may be required by the Commission covering the treasurer, the executive director and any other officers, Commission Members and Commission personnel, as determined by the Commission, who may be responsible for the receipt, disbursement, or management of Commission funds.
- e. *Immediate Past-Chairperson.* The immediate past-chairperson shall automatically succeed to the immediate past-chairperson position and provide continuity and leadership to the Executive Committee regarding past practices and other matters to assist the Committee in governing the Commission. The immediate past-chairperson supports the Chairperson on an as-needed basis and serves a term of one year.

### ***Section 3. Costs and Expense Reimbursement.***

Subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred by the officers in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Commission.

### ***Section 4. Vacancies***

Upon the resignation, removal, or death of an officer of the Commission before the next annual meeting of the Commission, a majority of the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor to hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of the officer whose position shall so become vacant or until the next regular or special meeting of the Commission at which the vacancy is filled by majority vote of the Commission, whichever first occurs.

## **Article IV Commission Personnel**

### ***Section 1. Commission Staff and Offices.***

The Commission may by a majority of its Members, or through its executive committee appoint or retain an executive director, who shall serve at its pleasure and who shall act as secretary to the Commission, but shall not be a Member of the Commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Commission. The executive director shall establish and manage the Commission's office or offices, which shall be located in one or more of the Compacting States as determined by the Commission.

***Section 2. Duties of the Executive Director.***

As the Commission's principal administrator, the executive director shall also perform such other duties as may be delegated by the Commission or required by the Compact and these By-laws, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Recommend general policies and program initiatives for the Commission's consideration;
- b. Recommend for the Commission's consideration administrative personnel policies governing the recruitment, hiring, management, compensation and dismissal of Commission staff;
- c. Implement and monitor administration of all policies, programs, and initiatives adopted by the Commission;
- d. Prepare draft annual budgets for the Commission's consideration;
- e. Monitor all Commission expenditures for compliance with approved budgets, and maintain accurate records of the Commission's financial account(s);
- f. Assist Commission Members as directed in securing required assessments from the Compacting States;
- g. Execute contracts on behalf of the Commission as directed;
- h. Receive service of process on behalf of the Commission;
- i. Prepare and disseminate all required reports and notices directed by the Commission; and
- j. Otherwise assist the Commission's officers in the performance of their duties under Article IV herein.

**Article V**  
**Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification**

***Section 1. Immunity.***

The Commission, its Members, officers, executive director, and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to

or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability, or both, for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

### ***Section 2. Defense.***

Subject to the provisions of the Compact and rules promulgated thereunder, the Commission shall defend the Commissioner of a Compacting State, his or her representatives or -employees, or the Commission, and its representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability against such person arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

### ***Section 3. Indemnification.***

The Commission shall indemnify and hold the Commissioner of a Compacting State, his or her representatives or employees, or the Commission, and its representatives or employees harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such person arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of such person.

## **Article VI Meetings of the Commission**

### ***Section 1. Meetings and Notice.***

The Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year at a time and place to be determined by the Commission. Additional meetings may be scheduled at the discretion of the chairperson, and must be called upon the request of a majority of Commission Members, as provided by the Compact. All Commission Members shall be given written notice of Commission meetings at least thirty (30) days prior to their scheduled dates. Final agendas shall be provided to all Commission Members no later than ten (10) days prior to any meeting of the Commission. Thereafter, additional agenda items requiring Commission action may not be added to the final agenda, except by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members. All Commission meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in Commission Rules or as otherwise provided by the Compact. Prior public notice shall be provided in a manner consistent with the federal Government in Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552b, including, but not limited to, the following:

*History: Adopted December 16, 2008; amended December 1, 2009; amended October 26, 2011; amended October 29, 2014*

publication of notice of the meeting at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting in a nationally distributed newspaper or an official newsletter regularly published by or on behalf of the Commission and distribution to interested parties who have requested in writing to receive such notices. A meeting may be closed to the public where the Commission determines by two-thirds (2/3rds) vote of its Members that there exists at least one of the conditions for closing a meeting, as provided by the Compact or Commission Rules.

### ***Section 2. Quorum.***

Commission Members representing a majority of the Compacting States shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except as otherwise required in these By-laws. The participation of a Commission Member from a Compacting State in a meeting is sufficient to constitute the presence of that state for purposes of determining the existence of a quorum, provided the Member present is entitled to vote on behalf of the Compacting State represented. The presence of a quorum must be established before any vote of the Commission can be taken.

### ***Section 3. Voting.***

Each Compacting State represented at any meeting of the Commission by its Member is entitled to one vote. A Member shall vote on such member's own behalf and shall not delegate such vote to another Member. Members may participate in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication. Except as otherwise required by the Compact or these By-laws, any question submitted to a vote of the Commission shall be determined by a simple majority.

### ***Section 4. Procedure.***

Matters of parliamentary procedure not covered by these By-laws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order.

## **Article VII Committees**

### ***Section 1. Executive Committee.***

The Commission may establish an executive committee, which shall be empowered to act on behalf of the Commission during the interim between Commission meetings, except for rulemaking or amendment of the Compact. The Committee shall be composed of all officers of the Interstate Commission, the chairpersons of each committee, the regional representatives, and the ex-officio victims' representative to the Interstate Commission. The ex-officio victims' representative shall serve for a term of one year. The procedures, duties, budget, and tenure of such an executive committee shall be determined by the Commission. The power of such an executive committee to act on behalf of the Commission shall at all times be subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, the Compact or these By-laws.

### ***Section 2. Other Committees.***

The Commission may establish such other committees as it deems necessary to carry out its objectives, which shall include, but not be limited to Finance Committee, Rules Committee, Compliance Committee, Information Technology Committee, and Training, Education and Public Relations Committee. The composition, procedures, duties, budget and tenure of such committees shall be determined by the Commission.

***Section 3. Regional Representatives.***

A regional representative of each of the four regions of the United States, Northeastern, Midwestern, Southern, and Western, shall be elected or reelected every two years by a plurality vote of the commissioners of each region, and shall serve for two years or until a successor is elected by the commissioners of that region. The states and territories comprising each region shall be determined by reference to the regional divisions used by the Council of State Governments.

**Article VIII  
Finance**

***Section 1. Fiscal Year.***

The Commission's fiscal year shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30.

***Section 2. Budget.***

The Commission shall operate on an annual budget cycle and shall, in any given year, adopt budgets for the following fiscal year or years only after notice and comment as provided by the Compact.

***Section 3. Accounting and Audit.***

The Commission, with the assistance of the executive director, shall keep accurate and timely accounts of its internal receipts and disbursements of the Commission funds, other than receivership assets. The treasurer, through the executive director, shall cause the Commission's financial accounts and reports including the Commission's system of internal controls and procedures to be audited annually by an independent certified or licensed public accountant, as required by the Compact, upon the determination of the Commission, but no less frequently than once each year. The report of such independent audit shall be made available to the public and shall be included in and become part of the annual report to the Governors, legislatures, and judiciary of the Compacting States. The Commission's internal accounts, any workpapers related to any internal audit, and any workpapers related to the independent audit shall be confidential; provided, that such materials shall be made available: i) in compliance with the order of any court of competent jurisdiction; ii) pursuant to such reasonable rules as the Commission shall promulgate; and iii) to any Commissioner of a Compacting State, or their duly authorized representatives.

***Section 4. Public Participation in Meetings.***

*History: Adopted December 16, 2008; amended December 1, 2009; amended October 26, 2011; amended October 29, 2014*

Upon prior written request to the Commission, any person who desires to present a statement on a matter that is on the agenda shall be afforded an opportunity to present an oral statement to the Commission at an open meeting. The chairperson may, depending on the circumstances, afford any person who desires to present a statement on a matter that is on the agenda an opportunity to be heard absent a prior written request to the Commission. The chairperson may limit the time and manner of any such statements at any open meeting.

***Section 5. Debt Limitations.***

The Commission shall monitor its own and its committees' affairs for compliance with all provisions of the Compact, its rules, and these By-laws governing the incursion of debt and the pledging of credit.

***Section 6. Travel Reimbursements.***

Subject to the availability of budgeted funds and unless otherwise provided by the Commission, Commission Members shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred pursuant to their attendance at all duly convened meetings of the Commission or its committees as provided by the Compact.

**Article IX  
Withdrawal, Default, and Termination**

Compacting States may withdraw from the Compact only as provided by the Compact. The Commission may terminate a Compacting State as provided by the Compact.

**Article X  
Adoption and Amendment of By-laws**

Any By-law may be adopted, amended or repealed by a majority vote of the Members, provided that written notice and the full text of the proposed action is provided to all Commission Members at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which the action is to be considered. Failing the required notice, a two-third (2/3rds) majority vote of the Members shall be required for such action.

**Article XI  
Dissolution of the Compact**

The Compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or the termination by default of a Compacting State which reduces Membership in the Compact to one Compacting State as provided by the Compact.

Upon dissolution of the Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Commission shall be concluded in an orderly manner and according to applicable law. Each Compacting State in good standing at the time of

the Compact's dissolution shall receive a pro rata distribution of surplus funds based upon a ratio, the numerator of which shall be the amount of its last paid annual assessment, and the denominator of which shall be the sum of the last paid annual assessments of all Compacting States in good standing at the time of the Compact's dissolution. A Compacting State is in good standing if it has paid its assessments timely.



## ICJ RULES

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

*Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities*

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## **Section 100 Definitions**

### ***RULE 1-101: Definitions***

As used in these rules, unless the context clearly requires a different construction:

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

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

Accused Status Offender: a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

Adjudicated: a judicial finding that a juvenile is a status offender or delinquent.

Adjudicated Delinquent: a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense.

Adjudicated Status Offender: a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

Affidavit: a written or printed declaration or statement of facts made voluntarily and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath.

Appropriate Authority: the legally designated person, agency, court or other entity with the power to act, determine, or direct.

By-laws: those by-laws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.

Commission: a body corporate and joint agency made up of compacting states who has the responsibility, powers and duties set forth in the ICJ.

Commissioner: the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to Article III of this Compact.

Commitment: an order by a court ordering the care, custody, and treatment of a juvenile to an agency or private or state institution maintained for such purpose.

Compact Administrator: the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this Compact, responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this Compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this Compact.

Compacting State: any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this Compact.

Counsel (Legal): a state licensed attorney either privately retained or appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to represent a juvenile or other party to a proceeding under this Compact.

Court: any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.

Court Order: an authorized order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Custodial Agency: the agency which has been ordered or given authority by the appropriate court to render care, custody, and/or treatment to a juvenile.

Defaulting State: any state that fails to perform any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the by-laws or any duly promulgated rules.

Deferred Adjudication: a court decision at any point after the filing of a juvenile delinquency or status complaint that withholds or defers formal judgment and stipulates terms and/or conditions of supervision and are eligible for transfer.

Demanding State: the state seeking the return of a juvenile with or without delinquency charges.

Deputy Compact Administrator: the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a Compact Administrator pursuant to the terms of this Compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this Compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission and policies adopted by the State Council under this Compact.

Designee: a person who is authorized to act on behalf of the ICJ Commissioner or Administrator of any member state under the provisions of this Compact, authorized by-laws, and rules.

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

Executive Director: the Commission's principal administrator (as defined in the Compact).

Hearing: any proceeding before a judge or other appropriate authority in which issues of fact or law are to be determined, in which parties against whom proceedings are initiated have notice and a right to be heard and which may result in a final order.

Holding State: the state where the juvenile is located.

