

Executive Committee Handbook

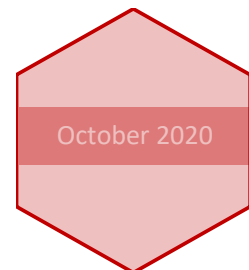
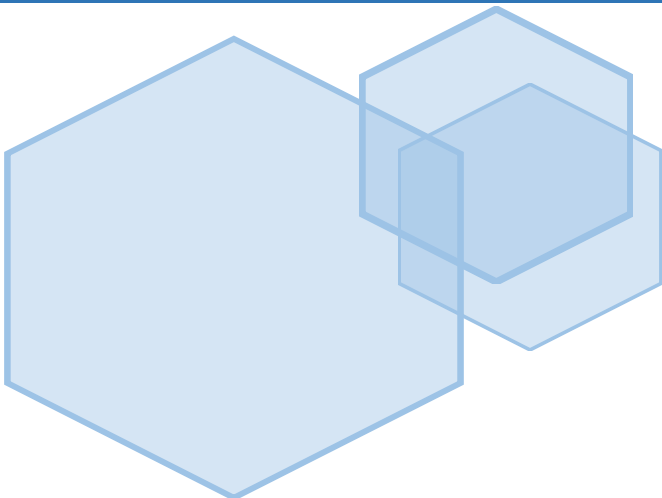


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Introduction

Purpose of the Handbook

The leadership of the Executive Committee is a crucial element of the Commission, as it is authorized to act on behalf of the Commission during periods when the Commission is not in session. Your knowledge, skills, and willingness to serve on this invaluable committee are welcomed and appreciated.

Because the Executive Committee often acts on behalf of the Commission, this handbook begins by reviewing fundamental information regarding the Commission before focusing on the responsibilities and operations of the Executive Committee. Several resources are referenced throughout the handbook noted in italics and underlined and linked to the Commission's website at www.juvenilecompact.org.

We trust you will find this guide an informative resource this year as a new or returning Executive Committee member.

The Commission

Purpose of the Commission

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles was established in 2008 to fulfill the objectives of the revised Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) **as provided in the compact statute**. The powers and duties of the Commission are established in [ICJ, Article IV](#). The list below highlights the primary functions of the Commission.

- 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.
- To promulgate rules to affect the purposes and obligations of the Compact.
- To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, rules, and by-laws, using all necessary and proper means, including but not limited to the use of judicial process.
- To provide for dispute resolution among Compacting States.
- To establish committees and hire staff necessary.
- To elect/appoint officers, attorneys, employees, or consultants, and to establish related policies.
- To establish a budget and levy dues.
- To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils.
- To coordinate education, training, and public awareness.
- To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.

Guiding Principles of the Commission

The Commission's Vision, Mission, and Values serve as guiding principles for all activities carried out by the Commission. Based on these, a new Strategic Plan is adopted every three years.

Vision

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles will promote public safety, victims' rights, and juvenile accountability that is balanced with safeguarding those juveniles.

Mission

The Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the governing body of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), through means of joint and cooperative action among the Compacting States, preserves child welfare and promotes public 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.

Values

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.

Strategic Initiatives 2020-2022

1. Improve data system for better outcomes.
2. Promote member engagement and leadership development.
3. Address gaps in rules and resources.
4. Leverage relationships to promote awareness and improve outcomes.

