



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Rule 8-101: Travel Permits

Rule 8-101 focuses on a specific population of higher risk juveniles when travel is appropriate. As a result, travel permits are only mandatory for the following juveniles, when the out-of-state travel is for more than 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.

If a juvenile does not meet the criteria listed above, a travel permit is not necessary under the ICJ rules. Rule 8-101(2) goes on to state that while juveniles placed in residential facilities shall be excluded from this rule, “states may elect to use the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return for notification purposes” if a juvenile is traveling to a residential facility. Therefore, a travel permit is discretionary for juveniles going to a residential program in another state that meets the case circumstances outlined in 8-101 (1)(a-b).

For more information on the ICJ Rules or to access training, please go to the Commission’s website.

According to Rule 8-101, “juveniles placed in residential facilities shall be excluded from this rule”