Home Evaluation: an evaluation and subsequent report of findings to determine if supervision in a proposed residence is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.

Home State: the state where the legal guardian or custodial agency is located.

Interstate Commission: the Interstate Commission for Juveniles created by Article III of this

Compact.

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.

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.

Juvenile: any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission.

Juvenile Sex Offender: a juvenile having been adjudicated for an offense involving sex or of a sexual nature as determined by the sending state or who may be required to register as a sex offender in the sending or receiving state.

Legal Guardian: a parent or other person who is legally responsible for the care and management of the juvenile.

Non-Adjudicated Juveniles: all juveniles who are under juvenile court jurisdiction as defined by the sending state, and who have been assigned terms of supervision and are eligible for services pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

Non-Delinquent Juvenile: any person who has not been adjudged or adjudicated delinquent.

Non-Offender: a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.

Notice: Advanced notification given to a party, either written or verbal, in regards to the future of an ICJ case.

Petition: a written request to the court or other appropriate authority for an order requiring that action be taken or a decision made regarding a juvenile stating the circumstances upon which it is founded.

Physical Custody: the detainment of a juvenile by virtue of lawful process or authority.

Probation/Parole: any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.

Promulgate: to put a law or regulation into effect by formal public announcement and publication.

Receiving State: a state to which a juvenile is sent for supervision under provision of the ICJ.

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

Requisition: a written demand for the return of a non-delinquent runaway, probation or parole absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent.

Residential Facility: a staffed program that provides custodial care and supervision to juveniles.

Retaking: the act of a sending state physically removing a juvenile, or causing to have a juvenile removed, from a receiving state.

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.

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

Sanction: requirement, including but not limited to detention time, imposed upon a juvenile for non-compliance with terms of supervision.

Secure Facility: a facility which is approved for the holding of juveniles and is one which is either staff-secured or locked and which prohibits a juvenile in custody from leaving.

Sending State: a state which has sent or is in the process of sending a juvenile to another state for supervision under the provisions of the ICJ.

State: a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands.

State Committed (Parole): any delinquent juvenile committed to a correctional facility that is conditionally released from an institutional setting or community supervision as authorized under the law of the sending state.

Substantial Compliance: sufficient compliance by a juvenile with the terms and conditions of his or her supervision so as not to result in initiation of revocation of supervision proceedings by the sending or receiving state.

Supervision: the oversight exercised by authorities of a sending or receiving state over a juvenile for a period of time determined by a court or appropriate authority, during which time the juvenile is required to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities, and to comply with regulations and conditions, other than monetary conditions, imposed on the juvenile.

Termination: the discharge from ICJ supervision of a juvenile probationer or parolee by the appropriate authority.

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

Voluntary Return: the return of a juvenile runaway, escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent who has consented to voluntarily return to the home/demanding state.

Warrant: an order authorizing any law enforcement or peace officer to apprehend and detain a specified juvenile.

*History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; “Deferred Adjudication” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Probation/Parole” amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Relocate” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Retaking” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Substantial Compliance” adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; “Adjudicated” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Appropriate Authority” adopted October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Commitment” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Cooperative Supervision” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Detainer” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Hearing” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Holding State” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Juvenile Sex Offender” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Petition” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Requisition” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Residence” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Status Offense” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Termination” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Voluntary Return” amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; “Substantial Compliance” amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; “Adjudicated Status Offender” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Aftercare(temporary community placement)” rescinded October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Custody” rescinded October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Home Evaluation/Investigation” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Juvenile Sex Offender” amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Residential Facility” adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Sanction” adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; “Sanction” amended October 29, 2014, effective January 1, 2015; “Demanding State” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Detainer” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Detention Order” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Emancipation” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Escapee” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Good Faith Effort” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Guardian ad litem” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Holding State” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Home Evaluation/Investigation” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Home State” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Juvenile” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Legal Custodian” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Legal Guardian” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Legal Jurisdiction” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Non-Compacting State” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Peace Officer” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Pick-Up Order” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Private Provider” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Residence” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Runaway” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Rule” amended*

*August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Status Offense” rescinded August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; “Travel Permit” amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016;*

## **Section 200 General Provisions**

### ***Rule 2-101: Dues Formula***

1. The Commission shall determine the formula to be used in calculating the annual assessments to be paid by states. Public notice of any proposed revision to the approved dues formula shall be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the Commission meeting at which the proposed revision will be considered.
2. The Commission shall consider the population of the states and the volume of juvenile transfers between states in determining and adjusting the assessment formula.
3. The approved formula and resulting assessments for all member states shall be distributed by the Commission to each member state annually.
4. The dues formula shall be — (Population of the state / Population of the United States) plus (Number of juveniles sent from and received by a state / total number of offenders sent from and received by all states) divided by two.

***History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010***

***RULE 2-102: Data Collection***

1. As required by Article III (K) of the compact, the Interstate Commission shall gather, maintain and report data regarding the interstate movement of juveniles who are supervised under this compact and the return of juveniles who have absconded, escaped or fled to avoid prosecution or run away.

***History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended October 29, 2014, effective October 29, 2014***

### ***RULE 2-103: Adoption of Rules and Amendments***

Proposed new rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted by majority vote of the members of the Commission in the following manner.

1. Proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules shall be submitted to the Rules Committee for referral and final approval by the full Commission:
  - a. Any ICJ Compact Commissioner or Designee may submit proposed rules or amendments for referral to the Rules Committee during the annual meeting of the Commission. This proposal would be made in the form of a motion and would have to be approved by a majority vote of a quorum of the Commission members present at the meeting.
  - b. Standing ICJ Committees may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote of that committee.
  - c. ICJ Regions may propose rules or amendments by a majority vote of members of that region.
2. The Rules Committee shall prepare a draft of all proposed rules or amendments and provide the draft to the Commission for review and comments. All written comments received by the Rules Committee on proposed rules or amendments shall be posted on the Commission's website upon receipt. Based on these comments, the Rules Committee shall prepare a final draft of the proposed rules or amendments for consideration by the Commission not later than the next annual meeting falling in an odd-numbered year.
3. Prior to the Commission voting on any proposed rules or amendments, said text shall be published at the direction of the Rules Committee not later than thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which a vote on the rule or amendment is scheduled, on the official website of the Commission and in any other official publication that may be designated by the Commission for the publication of its rules. In addition to the text of the proposed rule or amendment, the reason for the proposed rule shall be provided.
4. Each proposed rule or amendment shall state:
  - a. The place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing;
  - b. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments; and
  - c. The name, position, physical and electronic mail address, telephone, and telefax number of the person to whom interested persons may respond with notice of their attendance and written comments.
5. Every public hearing shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment. No transcript of the public hearing is required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the person requesting

the transcript shall pay for the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This subsection shall not preclude the Commission from making a transcript or recording of the public hearing if it so chooses.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate public hearing on each rule or amendment. Rules or amendments may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at public hearings required by this section.
7. Following the scheduled public hearing date, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
8. The Commission shall, by majority vote of a quorum of the Commissioners, take final action on the proposed rule or amendment by a vote of yes/no. No additional rules or amendments shall be made at the time such action is taken. 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 shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
9. Not later than sixty (60) days after a rule is adopted, any interested person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia or in the federal district court where the Commission's principal office is located. If the court finds that the Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence, as defined in the Model State Administrative Procedures Act, in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. In the event that a petition for judicial review of a rule is filed against the Commission by a state, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees.
10. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may promulgate an emergency rule or amendment that shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. An emergency rule or amendment is one that must be made effective immediately in order to:
  - a. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
  - b. Prevent a loss of federal or state funds;
  - c. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or
  - d. Protect human health and the environment.
11. The Chair of the Rules Committee may direct revisions to a rule or amendments adopted by the Commission, for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the official website of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and in any other official

publication that may be designated by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles for the publication of its rules. For a period of thirty (30) days after posting, the revision is subject to challenge by any Commissioner or Designee. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the Executive Director of the Commission, prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014*

***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. A summary of communication must be provided to the ICJ Office and documented in the electronic data system.
3. Communication regarding ICJ business shall respect the confidentiality rules of sending and receiving states.

***History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***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 receiving state 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.

***History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

## **Section 300 Forms**

### ***RULE 3-101: Forms***

States shall use the electronic information system approved by the Commission for e-forms processed through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

*History: Deferred adoption December 3, 2009, adopted use of AJCA forms (with revisions to logo, compact and rule notations) in interim; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended October 29, 2014, effective January 1, 2015*

***RULE 3-102: Optional Forms [Rescinded; See history]***

Use of the following forms is optional:

- Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Runaway Juvenile
- Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition for a Runaway Juvenile
- Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile (Form A)
- Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
- Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent
- Juvenile Rights Form for Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juvenile
- Victim Notification Supplement Form

*History: Deferred adoption December 3, 2009, adopted use of AJCA forms (with revisions to logo, compact and rule notations) in interim; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012; rescinded on October 29, 2014, effective January 1, 2015*

***RULE 3-103: Form Modifications or Revisions [Rescinded; See history]***

1. Forms approved and adopted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles may not be changed, altered or otherwise modified and no other forms may be substituted for approved forms.
2. Form revisions shall:
  - a. Be adopted by majority vote of the members of the Commission; and
  - b. Be submitted in the same manner as outlined in Rule 7-101 for the adoption of Rules and Amendments.

***History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; rescinded on October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012***

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

*History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; clerically amended November 4, 2015*

***RULE 4-101A: Transfer of Students [Rescinded; See history]***

1. Juveniles as defined in Rule 1-101, eligible for transfer as defined by Rule 4-101, who have been accepted as full-time students at a secondary school, or accredited university/college, or state licensed specialized training program and can provide proof of enrollment, shall be considered for supervision by the receiving state.
2. Supervision shall be provided the juvenile according to Rule 4-104.
3. If the juvenile's placement fails, procedures to return the juvenile shall be made by the sending state according to Rule 6-104.

***History: Adopted September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; the Commission approved merging Rule 4-101A into 4-101(f) and ordered to rescind this rule effective April 1, 2014***

***RULE 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals***

1. Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within its state.
2. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.
  - a. State Committed (Parole) Cases – The sending state shall ensure the following referral 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 sending state 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 the receiving state.

When it is necessary for a State Committed (parole) juvenile to relocate 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 the use of a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence. 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 shall provide the 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 or not it will expedite the referral.

- b. Probation Cases – The sending state shall ensure the following referral is complete and forwarded to the receiving state. 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 sending state should also provide Legal and Social History, and any other pertinent information (if available). Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to relocating if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state.
3. The sending state shall forward additional documentation, if available, at the request of the receiving state. The receiving state shall not delay the investigation pending receipt of the additional documentation.

4. The receiving state 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.

*History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***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(3) is applicable.
2. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the referral shall consist of: 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 Supervision, Petition and/or Arrest Report. The sending state shall also provide: Safety Plan, Specific Assessments, Legal and Social History information pertaining to the criminal behavior, Victim Information, i.e., sex, age, relationship to the juvenile, sending state's current or recommended Supervision and Treatment Plan, and all other pertinent materials (if available). Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution.
3. When it is necessary for a juvenile sex offender to relocate with a legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate relocation justifies the use of a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following shall be initiated:
  - a. The sending state shall provide the receiving state with an 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.
  - b. If not already submitted, 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 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 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(3)(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 residence is unsuitable, the receiving state may deny acceptance referred to in Rule 4-104(4).
5. 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.