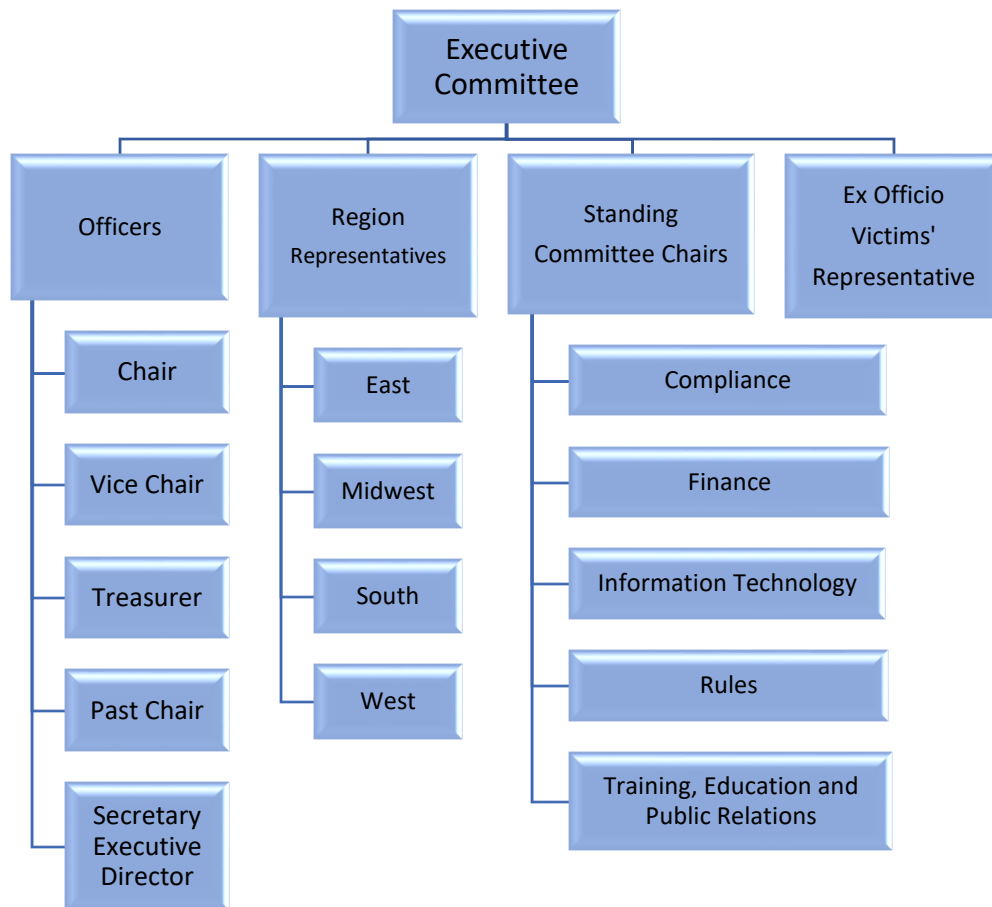
Mission of the ICJ National Office

The National Office serves as the secretariat for the Commission and facilitates collaborations to support the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

The Executive Committee

Purpose of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is empowered 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 amendments to the Compact and By-laws. The power of the Executive Committee is subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, the [Compact](#) statute or its [By-laws](#).



The Executive Committee is responsible for monitoring the health, needs, and accomplishments of the Commission while also ensuring the organization operates according to its By-laws. As described in [ICJ Article III \(F\)](#), the functions include, but are not limited to:

- Financial management;
- Prepare and publish an Annual Report;
- Strategic planning;

- Scheduling of full Commission Annual Business Meeting (ABM);
- Oversight of day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact, managed by the Executive Director;
- Administration of enforcement and compliance activities;
- Review all committee recommendations; and
- Performs such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the By-laws.
- Members also review recommended modifications to ICJ Forms for conformity to the Rules.

Meetings: Because the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Commission throughout the year, the Executive Committee meets once each month, online for 1-2 hours. The Executive Committee also meets face-to-face each spring and the Annual Business Meeting in the fall.

Officers and Duties

Officers include: chairperson, vice chairperson, treasurer, secretary, and immediate past-chairperson, as established by [ICJ Article V\(A\)\(2\)](#). The duties of each officer are described in the Commission's [By-laws, Article \(III\)](#) and summarized below.

Chairperson

The chairperson calls and presides at all meetings of the Commission, and in conjunction with the Executive Committee prepares agendas and makes appointments to all committees, and, in accordance with the Commission's directions, or subject to ratification by the Commission, acts on the Commission's behalf during the interims between Commission meetings.

Vice Chairperson

In the absence or at the direction of the chairperson, the vice chairperson performs any or all of the duties of the chairperson. In the event of a vacancy in the office of chairperson, the vice chairperson serves as acting chairperson until the Commission elects a new chairperson. The Vice Chair will serve as an ex officio member of the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). The vice chairperson may also undertake specific tasks and responsibilities as requested by the chairperson.

Secretary

The Commission's Executive Director serves as the secretary. The secretary keeps minutes of all Commission meetings and acts as the custodian of all documents and records pertaining to the status of the Compact and the business of the Commission.

Treasurer

The treasurer, with the assistance of the Executive Director, acts as the custodian of all Commission funds and is 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 will 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.

Immediate Past-Chairperson

The immediate past-chairperson shall automatically succeed to the 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.

Elections and Vacancies

The chairperson, vice chairperson, and treasurer are elected annually by the Commission during the Annual Business Meeting and serve until the following Annual Business Meeting. Nominations are discussed at each region meeting, then candidates are presented during the General Session. Newly elected officers are sworn in at the end of the Annual Business Meeting and begin their terms immediately.

The Commission determines the procedures, duties, budget, and tenure of the Executive Committee. Both the ex officio victims' representative and immediate past-chairperson serve terms of one-year.

When an officer position is vacated prior to the Annual Business Meeting, a majority of the Executive Committee shall appoint a successor to hold office for the unexpired portion of the term. Or, at the next regular or special meeting of the Commission, the vacancy can be filled by majority vote of the Commission. If the immediate past-chairperson position becomes vacated, the position remains vacant until the current chairperson leaves that position. [By-laws, Article III, Section 4.](#)

Costs and Expense Reimbursement

Subject to the availability of budgeted funds, officers shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Commission. [By-laws, Article III, Section 3.](#)

Immunity

The Commission, its members, officers, Executive Director, and employees are 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 is not 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. [By-laws, Article V, Section 3.](#)

Committees

The Commission has five (5) standing committees that conduct business throughout the year via online meetings hosted by the National Office. Committees are re-formed each year, following the Annual Business Meeting. Meetings are scheduled by the National Office, in collaboration with committee chairs. All meetings are conducted in accordance with the Robert's Rules of Order.

An overview of the business purpose, description, and expectations are identified in this section.