*History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***RULE 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision***

1. Only the receiving state's authorized Compact Office staff shall accept or deny supervision of a juvenile by that state after considering a recommendation by the investigating officer.
2. The receiving state's authorized Compact Office staff's signature is required on or with the Form VIII Home Evaluation that 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 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.
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 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.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

## **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 ICJ 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 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 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 permissible reason to 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.

**References**

*ICJ Advisory Opinion*

1-2010 A supervising state is permitted to impose graduated sanctions upon any juvenile transferred under the compact if such standards are also applied to its own delinquent juveniles.

*History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***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 residence;
  - b. contacting the last known school or 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.

***History: Adopted October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***RULE 5-103: Reporting Juvenile Non-Compliance, Failed 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:
  - 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. 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. 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 Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver 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. 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 supervision in the receiving state fails 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. A juvenile student transfer of supervision fails.

*History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***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 juvenile shall relocate within ninety (90) calendar days. If the juvenile does not 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 ninety (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 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 written explanation within sixty (60) calendar days as to why the juvenile cannot be 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.

***History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

## **Section 600 Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Return of Juveniles/Runaways**

The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall return all of its juveniles according to one of the following methods.

### ***RULE 6-101: Release of Non-Delinquent Runaways***

1. Juvenile authorities may release a non-delinquent runaway to his/her legal guardian or custodial agency within the first twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of detainment without applying the Compact, except in cases where the holding authority suspects abuse or neglect in the residence of the legal guardian or custodial agency.
2. If 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.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; clerically amended April 18, 2012, effective May 31, 2012; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***RULE 6-102: Voluntary Return of 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. The holding state's ICJ Office shall be advised that the juvenile is being detained. The holding state's ICJ Office shall contact the home/demanding state's ICJ Office advising them of case specifics.
4. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall immediately initiate measures to determine the juvenile's residency and jurisdictional facts in that state.
5. At a court hearing (physical or electronic), the judge in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights and may use the ICJ Juvenile Rights Form. The court may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile.
6. If in agreement with the voluntary return, the juvenile shall sign the Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles in the presence (physical or electronic) of a judge. The Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles shall be signed by a judge.
7. 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 Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles, provided the waiver is signed by the juvenile and the judge.
8. 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 ICJ Office shall in turn, forward a copy of the consent to the Compact administrator, or designee, of the home/demanding state.
9. 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. Juveniles 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.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of 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 juvenile whose whereabouts are known, but 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. The home/demanding state's ICJ 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. When the juvenile is a runaway and/or an accused status offender, the 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 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 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 other facts showing that the juvenile 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. 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. 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. Upon receipt of the 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. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the 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. 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 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.
7. 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. 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. 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. 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.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, 37 effective November 1, 2012, the Commission approved replacing the entire Rule 6-103 on October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***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 juvenile whose whereabouts are known, but 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. The demanding state's ICJ 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. The demanding state shall present to the court or appropriate authority a 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 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 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 demanding state's ICJ Office.
4. Upon receipt of Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent, the 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. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the 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. 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 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.
7. 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 demanding state's ICJ Office.
8. Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
9. Requisitioned juveniles shall be accompanied in their return to the demanding state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise. Juveniles shall be returned by the 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. 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.

*History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***RULE 6-104: ICPC Recognition***

ICJ recognizes the authority of ICPC under Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and supports their authority to return ICPC youth who have run away from their out-of-state placement resulting in a demand for their return by the sending state. In the event a juvenile is held in a secure facility beyond twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays), the appropriate provisions of the ICJ Rules shall apply.

***History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014***

***RULE 6-104: Return of Juveniles Whose ICJ Placement Has Failed [Rescinded; See history]***

1. If it is determined necessary to return a juvenile, whose placement has failed, to the Sending State and the ICJ 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.
2. Upon notifying the sending state's ICJ Office, a duly accredited officer of a sending state may enter a receiving state and apprehend and retake any such juvenile on probation or parole. If this is not practical, a warrant may be issued and the supervising state shall honor that warrant in full.
3. Upon notice of a juvenile's failed placement for purposes of his/her return, the sending state shall return the juvenile in a safe manner, pursuant to ICJ Rules 6-106 and 6-111, and within five (5) business days. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
4. The decision of the sending state to retake a delinquent juvenile on probation or parole shall be conclusive and not reviewable within the receiving state. 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 returned without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution, or other form of proceeding, imprisonment, detention, or supervision.
5. 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.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; the Commission approved rescinding Rule 6-104 due to adoption of Rule 5-103 on October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014***

***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.

***History: Adopted August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

## **Section 700 Additional Return Requirements for Sections 500 and 600**

### ***RULE 7-101: Financial Responsibility***

1. The home/demanding/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. This time period may be extended with the approval of both ICJ Offices.
2. The holding state shall not be reimbursed for detaining juveniles unless the home/demanding/sending state fails to effect the return of its juveniles accordance with these rules.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***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.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***RULE 7-103: Charges Pending in Holding/Receiving State***

Juveniles shall be returned only with the consent of the holding/receiving states or after charges are resolved when pending charges exist in the holding/receiving states.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010***

***RULE 7-104: Warrants***

1. 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.
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. The holding state shall not release the juvenile in custody on bond.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

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

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. If a home/demanding/sending state is required to return a juvenile and fails to do so within ten (10) business days in accordance with these rules, 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 detention to a legal guardian or his/her designee if the holding/receiving state's court determines that further detention is not appropriate.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***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 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 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.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***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.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended January 5, 2011, effective February 4, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016***

***RULE 7-108: Provision of Emergency Services [Rescinded; See history]***

In the event of an emergency situation (e.g. weather, delayed flight, missed flight, etc.) 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 housing for the juvenile until the transport is rearranged and/or completed.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; On October 26, 2011, the Commission approved merging Rule 6-112 into 6-111 and ordered to rescind this rule, effective March 1, 2012***

## 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:
  - 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. 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;
    - v. transferred and the victim notification laws, policies and practices of the sending and/or receiving state require notification.
2. Juveniles placed in residential facilities 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.
3. The travel permit shall not exceed ninety (90) calendar days. If for the purposes of testing a proposed residence, a referral 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 the juvenile 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.

5. If a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return 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.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

## **Section 900 Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution**

The compacting states shall report to the Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the Compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with provisions of the Compact and its by-laws and rules.

The Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues, which are subject to the Compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and non-compacting states. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.

The 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 the Compact.

### ***RULE 9-101: Informal Communication to Resolve Disputes or Controversies and Obtain Interpretation of the Rules***

#### 1. Informal communication .

Through the office of a state's Compact Commissioner, states shall attempt to resolve disputes or controversies by communicating with each other directly.

#### 2. Failure to resolve dispute or controversy.

- a. Following a documented unsuccessful attempt to resolve controversies or disputes arising under this Compact, its by-laws or its rules as required under Rule 9-101, Section 1, compacting states shall pursue informal dispute resolution processes prior to resorting to formal dispute resolution alternatives.
- b. Parties shall submit a written request to the Executive Director for assistance in resolving the controversy or dispute. The Executive Director, or the Chair of the Commission in the Executive Director's absence, shall provide a written response to the parties within ten (10) business days and may, at the Executive Director's discretion, seek the assistance of legal counsel or the Executive Committee in resolving the dispute. The Executive Committee may authorize its standing committees or the Executive Director to assist in resolving the dispute or controversy.
- c. In the event that a Commission officer(s) or member(s) of the Executive Committee or other committees authorized to process the dispute, is the Commissioner(s) or designee(s) of the state(s) which is a party(ies) to the dispute, such Commissioner(s) or designee(s) will refrain from participation in the dispute resolution decision making process.

#### 3. Interpretation of the rules.

- a. Any state may submit a written request to the Executive Director for assistance in interpreting the rules of this Compact. The Executive Director may seek the assistance of legal counsel, the Executive Committee, or both, in interpreting the rules. The Executive Committee may authorize its standing committees to assist in interpreting the rules. Interpretations of the rules shall be issued in writing by the Executive Director and legal counsel in consultation with the Executive Committee and shall be circulated to all of the states.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015*

***RULE 9-102: Formal Resolution of Disputes and Controversies***

1. Alternative dispute resolution.

- a. Any controversy or dispute between or among parties that arises from or relates to this Compact that is not resolved under Rule 9-101 may be resolved by alternative dispute resolution processes. These shall consist of mediation and arbitration.

2. Mediation and arbitration.

a. Mediation.

- i. A state that is party to a dispute may request, or the Executive Committee may require, the submission of a matter in controversy to mediation.
- ii. Mediation shall be conducted by a mediator appointed by the Executive Committee from a list of mediators approved by the Commission or a national organization responsible for setting standards for mediators, and pursuant to procedures customarily used in mediation proceedings.

b. Arbitration.

- i. Arbitration may be recommended by the Executive Committee in any dispute regardless of the parties' previous submission of the dispute to mediation.
- ii. Arbitration shall be administered by at least one neutral arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators not to exceed three (3) members. These arbitrators shall be selected from a list of arbitrators maintained by the Commission.
- iii. Arbitration may be administered pursuant to procedures customarily used in arbitration proceedings and at the direction of the arbitrator.
- iv. Upon the demand of any party to a dispute arising under the Compact, the dispute shall be referred to the American Arbitration Association and shall be administered pursuant to its commercial arbitration rules.
- v. The arbitrator in all cases shall assess all costs of arbitration, including fees of the arbitrator and reasonable attorney fees of the prevailing party, against the party that did not prevail.
- vi. The arbitrator shall have the power to impose any sanction permitted by the provisions of this Compact and authorized Compact rules.
- vii. Judgment on any arbitration award may be entered in any court having jurisdiction.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015***

***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 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.

*History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 201; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016*

***RULE 9-104: Judicial Enforcement***

The Commission, in consultation with legal counsel, may by majority vote of the states that are members of the Compact, initiate legal action in the United States District Court in the District of Columbia or at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the Federal District where the Interstate Commission has its office, as authorized under the Constitution and laws of the United States to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, its duly promulgated rules and by-laws, against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorneys' fees.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010***

***RULE 9-105: Dissolution and Withdrawal***

1. Dissolution.

- a. The Compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of a compacting state, which reduces membership in the Compact to one compacting state.
- b. Upon the dissolution of this Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the by-laws.

2. Withdrawal.

- a. Once effective the Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state; provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the Compact by specifically repealing the statute, which enacted the Compact into law.
- b. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.
- c. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this Compact in the withdrawing state. The Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty (60) days of its receipt thereof.
- d. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal.
- e. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the Compact or upon such later date as determined by the Commission.

***History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010***

## **Section 900 Transition Rule**

### ***RULE 9-101: Transition Rule [Expired]***

For a period of twelve (12) months from the adjournment of the 2nd Annual Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the following transition rules will remain in effect with respect to those jurisdictions which have not yet enacted the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles. Non-signatory states who present ICJ with legislation and a bill number relative to enacting the Compact will receive an extension from December 3, 2010 to June 30, 2011.

1. Transactions between signatory states to the new Compact will be governed by the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
2. Transactions between non-signatory states to the new Compact will be governed by the rules of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators which were in effect as of December 2008;
3. Transactions between signatory and non-signatory states will be governed by the rules of the home/demanding state;
4. All duties and obligations regarding investigations, transfers, supervision, travel, and return of non-delinquent runaways, absconders, escapees and juveniles charged with delinquency shall continue until the juvenile is returned or discharged by the sending/home/demanding state;
5. Conflicts or disputes between signatory and non-signatory states may be mediated by a neutral representative selected by the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and a representative selected by the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators from its nonsignatory states.

***History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective September 15, 2010; Expired on June 30, 2011***

**Interstate Commission for Juveniles  
Annual Data Collection Report  
INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF JUVENILES  
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

STATE	From Your State Returned (Home/Demanding State)							From Other States Returned (Holding State)							Airport Sup Req Met
	Run	Esc	Absc	Acc Del	Total	Total Voluntary	Total Non- Voluntary	Run	Esc	Absc	Acc Del	Total	Total Voluntary	Total Non- Voluntary	
Alabama	14	1	5	2	22	16	6	10	2	14	6	32	31	1	0
Alaska	1	0	1	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	0
Arizona	26	0	12	10	48	46	2	13	0	8	11	32	30	2	9
Arkansas	11	0	13	2	26	23	3	28	0	13	0	41	36	5	0
California	57	1	46	10	114	108	6	40	0	51	17	108	105	3	6
Colorado	33	2	15	13	63	60	3	21	1	24	9	55	52	3	15
Connecticut	1	2	11	14	28	12	16	0	0	5	3	8	7	1	0
Delaware	2	0	12	5	19	12	7	0	0	7	0	7	5	2	0
District of Columbia	7	0	60	6	73	71	2	2	1	31	42	76	74	2	0
Florida	50	0	65	31	146	129	17	42	3	18	7	70	56	14	1
Georgia	19	1	15	5	40	37	3	20	3	42	6	71	68	3	31
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Idaho	8	1	51	5	65	60	5	13	0	15	4	32	32	0	0
Illinois PA	38	4	26	7	75	70	5	9	1	6	13	29	24	5	15
Illinois PR	0	0	16	1	17	17	0	1	0	23	3	27	26	1	0
Indiana	17	2	18	3	40	38	2	27	18	17	12	74	64	10	0
Iowa	11	1	19	7	38	35	3	23	0	12	10	45	44	1	0
Kansas	27	3	60	12	102	96	6	31	0	14	5	50	44	6	0
Kentucky	14	31	9	6	60	55	5	9	9	20	2	40	38	2	0
Louisiana	11	1	9	2	23	23	0	18	0	3	4	25	21	4	0
Maine	1	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Maryland	8	0	29	31	68	64	4	7	0	73	5	85	83	2	0
Massachusetts	11	0	10	1	22	18	4	3	0	3	5	11	5	6	0
Michigan	18	3	20	11	52	47	5	6	1	10	3	20	19	1	15
Minnesota	15	1	17	24	57	55	2	6	0	16	15	37	34	3	7
Mississippi	7	0	1	1	9	6	3	15	0	8	0	23	22	1	1
Missouri	15	0	10	3	28	23	5	24	2	72	16	114	106	8	1
Montana	7	0	3	4	14	13	1	5	0	8	2	15	15	0	0
Nebraska	21	2	21	8	52	52	0	15	3	13	2	33	32	1	0
Nevada	13	0	27	8	48	46	2	25	0	50	7	82	81	1	5
New Hampshire	2	0	1	0	3	3	0	5	0	1	1	7	7	0	0
New Jersey PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey PR	14	0	11	7	32	27	5	10	1	18	3	32	28	4	1
New Mexico	5	0	18	4	27	26	1	11	1	9	3	24	22	2	0
New York	18	3	13	4	38	35	3	5	2	29	4	40	29	11	3
North Carolina	22	1	5	4	32	30	2	27	0	14	2	43	39	4	27
North Dakota	5	0	9	6	20	20	0	15	4	9	12	40	39	1	0
Ohio	21	4	27	10	62	60	2	41	9	23	6	79	77	2	0
Oklahoma	23	0	9	0	32	30	2	13	0	17	5	35	34	1	0
Oregon	17	1	39	2	59	56	3	27	2	49	6	84	78	6	4
Pennsylvania	23	1	35	3	62	57	5	20	3	24	16	63	52	11	3
Rhode Island	5	0	1	1	7	3	4	2	0	2	1	5	3	2	0
South Carolina	14	0	14	0	28	24	4	14	2	12	4	32	30	2	0
South Dakota	7	4	15	2	28	26	2	11	0	9	2	22	20	2	0
Tennessee	26	5	10	2	43	37	6	27	2	13	1	43	41	2	0
Texas	59	0	23	13	95	86	9	61	4	54	9	128	115	13	22
Utah	14	0	8	3	25	23	2	31	1	15	9	56	52	4	8
Vermont	3	0	3	0	6	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	8	0	34	27	69	66	3	19	0	14	20	53	47	6	0
Washington	21	1	44	6	72	70	2	13	0	34	5	52	49	3	2
West Virginia	4	2	6	1	13	12	1	4	0	6	2	12	10	2	0
Wisconsin	12	0	14	4	30	29	1	13	1	16	11	41	36	5	0
Wyoming	1	0	5	2	8	8	0	3	1	2	0	6	5	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>176</b>

**Interstate Commission for Juveniles**  
**Annual Data Collection Report**  
**INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF JUVENILES**  
**July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

STATE	PAROLE SUPERVISION								PROBATION SUPERVISION							
	Inc	Sex Off	Inc Term	Out	Sex Off	Out Term	Failed Sprvsn	Failed Sprvsn - Violation	Inc	Sex Off	Inc Term	Out	Sex Off	Out Term	Failed Sprvsn	Failed Sprvsn - Violation
Alabama	21	4	7	3	1	1	1	0	98	5	59	66	10	30	0	0
Alaska	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	10	7	2	3	0	0
Arizona	20	3	12	8	3	3	0	0	173	14	89	111	5	79	2	0
Arkansas	11	3	3	28	4	11	0	0	80	11	34	65	11	39	0	0
California	31	2	9	16	4	5	0	0	278	18	105	387	33	190	3	1
Colorado	13	3	7	28	2	10	0	0	106	13	65	169	23	81	2	2
Connecticut	5	0	2	9	1	5	0	0	28	4	15	18	2	8	0	0
Delaware	3	0	0	17	3	5	0	0	60	5	29	63	6	32	0	0
District of Columbia	29	2	14	26	1	11	0	0	103	5	47	23	1	12	0	0
Florida	45	4	20	45	4	18	0	0	278	25	137	448	31	240	5	3
Georgia	47	6	14	56	5	22	0	0	265	22	124	233	19	98	4	3
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	6	7	0	5	1	0
Idaho	8	5	4	14	7	8	1	1	45	3	30	122	12	69	8	5
Illinois	19	1	12	58	0	23	1	1	159	13	66	357	22	196	1	1
Indiana	27	3	14	0	0	1	0	0	135	22	76	73	9	19	1	1
Iowa	13	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	104	11	62	32	6	18	1	0
Kansas	6	1	1	22	4	11	0	0	47	6	24	102	10	47	0	0
Kentucky	13	3	6	17	3	12	0	0	72	9	36	17	2	6	0	0
Louisiana	17	5	5	12	0	2	0	0	90	10	43	68	12	32	1	1
Maine	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	6	9	10	4	5	0	0
Maryland	26	1	7	58	6	29	0	0	140	15	68	166	16	95	0	0
Massachusetts	3	0	5	21	0	6	0	0	40	3	19	37	4	14	0	0
Michigan	14	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	81	12	44	10	4	6	0	0
Minnesota	17	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	121	13	56	84	13	33	0	0
Mississippi	9	1	11	7	1	2	0	0	58	11	37	44	1	32	0	0
Missouri	25	3	13	35	5	18	0	0	143	16	56	21	7	11	0	0
Montana	6	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	29	4	16	22	4	11	2	1
Nebraska	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	32	2	19	92	4	57	1	1
Nevada	11	3	4	31	1	16	0	0	142	12	80	163	16	73	0	0
New Hampshire	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	13	3	6	12	3	4	0	0
New Jersey	15	0	1	26	8	4	0	0	103	5	50	215	22	85	0	0
New Mexico	9	1	5	14	0	3	0	0	66	9	35	71	2	37	1	1
New York	22	1	7	19	1	7	0	0	205	20	101	67	5	43	1	0
North Carolina	28	3	12	13	1	4	0	0	189	19	114	98	14	40	0	0
North Dakota	6	0	2	9	0	7	0	0	47	5	23	65	4	27	0	0
Ohio	18	1	6	15	3	4	0	0	119	14	47	97	24	43	2	2
Oklahoma	14	5	9	3	0	2	0	0	99	11	61	68	5	37	0	0
Oregon	11	7	5	18	1	9	0	0	120	11	68	84	12	49	2	1
Pennsylvania	33	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	173	21	85	280	26	147	1	0
Rhode Island	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	5	19	1	6	0	0
South Carolina	14	0	3	8	3	2	0	0	125	19	54	110	7	48	4	2
South Dakota	6	2	2	21	2	6	0	0	34	2	17	11	1	5	1	1
Tennessee	14	3	5	32	2	15	0	0	116	7	66	96	3	42	0	0
Texas	61	3	20	21	6	7	0	0	326	33	151	295	45	158	1	0
Utah	5	1	5	4	0	2	0	0	45	4	41	48	9	33	0	0
Vermont	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	2	1	2	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Virginia	24	4	10	24	2	14	1	1	130	15	65	184	13	92	2	0
Washington	15	2	10	29	21	9	0	0	133	16	92	160	13	90	2	0
West Virginia	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	6	20	20	3	11	1	0
Wisconsin	18	2	9	11	1	2	0	0	76	5	43	119	21	73	0	0
Wyoming	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	41	5	22	23	2	16	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5162</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>5162</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2630</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>26</b>

# PUBLICATIONS

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016

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### **Advisory Opinion**

**#02-2015 Signatures on the IA/VI Form**  
– dated August 24, 2015

**#01-2016 Pre-adjudication Home Evaluation Requests**  
– dated July 28, 2016

### **Administrative Policy**

**#01-2015 Commissioner Appointment Enforcement**  
– dated August 24, 2015

### **Best Practice**

- **States in Transition** *enhanced*  
– dated March 24, 2016
  - assigning mentors
  - developed a mentors list
  - designated *new staff* section in the weekly newsletter
- **Working with Homeless Juveniles**  
– dated April 14, 2016
- **Transferring Supervision of Juveniles When Multiple Court Orders are Involved**  
– dated June 8, 2016

### **Matrix**

#### **ICJ Human Trafficking Matrix**

An update of the Polaris Project 2014 State Ratings on Human Trafficking Laws  
– dated June 14, 2016

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 02-2015</b>	<b>Page Number: 1</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion  <b>Issued by:</b>  <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b>  <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b></p>			
<b>Description:</b> Signatures on the IA/VI Form		<b>Dated:</b> August 24, 2015	

### **Background:**

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

### **Issues:**

Minnesota is requesting a formal advisory opinion regarding the signatures required on the Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver. Frequently Minnesota receives a transfer request where the Form IA/VI is not signed by the Judge, or in the case of parole, the compact official. In these cases, states refuse to provide the signed document until the transfer is approved. It is Minnesota's position the judge or compact official should be signing the document before the request is accepted. In fact, the way the form is written, an investigation should not be submitted prior to the judge or compact official signing the form.

Minnesota's practice has been to conduct the investigation, but not approve the transfer until after the judge signs the document. There have been times the sending state will take several months to get the judge's signature and cases where they refuse to get the signature at all until the case is accepted. In Minnesota's experience, the juvenile is already in our state and when we deny the transfer, they leave the juvenile in Minnesota anyway.

In a recent case, the sending state refused to provide the signed Form IA/VI so when the reply was due Minnesota denied the request because the Form IA/VI was not signed by the judge. The sending state allowed the denial to sit in JIDS without being processed for over a month. Eventually, the sending state did put the Form IA/VI with the judge's signature in JIDS and sent a Form V activating the case even though Minnesota had denied the request. As a result, the juvenile was in Minnesota for several months while waiting for the judge's signature and during that time was not being supervised.

The following are the issues Minnesota is asking be addressed:

1. Based on the language on the Form, should the request even be sent without the required signature of the judge or compact official allowing the juvenile to make the request?
2. If the investigation can be sent, should it be investigated without the judges or compact official's signature?
3. Should it be accepted without the signature of the judge or compact official?
4. What happens if the case is accepted and the signature is never obtained?

\*Amendments to ICJ Rules effective February 1, 2016 impacted rules referenced in this Advisory Opinion. As a result, Advisory Opinion 02-2015 is superseded to the extent of rule amendments effective February 1, 2016.

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 02-2015</b>	<b>Page Number: 2</b>
ICJ Advisory Opinion <b>Issued by:</b> <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b> <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b>			
<b>Description:</b> Signatures on the IA/VI Form		<b>Dated:</b> August 24, 2015	

5. If the signature is not necessary for the transfer to be investigated or approved, why is the signature required on the form, could that create a legal challenge?

**Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:**

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

...

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.”

***“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 state.
2. Each ICJ Office shall ensure all requests and coordination for ICJ supervision are between ICJ Offices.
3. The ICJ Office in the sending state shall 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 complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile’s anticipated arrival: Form IV, Form IA/VI and Order of Commitment. . .”
  - b. Probation Cases – The ICJ Office in the sending state shall ensure the following referral documents are complete and forwarded to the receiving state within five (5) business days of receipt: Form IV, Form IA/VI, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Probation and Petition and/or Arrest Report(s).

**Analysis and Conclusions:**

\*Amendments to ICJ Rules effective February 1, 2016 impacted rules referenced in this Advisory Opinion. As a result, Advisory Opinion 02-2015 is superseded to the extent of rule amendments effective February 1, 2016.

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 02-2015</b>	<b>Page Number: 3</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion  <b>Issued by:</b>  <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b>  <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b></p>			
<b>Description:</b> Signatures on the IA/VI Form		<b>Dated:</b> August 24, 2015	

Minnesota asks several questions which all ultimately can be reduced to a central issue, namely whether a request for transfer of supervision of an eligible juvenile under the compact can permissibly be processed without the signature of the ‘sentencing’ judge or compact official? An examination of the ICJ rules reveals that the unambiguous language of ICJ Rule 4-102, 3 a and b leave no question that in both parole and probation cases, the ICJ Office in the sending state **shall ensure that referral documents, including the Form IA/VI, are “complete and forwarded to the receiving state.”**(emphasis supplied).

Since the term “complete” is not defined in either the provisions of the Compact or ICJ rules, recourse to the dictionary is all that is necessary in order to determine the plain meaning of the word, which is, “having all the necessary or appropriate parts, elements, or steps.” (Webster’s Dictionary 2015). Without question, Form IA/VI requires the signature of a judge or compact official in order to be “complete.”

The above language of ICJ Rule 4-102 is “plain and unambiguous” in its mandatory obligation placed upon the sending state to “ensure” that Form IA/VI is “complete and forwarded to the receiving state.” Moreover, ICJ Rule 4-102 forbids any state from permitting a “juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules.” As the U.S. Supreme Court has made clear, “Our first step in interpreting a statute is to determine whether the language at issue has a plain and unambiguous meaning ... [o]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” See *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997). The above language of ICJ Rule 4-102 is “plain and unambiguous” in its mandatory obligation placed upon the sending state to “ensure” that Form IA/VI is “complete and forwarded to the receiving state.” Moreover, ICJ Rule 4-102 forbids any state from permitting a “juvenile who is eligible for transfer under this compact to relocate to another state except as provided by the Compact and these rules.” Thus, based on the literal language of ICJ Rule 4-102, the sending state is required to obtain the signature of the judge or Compact official in order to comply with this rule. The receiving state has no authority to accept or supervise a case until permission is given by either the court of competent jurisdiction or Compact official by means of signing the Form IA/VI.

**Summary:**

Based on the literal language of ICJ Rule 4-102, the sending state is required to obtain the signature of the judge or Compact official in order to comply with this rule. The receiving state

\*Amendments to ICJ Rules effective February 1, 2016 impacted rules referenced in this Advisory Opinion. As a result, Advisory Opinion 02-2015 is superseded to the extent of rule amendments effective February 1, 2016.

 <b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 02-2015</b>	<b>Page Number: 4</b>
<p style="text-align: center;">ICJ Advisory Opinion  <b>Issued by:</b>  <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b>  <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b></p>		
<b>Description:</b> Signatures on the IA/VI Form	<b>Dated:</b> August 24, 2015	

has no authority to accept or supervise a case until permission is given by the court of jurisdiction or Compact official through the signing of the Form IA/VI.

\*Amendments to ICJ Rules effective February 1, 2016 impacted rules referenced in this Advisory Opinion. As a result, Advisory Opinion 02-2015 is superseded to the extent of rule amendments effective February 1, 2016.

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 01-2016</b>	<b>Page Number: 1</b>
<p align="center"> <b>ICJ Advisory Opinion</b>  <b>Issued by:</b>  <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b>  <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b> </p>			
<b>Description: Pre-adjudication Home Evaluation Requests</b>		<b>Dated:</b> July 28, 2016	

**Background:**

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

**Issues:**

The ICJ Rules Committee is requesting a formal advisory opinion regarding a sending states ability to request that a receiving state conduct a home evaluation prior to a juvenile being adjudicated.

The following are the issues the Rules Committee is asking be addressed:

1. Can a state request a home evaluation for a juvenile who is pending adjudication for charges in the sending state?
2. What must the sending state provide when making such a request?
3. Is the receiving state required to provide a recommendation for acceptance or denial based on this information and the results of the home evaluation?

**Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:**

**“Rule 1-101 Home Evaluation:**

“an evaluation and subsequent report of findings to determine if placement in a proposed and specified resource home/place is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.”

**“Rule 4-101 Eligibility Requirements for Transfer of Supervision**

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 the ICJ if the following conditions are met:

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 01-2016</b>	<b>Page Number: 2</b>
<p align="center"> <b>ICJ Advisory Opinion</b>  <b>Issued by:</b>  <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b>  <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b> </p>			
<b>Description: Pre-adjudication Home Evaluation Requests</b>		<b>Dated:</b> July 28, 2016	

b. is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication in the sending state; and . . .

**“Rule 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals:**

4. The receiving state 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.”

**Analysis and Conclusions:**

The Rules Committee asks if a state is permitted to request a home evaluation for a juvenile who is pending adjudication for charges in in the sending state and if so what must the sending state provide in making such a request and whether the receiving state is required to provide a recommendation for acceptance or denial based on this information and the results of the home evaluation?

While the existing ICJ rules don’t explicitly prohibit a sending state from requesting a home evaluation for a juvenile pending adjudication, the terms home evaluation are only used in the definitions provided in ICJ Rule 1-101 and in the specified procedures for sending and receiving ICJ referrals in Rule 4-102. These specified procedures are required to be followed with respect to a referral for transfer of a juvenile supervision case in which the juvenile is eligible for transfer under ICJ Rule 4-101 which provides the eligibility requirements for ICJ transfers.

Under the provisions of ICJ Rule 4-101.2, a juvenile is eligible for transfer only if the conditions specified in sub-sections a. through f. are satisfied. These conditions include the requirement that the juvenile “is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication in the sending state. . .”

As in other cases of statutory construction, the provisions of the Compact statute and rules should be interpreted in harmony with other sections of the statute, or in this case the above referenced ICJ rules and *"plain meaning is examined by looking at the language and design of the statute as a whole."* See, *Lockhart v. Napolitano*, 573 F.3d 251 (6th Cir. 2009). As the U.S. Supreme Court has further clarified, [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*).

	<b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b>	<b>Opinion Number: 01-2016</b>	<b>Page Number: 3</b>
<b>ICJ Advisory Opinion</b> <b>Issued by:</b> <b>Executive Director: Ashley H. Lippert</b> <b>Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</b>			
<b>Description: Pre-adjudication Home Evaluation Requests</b>		<b>Dated:</b> July 28, 2016	

Consistent with such a "harmonious" and consistent interpretation of the ICJ Rules, the above referenced provisions providing the context within which the terms 'home evaluation' is used provide an appropriate means of determining the intent of a statute or rule. Accordingly, when read together in the context of the current ICJ Rules, it seems clear that a request for a home evaluation is intended to be used when a request for a transfer of supervision is made by a sending state on behalf of a juvenile who is "eligible for transfer under ICJ," which includes the requirement that the juvenile "is an adjudicated delinquent, adjudicated status offender, or has a deferred adjudication in the sending state." **See ICJ Rule 4-101 2. b.**

Based upon the above provisions of the ICJ rules and legal analysis, while a sending state is not explicitly prohibited from requesting a home evaluation for a juvenile pending adjudication on charges in the sending state, under the above referenced ICJ rules, a receiving state is not required to conduct such a home evaluation or report. Since the answer to this question, to which the two subsidiary questions are raised is in the negative it is unnecessary to address them.

**Summary:**

Based upon the above provisions of the ICJ rules and legal analysis, while a sending state is not explicitly prohibited from requesting a home evaluation for a juvenile pending adjudication on charges in the sending state, under the above referenced ICJ rules, a receiving state is not required to conduct such a home evaluation or report.

 <p><b>Interstate Commission for Juveniles</b></p>	<p><b>Policy Number</b> <b>01-2015</b></p>	<p><b>Page Number:</b> <b>1</b></p>
<p><b>ICJ Administrative Policy</b> Commissioner Appointment Enforcement</p>		<p><b>Dated:</b> August 24, 2015</p>

## **I. Authority**

- A. Article III(B) of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles provides in relevant part that, “The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state...” This policy ensures compliance with the statute requirement that each member state or territory have an appointed Commissioner.
- B. Article VII(B)(3) of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles provides in relevant part that, “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.”

## **II. Applicability**

- A. This policy applies to signatory states and territories to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and Commissioners appointed to represent those states to the National Commission.

## **III. Policy**

- A. The following enforcement guidelines are to ensure member states and territories appoint a Commissioner within a specified time period when a vacancy occurs:
1. The Chair of the Commission shall notify the appointing authority in writing, via registered mail, within one week upon notice of a Commissioner vacancy requesting he or she fill the vacated appointment within sixty (60) days.
  2. If a member state has not appointed a Commissioner within ninety (90) days of receipt of notice, Legal Counsel for the Commission shall notify the State of their delinquency in writing, via registered mail.
  3. If the position remains vacant for one hundred twenty (120) days from the original notice, the Executive Director shall refer the matter to the Compliance Committee for enforcement action.



# 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.



# INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

*Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities*

[www.juvenilecompact.org](http://www.juvenilecompact.org)

## ICJ Mentors

### Training Committee Chair

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### East Region Representative

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### Midwest Region Representative

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Department of Youth Services  
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### South Region Representative

Mia Pressley, Commissioner South Carolina  
SC DJJ-Interstate Compact Office  
Goldsmith Building  
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Columbia, SC 29221-1069  
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### West Region Representative

Dale Dodd, Commissioner New Mexico  
CYFD/YFS  
300 San Mateo Blvd., NE Ste 710  
Albuquerque, NM 87108  
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Welcome to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

A wealth of experienced and resources are available.

Please feel free to contact one or more of the Mentors listed.



# 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: Working with Homeless Juveniles**

On occasion, an ICJ Office may receive a request for transfer of supervision where a juvenile will reside with a relative who is homeless. Often, these cases are mandatory acceptance cases (Rule 4-104(4)), and this placement is a last resort.

It is important for the sending state to document the relative's living situation and maintain contact with the relative while the transfer request is in process, providing regular updates to the sending state's ICJ office.

It may be a challenge for receiving states to navigate the practicality of meeting with a homeless juvenile and ensuring they are complying with the terms of their supervision. The following are recommendations to assist states once they accept supervision of a juvenile who is homeless:

- Work with local offices or others to determine if there are services that may assist the relative in acquiring stable living arrangements.
- Consider the standards of supervision that prevail for your own juveniles who are on supervision and found to be in a homeless situation (Rule 5-101(1)).
- Maintain open communications between the relative and locals during the transition.
- Additional considerations:
  - Relative's ability in the past to provide a stable (or at least minimally acceptable) home.
  - Relative's ties and resources in the area – are they familiar with the area, do they have some informal support?
  - Relative's plans to find work and housing – are they realistic and achievable, with local supports?
  - What are the plans to enroll the juvenile(s) in school? Is there a local program that assists homeless juvenile(s) to be successful in school? Will the juvenile(s) have transportation?
  - What is the best way to contact the relative and are they responsive when contacted?
  - If in a shelter, is there a time limit for how long they can stay?
  - Will the juvenile be able to fulfill their court-ordered obligations?

In cases such as these, the potential for conflict between states may be high. It is essential that both sending and receiving states communicate and collaborate, within the scope of the ICJ rules, in the best interest of the juvenile(s), relative, and community.

*Communication  
and  
collaboration  
are essential in  
homeless  
cases*



# 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: Transferring Supervision of Juveniles When Multiple Court Orders are Involved**

In some cases, a juvenile transferring supervision to another state under the ICJ has multiple court orders in the sending state either from multiple counties/municipalities or even the same county, which may stipulate differing conditions and maximum supervision dates. Because a transfer of supervision occurs between states and is managed at the compact office level, the sending state should enter all documents as one file into JIDS and initiate one workflow for the home evaluation request. The Maximum Parole/Probation Expiration Date should reflect the date of the court order with the longest duration of supervision.

According to Rule 4-102, “Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within its state.” Therefore, the management of multiple court orders issued by the sending state occurs at the intrastate level, between the sending state compact office and the counties issuing the court orders.

Furthermore, the receiving state is only required to provide one quarterly progress report on a quarterly basis for the supervised juvenile. It is the sending state’s responsibility to disperse reports to their local offices.

If a supervised juvenile receives subsequent court orders issued by the sending state and the transfer file is active, the sending state adds the new court order(s) to the juvenile’s existing JIDS file and notifies the receiving state. This may occur via a Communication Request Form and workflow. If the maximum supervision date of the new court order exceeds the current maximum supervision date, the sending state adjusts the Maximum Parole/Probation Expiration Date on the juvenile’s File Details page.

If the ICJ case closes and the juvenile receives new court orders from the sending state, and the juvenile remains in the receiving state, the sending state enters a new transfer of supervision file and initiates a new request in JIDS.

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Because a transfer of supervision occurs between states and is managed at the compact office level, the sending state should enter all documents as one file into JIDS and initiate one workflow for the home evaluation request.

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Polaris Statistical Information as of 2014			ICJ EAST REGION										
updated 2016			CT	DE	ME	MA	NH	NJ	NY	PA	RI	VT	US VI
1	<b>Sex Trafficking</b>	A statute that criminalizes sex trafficking and includes elements of inducing another through force, fraud, or coercion to engage in a commercial sex act. Some states have related laws in the prostitution code and were given credit if they had the same criminal elements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	<b>Labor Trafficking</b>	A statute that creates the crime of labor trafficking or trafficking in persons, in which a person is compelled through force, fraud or coercion into providing labor or services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3(a)	<b>Asset Forfeiture for Human Trafficking</b>	A statute that amends existing Racketeer Influential and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act statutes to include the forfeiture of assets used in the course of a crime or acquired with proceeds from the crime of human trafficking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
3(b)	<b>Investigative Tools for Law Enforcement</b>	A statute that amends existing Racketeering (RICO) statutes to include the crime of human trafficking or authorizes the use of wiretapping by law enforcement in human trafficking investigations.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
4(a)	<b>Training on Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement</b>	A statute that mandates or encourages law enforcement to be trained in human trafficking issues and the law.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	
4(b)	<b>Human Trafficking Commission or Task Force</b>	A statute that creates, establishes, or encourages a task force, commission or advisory committee dedicated to addressing human trafficking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
5	<b>Low Burden of Proof for Sex Trafficking of Minors</b>	A statute that ensures that the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are not required for a trafficker to be prosecuted for the sex trafficking of a minor	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	<b>Posting a Human Trafficking Hotline</b>	A statute that mandates or encourages the public posting of a human trafficking hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline or a state human trafficking hotline.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
7	<b>Safe Harbor - Protecting Sexually Exploited Minors</b>	A statute that recognizes sexually exploited individuals under 18 as victims of crime in need of protection and services by granting immunity from prosecution or diverting minors from juvenile delinquency proceedings, and instead directing them to child welfare services. In order to receive full credit, the state must have provisions that relate to both immunity or diversion and services for the child.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
8	<b>Victim Assistance</b>	A statute that provides assistance mandates the creation of a victim services plan, or fund programs to help victims of human trafficking. Victim services and protection may include counseling, job assistance, housing, continuing education, legal services and/or human trafficking caseworker privilege.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
9	<b>Access to Civil Damages</b>	A statute that provides victims of human trafficking with the ability to seek civil damages from their traffickers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
10	<b>Vacating Convictions for Sex Trafficking Victims</b>	A statute that permits victims to have convictions for prostitution that were committed as a result of being trafficked vacated from their criminal records.	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	

Polaris Statistical Information as of 2014			ICJ Midwest Region										
updated 2016			IL	IN	IA	KS	MI	MN	NE	ND	OH	SD	WI
1	Sex Trafficking	A statute that criminalizes sex trafficking and includes elements of inducing another through force, fraud, or coercion to engage in a commercial sex act. Some states have related laws in the prostitution code and were given credit if they had the same criminal elements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Labor Trafficking	A statute that creates the crime of labor trafficking or trafficking in persons, in which a person is compelled through force, fraud or coercion into providing labor or services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(a)	Asset Forfeiture for Human Trafficking	A statute that amends existing Racketeer Influential and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act statutes to include the forfeiture of assets used in the course of a crime or acquired with proceeds from the crime of human trafficking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(b)	Investigative Tools for Law Enforcement	A statute that amends existing Racketeering (RICO) statutes to include the crime of human trafficking or authorizes the use of wiretapping by law enforcement in human trafficking investigations.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
4(a)	Training on Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement	A statute that mandates or encourages law enforcement to be trained in human trafficking issues and the law.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
4(b)	Human Trafficking Commission or Task Force	A statute that creates, establishes, or encourages a task force, commission or advisory committee dedicated to addressing human trafficking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
5	Low Burden of Proof for Sex Trafficking of Minors	A statute that ensures that the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are not required for a trafficker to be prosecuted for the sex trafficking of a minor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
6	Posting a Human Trafficking Hotline	A statute that mandates or encourages the public posting of a human trafficking hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline or a state human trafficking hotline.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
7	Safe Harbor - Protecting Sexually Exploited Minors	A statute that recognizes sexually exploited individuals under 18 as victims of crime in need of protection and services by granting immunity from prosecution or diverting minors from juvenile delinquency proceedings, and instead directing them to child welfare services. In order to receive full credit, the state must have provisions that relate to both immunity or diversion and services for the child.	Yes	Yes	0.5	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
8	Victim Assistance	A statute that provides assistance mandates the creation of a victim services plan, or fund programs to help victims of human trafficking. Victim services and protection may include counseling, job assistance, housing, continuing education, legal services and/or human trafficking caseworker privilege.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
9	Access to Civil Damages	A statute that provides victims of human trafficking with the ability to seek civil damages from their traffickers.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Vacating Convictions for Sex Trafficking Victims	A statute that permits victims to have convictions for prostitution that were committed as a result of being trafficked vacated from their criminal records.	Yes	No	*	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Polaris Statistical Information as of 2014			ICJ South Region																
updated 2016			AL	AR	DC	FL	GA	KY	LA	MD	MS	MO	NC	OK	SC	TN	TX	VA	WV
1	<b>Sex Trafficking</b>	A statute that criminalizes sex trafficking and includes elements of inducing another through force, fraud, or coercion to engage in a commercial sex act. Some states have related laws in the prostitution code and were given credit if they had the same criminal elements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	<b>Labor Trafficking</b>	A statute that creates the crime of labor trafficking or trafficking in persons, in which a person is compelled through force, fraud or coercion into providing labor or services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(a)	<b>Asset Forfeiture for Human Trafficking</b>	A statute that amends existing Racketeer Influential and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act statutes to include the forfeiture of assets used in the course of a crime or acquired with proceeds from the crime of human trafficking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3(b)	<b>Investigative Tools for Law Enforcement</b>	A statute that amends existing Racketeering (RICO) statutes to include the crime of human trafficking or authorizes the use of wiretapping by law enforcement in human trafficking investigations.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4(a)	<b>Training on Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement</b>	A statute that mandates or encourages law enforcement to be trained in human trafficking issues and the law.	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4(b)	<b>Human Trafficking Commission or Task Force</b>	A statute that creates, establishes, or encourages a task force, commission or advisory committee dedicated to addressing human trafficking	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
5	<b>Low Burden of Proof for Sex Trafficking of Minors</b>	A statute that ensures that the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are not required for a trafficker to be prosecuted for the sex trafficking of a minor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	<b>Posting a Human Trafficking Hotline</b>	A statute that mandates or encourages the public posting of a human trafficking hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline or a state human trafficking hotline.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7	<b>Safe Harbor - Protecting Sexually Exploited Minors</b>	A statute that recognizes sexually exploited individuals under 18 as victims of crime in need of protection and services by granting immunity from prosecution or diverting minors from juvenile delinquency proceedings, and instead directing them to child welfare services. In order to receive full credit, the state must have provisions that relate to both immunity or diversion and services for the child.	Yes	0.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	*	No	0.5	*	No	No
8	<b>Victim Assistance</b>	A statute that provides assistance mandates the creation of a victim services plan, or fund programs to help victims of human trafficking. Victim services and protection may include counseling, job assistance, housing, continuing education, legal services and/or human trafficking caseworker privilege.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No						
9	<b>Access to Civil Damages</b>	A statute that provides victims of human trafficking with the ability to seek civil damages from their traffickers.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10	<b>Vacating Convictions for Sex Trafficking Victims</b>	A statute that permits victims to have convictions for prostitution that were committed as a result of being trafficked vacated from their criminal records.	No	*	No	Yes	Yes	*	*	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	*	No	No	No	No	*

Polaris Statistical Information as of 2014			ICJ West Region												
updated 2016			AK	AZ	CA	CO	HI	ID	MT	NM	NV	OR	UT	WA	WY
1	Sex Trafficking	A statute that criminalizes sex trafficking and includes elements of inducing another through force, fraud, or coercion to engage in a commercial sex act. Some states have related laws in the prostitution code and were given credit if they had the same criminal elements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Labor Trafficking	A statute that creates the crime of labor trafficking or trafficking in persons, in which a person is compelled through force, fraud or coercion into providing labor or services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3(a)	Asset Forfeiture for Human Trafficking	A statute that amends existing Racketeer Influential and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act statutes to include the forfeiture of assets used in the course of a crime or acquired with proceeds from the crime of human trafficking	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
3(b)	Investigative Tools for Law Enforcement	A statute that amends existing Racketeering (RICO) statutes to include the crime of human trafficking or authorizes the use of wiretapping by law enforcement in human trafficking investigations.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
4(a)	Training on Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement	A statute that mandates or encourages law enforcement to be trained in human trafficking issues and the law.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4(b)	Human Trafficking Commission or Task Force	A statute that creates, establishes, or encourages a task force, commission or advisory committee dedicated to addressing human trafficking	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
5	Low Burden of Proof for Sex Trafficking of Minors	A statute that ensures that the elements of force, fraud, or coercion are not required for a trafficker to be prosecuted for the sex trafficking of a minor	No	Yes											
6	Posting a Human Trafficking Hotline	A statute that mandates or encourages the public posting of a human trafficking hotline, such as the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline or a state human trafficking hotline.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
7	Safe Harbor - Protecting Sexually Exploited Minors	A statute that recognizes sexually exploited individuals under 18 as victims of crime in need of protection and services by granting immunity from prosecution or diverting minors from juvenile delinquency proceedings, and instead directing them to child welfare services. In order to receive full credit, the state must have provisions that relate to both immunity or diversion and services for the child.	No	No	*	No	Yes	Yes	*						
8	Victim Assistance	A statute that provides assistance mandates the creation of a victim services plan, or fund programs to help victims of human trafficking. Victim services and protection may include counseling, job assistance, housing, continuing education, legal services and/or human trafficking caseworker privilege.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Access to Civil Damages	A statute that provides victims of human trafficking with the ability to seek civil damages from their traffickers.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
10	Vacating Convictions for Sex Trafficking Victims	A statute that permits victims to have convictions for prostitution that were committed as a result of being trafficked vacated from their criminal records.	No	No	No	*	Yes	No	Yes	*	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Tuesday – August 23, 2016 Trainings



#### **Fahy G. Mullaney** | [Session I – Teambuilding and Collaboration](#)

Mullaney is a self-employed consultant and trainer in organizational development. After serving for eight years as a national director for a criminal justice non-profit, he began what has become thirty-two years of work in strategic planning, organizational vision/value/mission development, and executive management training, consulting in 48 of the 50 states and internationally. His work focused on state, federal agencies, and private non-profits within the state and federal justice systems. He is author of two National Institute of Corrections monographs: [Economic Sanctions in Community Corrections](#) and [Marketing Community Corrections](#), the latter authored with Sherry Haller. His manual, [Organizational Vision Development](#) has been widely used. He resides in Charlottesville, Virginia and Ft. Myers, Florida



#### **Anne Connor** | [Session II – It Takes a Village to Return a Juvenile](#)

Connor is the Compact Administrator for the Nevada Interstate Compact for Juveniles as well as the Commissioner, having been appointed by Governor Brian Sandoval on November 28, 2012. She has been with the Nevada ICJ Office since March 2010, coming from the Division of Welfare and Supportive Services and the Washoe County District Attorney's Office. As the sole practitioner in the Nevada ICJ Office, Anne is responsible for the day to day operations of the Nevada ICJ Office and provides training to juvenile parole and probation staff across the state regarding ICJ.

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 one of two JIDS Trainers since the system went live in November 2012 and is currently involved in testing JIDS 2.0 which is scheduled to roll out in the fall of 2016. As the Chair of the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee, Anne has presented trainings on a variety of topics including Rules, Rule Amendments, JIDS, JIDS Enhancements and Returning Youth via ICJ. After assisting in the development of a Best Practice for States in Transition, Anne has provided countless hours of support, training and technical assistance via WebEx, by phone and on-site to member states across the country. She is also, along with the four Region Representatives, one of the designated ICJ Mentors for the Commission.

In October 2012, Anne was elected as the Western Region Chair and in October 2013, she was elected as the Vice Chair of the National Interstate Commission serving until August 2015. Connor currently serves as Chair of the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee as well as the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee. Anne was awarded the 2015 Leadership Award in recognition of her dedication to the National Commission for Juveniles.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Tuesday – August 23, 2016 Trainings



**Jacey Nordmeyer** | [Session II – It Takes a Village to Return a Juvenile](#)

Nordmeyer serves as the Nebraska Deputy Compact Administrator-Probation for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, as well as the Deputy Compact Administrator-Probation for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). She began her career with probation in 2004. Jacey has served as a probation officer until 2013, when she was promoted to Compliance Officer with the Administrative Office of Probation.

In 2014, she was appointed to the Deputy Compact Administrator position and currently serves as the Nebraska Commissioner for the (ICJ). In addition to her work with the Interstate Compact for the ICAOS, she serves on the Training Committee and as a nationwide trainer for ICAOS. She also trains nationally for the ICJ and serves on the Compliance Committee.

In Nebraska, Jacey has spearheaded the implementation process for custodial sanctions on interstate compact transfer offenders and worked to implement a process to ensure interstate compact cases are entered into the statewide JUSTICE system. In addition to her work with the Compact Office, Jacey serves as a Compliance Officer for the Administrative Office of Probation and serves on numerous committees. Jacey graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 2002, with a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice. Jacey is passionate about training and presentence investigations.



**Mia R. Pressley** | [Session II – It Takes a Village to Return a Juvenile](#)

Mia R. Pressley proudly serves as Commissioner for South Carolina's Interstate Compact for Juveniles. She earned a Bachelor of Science from Clemson University, a Master of Business Administration from Webster University, and is working toward earning a PhD in International Communities and Families from Clemson University. Mia began her professional career in 2000 at the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice (SCDJJ) in the Office of Compliance and Medicaid where she remained for thirteen years progressing to the highest position within this division. During this time, she became a Certified Public Manager and was selected to sit on the Advisory Board for Remington College. In 2013, Mia began as SCDJJ's Interstate Compact Coordinator Interstate Compact Coordinator which led to her current Commissioner appointment. In her three short years as Commissioner, Mia has served on the Compliance Committee, Training, Education and Public Relations Committee, Human Trafficking Ad-Hoc Committee, and is currently serving as the South Region Representative. Her other professional affiliations include the South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Human Trafficking Work Group, Attorney General's Human Trafficking Task Force, and SCDJJ's Juvenile Release Authority. Mia currently resides in Simpsonville, SC with her husband Hassan and daughter Destiny.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Tuesday – August 23, 2016 Trainings



#### **Gloria Soja** | [Session II – It Takes a Village to Return a Juvenile](#)

Soja is the Deputy Compact Administrator for Oregon's Interstate Compact for Juveniles Office, located at the central office of the Oregon Youth Authority in Salem, Oregon. In July 2015, she relocated to Oregon from Montana, where she had worked as the Deputy Compact Administrator for Montana's ICJ office for seven years. Previously, Gloria served as a correctional officer for four years in the Montana Women's prison.

She has facilitated courses for corrections and detention staff, in areas of adolescent brain development, the impact of trauma, and staff wellness. In addition, she has provided suicide prevention training to community partners and peer-to-peer support for survivors of suicide. Gloria earned her Master's Degree in Criminal Justice, with certificates in Victimology and Forensic Criminology, from the University of Massachusetts. She has a passion for learning, wellness, and peer support, which she continues to develop through the pursuit of a second master's degree.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Wednesday – August 24, 2016 General Session



**Peter J. Forbes**  
**Welcome Address**

Peter J. Forbes  
ICJ Massachusetts Commissioner

Peter J. Forbes was appointed Commissioner for the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services (DYS) in June 2013. In February of 2015 he was re-appointed as the DYS Commissioner by the Executive Office of Health and Human Service Secretary Mary Lou Sudders and Governor Charlie Baker.

Commissioner Forbes' long-standing service to DYS began in January of 1983 when he was first hired as a direct-care worker at a long term secure treatment program in Boston. Later in his career Peter served as the DYS Regional Director for Boston for more than 10 years. In that role, Commissioner Forbes established a series of constructive relationships with public agency and community based partners.

Commissioner Forbes remains committed to sustaining efforts that ensure low-risk youth do not penetrate the deep end of the juvenile justice system, and that youth in custody receive appropriate and effective services where and when they need those most.

Priorities for the agency under Peter's stewardship include educational attainment and employment and training opportunities for the youth in the custody of the Department with the long term goal of improving public safety and reducing recidivism. Peter has focused the agency efforts to improve data entry and quality directed at positive youth outcomes.

Peter holds a Master of Science in Human Services College of Public and Community Service at the University of Massachusetts, Boston and an undergraduate degree in Sociology from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Wednesday – August 24, 2016 General Session

#### **Establishing and Utilizing the State Council: A Collaborative Panel Discussion**

**Trudy Gregorie** | Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
**Moderator** A Collaborative Panel Discussion



Gregorie has 38 years of experience in criminal and juvenile justice, specializing in victim services. For 13 years, she served as director of a prosecutor-based comprehensive victim services program in Charleston, S.C.; served on the initial task force that developed statewide victim services policies, procedures, and standards; and was a founding member of the S.C. Victim Assistance Network. She then joined the S.C. Governor's Office and developed the State Crime Victim Ombudsman Program. In 1994, she joined the National Center for Victims of Crime as Director of Victim Services and Training. Since 2002, she has served as a senior director with Justice Solutions, a national nonprofit providing training and technical assistance on justice and victim issues.

At the national level she has been involved in the development of numerous training programs, curricula, and resources on emerging issues for the crime victim services field and allied professions. Gregorie is a certified trainer for the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center, the National College of District Attorneys and National District Attorneys Association, the Federal Judicial Center, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the National Institute of Corrections, the Center for Effective Public Policy's Center for Sex Offender Management, and the U.S. Department of Justice. She has served as faculty for the National Victim Assistance Academy, and has provided training in over 47 states and done numerous national media interviews.

She serves as a victim consultant for the Justice Center of the Council of State Governments. She serves on the Board of the National Association of Triads (with the National Sheriffs' Association) and is Immediate Past President of the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse. She was the first elected Crime Victim Representative on the Delegate Assembly of the American Correctional Association, and served three terms. She serves on ACA's Victims and Restorative Justice Committee and is a member of the American Probation and Parole Association Victim Issues Committee. She is a founding member of the National Association of Victim Service Professionals in Corrections. Since 1996, she has served on the Editorial Board of the *Sexual Assault Report*. In 1999, Gregorie was awarded the National Crime Victim Services Award by President William Clinton. In 2012, she was awarded a lifetime achievement award by the National Association of Triads, Inc. (NATI). In 2014, she received the Rosalie S. Wolf Memorial Elder Abuse Award presented by the Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma of Alliant International University.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Wednesday – August 24, 2016 General Session



**Linda Bowmer** | Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
A Collaborative Panel Discussion

Linda Bowmer is a retiree of the Nevada Youth Parole Bureau after thirty years of service. During her career she served as a Senior Parole Officer and Unit Manager. Thereafter, she became the Deputy Compact Administrator for ICJ. She is appointed by the Governor of Nevada to serve on the State Council and is currently an active State Council member. She is also a member of the Churchill County Juvenile Probation Advisory Committee. She resides in Fallon, Nevada.



**Francis J. Carino** | Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
A Collaborative Panel Discussion

Carino was appointed in 1979 as the State of Connecticut's first full time prosecutor assigned to handle juvenile matters. He served in the role of the State's Chief Juvenile Prosecutor from 1973 through 1996. While in this role he supervised a statewide unit of all prosecutors and developed the policies, forms, and procedures used by prosecutors in juvenile court. He handled and assisted other prosecutors with the prosecution of many of the most serious and complicated juvenile cases. Carino also appeared at the Legislature and assisted in drafting many juvenile laws. He also conducted training on juvenile law and procedures for prosecutors, probation officers, judges, attorneys and the police. Also he provided informational sessions on juvenile law related subjects for school administrators, teachers, parent groups, and students in a variety of academic settings ranging from elementary school through law school.

In 1996, the statewide unit of juvenile prosecutors was moved from the Judicial Branch to the Executive Branch and into the Division of Criminal Justice. At that time Attorney Carino's role became that of the advising the Chief State's Attorney on all juvenile matters and continuing to provide support, guidance and training to prosecutors, probation officers, judges, attorneys and the police. He is well known as an advocate for Juvenile Review Boards, appearing with members of the Connecticut Youth Services Association as they assist local youth service bureaus and police departments establish JRB diversion programs around the State. He has also been a member of the JRB programs of the Rocky Hill and the Andover, Hebron and Marlborough (AHM) Youth Service Bureaus since their inception. He currently chairs the AHM JRB and the Connecticut Juvenile Training School's Advisory Board.

Attorney Carino has also taught an online course on "Juvenile Justice Issues for Police Officers" for the University of Connecticut and is also POST certified to teach police for the Spector Criminal Justice Training Network, the Law Enforcement Council of Eastern Connecticut and the South Central Criminal Justice Administration. In 2014 he created the Connecticut Juvenile Law website, at [www.francarino.com](http://www.francarino.com), so the police, school officials,



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Wednesday – August 24, 2016 General Session

probation officers, students and the general public can access up to date information about the Connecticut juvenile justice system.

He has received numerous awards for his work in the field of juvenile justice including the 2012 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Division of Criminal Justice and is primarily responsible for writing the Connecticut version of the "Play by the Rules" book used in many schools and the Juvenile Law section of the Red Book field manual used by most police officers.

In 2015 he established the Francis J. Carino Juvenile Justice Scholarship in conjunction with the Connecticut Criminal Justice Educational and Charitable Association, a nonprofit corporation formed exclusively for the promotion of education and benevolence through various charitable endeavors. The scholarship is awarded each year to a deserving college or law student who intends to pursue a career in juvenile justice.



**Michael Farmer** | [Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
A Collaborative Panel Discussion](#)

Farmer serves as present Chair of the Compliance Committee. He has worked for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Division of Juvenile Justice, formerly the California Youth Authority for over 19 years in the roles of Youth Correctional Counselor, Case Manager and Parole Agent.

He has supervised the daily operations of the California ICJ Office for most of the past seven years beginning as the Deputy Compact Administrator in April 2010 and entering the role of Designee in July 2014. Farmer is currently a member of the Information Technology Committee and has previously served on the Rules Committee as well as the AAICPC/ICJ Work Group. In addition to his role with ICJ, Farmer manages a caseload of juvenile offenders who are dually committed to the Division of Juvenile Justice and the Department of State Hospitals or Division of Adult Institutions. He works closely with the 58 county probation departments and social service agencies throughout the state to provide training and resources related to ICJ, JIDS and the Division of Juvenile Justice.



**Steve Jett** | [Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
A Collaborative Panel Discussion](#)

Jett has been the administrator of the 90 bed Southwest Idaho Juvenile Detention Center since March 1, 1993. He has also served as a consultant for The Moss Group doing various Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)-related training since September 2012. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree from The Pennsylvania State University. He is married and has five children and six grandchildren.



## 2016 Annual Business Meeting

### Presenter Biographies Wednesday – August 24, 2016 General Session

Steve served two terms as president of the National Juvenile Detention Association and was one of the first groups of nine individuals selected by the Department of Justice to be trained and certified to be PREA Juvenile Facility Auditors. His facility was later the first of any type of facility in the nation to achieve 100% compliance with the PREA Standards.

Steve was twice named the National Juvenile Detention Association's Member of the Year and received the Hammergren/Dunlap Distinguished Service Award for Exemplary and Meritorious Service to Juvenile Justice and Detention Services from the National Partnership for Juvenile Services in 2014. He presently serves as an ex-officio member of the Idaho Juvenile Training Council, and the Interstate Compact Commission for Juveniles. He was appointed on February 22, 2016 to the Idaho Board of Juvenile Corrections by Governor C. L. "Butch" Otter. He is the owner of Jett Corrections Consulting LLC and has served the City of Greenleaf, Idaho as a Councilman since 2004.



**Diane Larson** | [Session III – Establishing and Utilizing the State Council:  
A Collaborative Panel Discussion](#)

Larson is presently a North Dakota State Representative for District 30 of the National Conference of State Legislators. She has served as State Representative from 1988-1989 and from 2012-2016. Her committee assignments are Judiciary and Agriculture. She is presently running for the North Dakota State Senate and plans to serve on the same committees if elected to the Senate.

She also serves the North Dakota State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. Additionally, she serves as an Ex Officio Member, Interstate Commission for Juveniles, Supreme Court's Judiciary Standards Committee, Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, and the State Historical Board.

Prior to her position with the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, she worked for 23 years as a youth worker at the Police Youth Bureau (PYB) in Bismarck, North Dakota. While employed at the PYB she was responsible for providing dispositions of diversions cases, crisis intervention, and education for juveniles. She serves as vice chair on NCSL's Law, Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee. She was appointed by the North Dakota Chief Justice to the North Dakota Supreme Court Judiciary Standards Committee.

Additionally she serves her community as a Mentor Mom for the Mothers of Preschoolers. Her education includes a BS in Education with a major in English from the University of North Dakota. She is married to her husband Greg of 46 years and has 2 daughters and 4 grandchildren.

# STAFF RECOGNITION

## Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**Annual Business Meeting  
Boston, Massachusetts  
August 24, 2016**

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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.

**Derrick Nedved (SD)  
Joy Swantz (WI)**



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

ALABAMA		Patrick Pendergast Designee <b>PAST CHAIR</b>	
ALASKA		Barbara Murray Commissioner	
ARIZONA		John Crabtree Designee	
ARKANSAS		Judy Miller Designee	
CALIFORNIA		Michael Farmer Designee <b>Compliance Committee Chair</b>	 Tony DeJesus Deputy Compact Administrator
COLORADO		Summer Foxworth Commissioner	
CONNECTICUT		Maria L. Genca Designee <b>AAICPC/ICJ Workgroup Co-Chair</b> <b>East Region Representative</b>	
DELAWARE		Damian Seymour Designee	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		Bruce Wright Commissioner	 Jefferson Regis DCA



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

FLORIDA		Agnes Denson Commissioner		Onome Edukore DCA		
GEORGIA		Avery Niles Commissioner <b>Finance Committee Chair</b>		Tracy Cassell DCA		Catina Martin-Fenner
HAWAII		Linda Kiyotoki Designee				
IDAHO		Alicia Ehlers Designee				
ILLINOIS		Tomiko Frierson Commissioner		Eva Moore		
INDIANA		Jane Seigel Commissioner		Laura Hausladen DCA - Probation		
IOWA		Tracy Fliger Representative				
KANSAS		Jeff Cowger Commissioner <b>TREASURER</b>				
KENTUCKY		Karen King-Jones Commissioner		Amy Howell DCA		John Fitzpatrick
LOUISIANA		Angela Bridgewater Commissioner		Katina B. Johnson DCA		Yolanda Latimer



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

<b>MAINE</b>		David Barrett Commissioner					
<b>MARYLAND</b>		Sherry Jones Commissioner		Yolanda Kennard			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> <i>Host State</i>		Rebecca Moore Designee		Maritza Davila Probation		Donna Reed Probation	
	Peter J. Forbes Commissioner		Jennifer Mattson Probation		Kristina Gaudet Probation		Sarah Joss Probation
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		Roy Yaple Designee					
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		<i>Not in Attendance</i>					
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		John Davis Commissioner		Maxine Baggett DCA			
<b>MISSOURI</b>		Julie Hawkins Commissioner Rules Committee Chair					
<b>MONTANA</b>		Cindy McKenzie Commissioner		Jeff Christofferson DCA			
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		Jayce Nordmeyer Commissioner		Abbie Christian DCA			



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

NEVADA		Anne Connor Commissioner <b>Training Committee Chair</b> <b>Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair</b>	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Thomas O'Connor Designee	
NEW JERSEY		Edwin Lee, Jr. Designee	
NEW MEXICO		Dale Dodd Commissioner <b>West Region Representative</b>	
NEW YORK		A. Paul Ottati Designee	 Kelly Palmateer DCA - Probation
NORTH CAROLINA		Traci Marchand Commissioner <b>CHAIR</b>	
NORTH DAKOTA		Lisa Bjergaard Commissioner	
OHIO		Nina Belli Commissioner <b>Midwest Region Representative</b>	
OKLAHOMA		Robert Hendryx Designee	
OREGON		Phil Cox Commissioner	 Gloria Soja DCA



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

PENNSYLVANIA		Dori Bernard Representative	
RHODE ISLAND		JoAnn Niksa Designee	
SOUTH CAROLINA		Mia Pressley Commissioner <b>South Region Representative</b>	
SOUTH DAKOTA		Nancy Allard Commissioner	 Kathy Christenson DCA
TENNESSEE		Cathlyn Smith Commissioner	
TEXAS		Daryl Liedecke Commissioner	
UTAH		Dawn Marie Rubio Commissioner	 Jessica Eldredge DCA
VERMONT		Barbara Joyal Commissioner	 Patricia "Trissie" Casanova DCA
VIRGINIA		Natalie Dalton Commissioner	
VIRGIN ISLANDS		<i>Not in Attendance</i>	



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

WASHINGTON		Dawn Bailey Representative
WEST VIRGINIA		Mike Lacy Commissioner VICE CHAIR
		 Randall Wagner DCA
WISCONSIN		Shelley Hagan Commissioner
WYOMING		Gary Hartman Commissioner

## NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF

 Ashley Lippert Executive Director	 Rick Masters Legal Counsel
 Jennifer Adkins Project Manager	 Emma Goode Administrative and Logistics Coordinator
 Shawn Robinson Training and Administrative Coordinator	



# 2016 Annual Business Meeting



## Attendees

### EX OFFICIOS

#### AAICPC

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



Bruce Rudberg  
AAICPC/ICJ MOU  
Workgroup Co-Chair



Carla Fults

#### ICAOS

Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision



Dale Crook

#### Justice Solutions



Trudy Gregorie  
Victims Representative

#### NCSL

National Conference of State Legislatures



Diane Larson

#### NCJFCJ

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges



Judge Chandlee  
Johnson-Kuhn

#### NPJS

National Partnership for Juvenile Services



Steven Jett

#### NRS

National Runaway Safeline



Maureen Blaha

### GUESTS

Roberto Coronado, Idaho  
Brian Dean, Idaho

Kate Wren Gavlak, MIC3  
Richard Pryor, MIC3

Vivian Fullbright-Brock, District of Columbia  
Kathy Holiday-Crawford, District of Columbia

Mack Reeves, Mississippi  
Earl Scales, Mississippi

*Save the date....*

**SEPTEMBER 25-27**



**2017**

**Annual Business Meeting  
San Diego, California  
Marriott Mission Valley**