Chairpersons

Each committee chairperson (chair) ensures that the business which comes to their committee is dealt with appropriately, and that the committee reaches decisions that enable business to be completed.

Committee chairs are responsible for organizing meetings, preparing agendas, calling meetings to order, delegating responsibilities to committee members, involving all members in the decision-making process, and reporting the work of the committee to the Executive Committee and Commission Chair. New committee chairs should meet one-on-one with the past committee chair within two weeks of being appointed as chair, to discuss recent actions and plans for the Committee's work. The committee chair is also responsible for making recommendations for membership to their committee. To increase attendance and participation in meetings, committee chairs will contact members directly in advance of meetings.

Committee Vice Chairs

In consultation with the Commission Chair, each Committee Chair shall identify a vice-chair. Each vice chair must be a Commissioner (or full-time designee) employed by a state considered to be in good standing.

The vice chair shall be prepared to perform any or all of the duties of the committee chair in the absence of or at the direction of the committee chairperson, including but not limited to: reviewing minutes and/or agendas; leading meeting(s) or section(s) of meetings(s); and/or following up with absent members.

Upon request, the vice chair may report to the Executive Committee on behalf of the committee. However, the vice chair shall not be considered a voting member of the Executive Committee. In the event of a vacancy in the position of the committee chairperson, the vice chairperson shall serve as the acting committee chairperson until a new committee chairperson is appointed by the Commission Chairperson. The acting

committee chairperson shall not be considered a voting member of the Executive Committee.

Compliance Committee

The [Compliance Committee](#) monitors the compliance of member states with the terms of the Compact and the Commission's rules. The committee is also responsible for developing appropriate enforcement procedures for the Commission's consideration. The Compliance Committee is responsible for ensuring states' compliance and adherence to compliance policies, and assessing issues brought forward for review. Members actively participate in meetings throughout the year with availability to review materials as needed.

Meetings: Monthly or bi-monthly, online for 1-hour, or as needed.

Finance Committee

The [Finance Committee](#) monitors the Commission's budget and financial practices, including the collection and expenditure of Commission revenues and developing recommendations for the Commission's consideration. Committee members review the Commission's budgets and requests in preparation for the discussion during the quarterly online meetings.

Meetings: Quarterly online for 1-hour and additional meetings as needed.

Information Technology Committee

The [Information Technology](#) Committee (commonly referred to as the Technology Committee) identifies and develops appropriate information technology resources to facilitate the tracking of juveniles and the administration of Commission activities. The Technology Committee is responsible for the Commission's website, data system, and other technology related business. The Committee recommends modifications to ICJ forms, which are subsequently provided to members of the Rules and the Executive Committees for review. Members actively participate in monthly online meetings with a working knowledge of technical matters, including the availability to test, review, and make recommendations on technical materials.

Meetings: Monthly or bi-monthly, online for 1-hour and additional meetings as needed.

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee

The [Training, Education and Public Relations Committee](#) (commonly referred to as the Training Committee) develops educational resources and training materials for use by the

Commission and in member states to help ensure awareness of and compliance with the terms of the Compact and the Commission's rules. The Training Committee is responsible for approving, developing, and delivering trainings, in addition to increasing Commission awareness. Members actively participate in committee meetings and sub-committee work team meetings. The members have a broad understanding of the ICJ rules and are available to review and update training materials and conduct trainings. The Training Committee Chair and other members often represent the Commission at conferences and serve as trainers for the web-based ICJ Rules Training.

Meetings: Monthly or bi-monthly, online for 1-hour. There are also multiple workgroup meetings online for ABM preparations and additional meetings as needed.

Rules Committee

The [Rules Committee](#) provides oversight and guidance regarding proposed rule amendments throughout the ICJ rule-making process. The Rules Committee is responsible for administering the Commission's rule-making process, drafting proposed rule amendments and considering proposed rule amendments from other committees and regions. The Rules Committee ensures the rule amendments are properly formatted and include adequate justifications. Rules Committee Members also review recommended modifications to ICJ Forms for conformity to the Rules.

Membership is limited to 2-3 members from each of the four regions. The members update their respective region on the activities of the committee at the regional meetings. In odd numbered years (such as 2021), members meet face-to-face to review comments and finalize recommendations. Members also participate in the presentation at the Annual Business Meeting. This is the only committee that operates on a 2-year cycle.

Meetings: In even numbered fiscal years (such as FY 20), bi-monthly online 1 hour and additionally as needed. During odd numbered fiscal years (such as FY 21), monthly online 1.5 hours and face-to-face once.

Ad Hoc/Temporary Committees

Ad Hoc Committees are temporary committees that can be formed by the Executive Committee to perform a specific task and are dissolved when the task is completed and the final report is given. They address issues that are not resolved by ordinary processes of the Commission. Ad hoc committees serve two functions: investigate an issue and/or carry out a duty adopted by the Commission. Ad Hoc Committee Chairs are not members of the Executive Committee (unless they are Executive Committee members based on another role). Work Groups are similar to Ad Hoc Committees, but may include individuals who are not directly affiliated with the Commission.

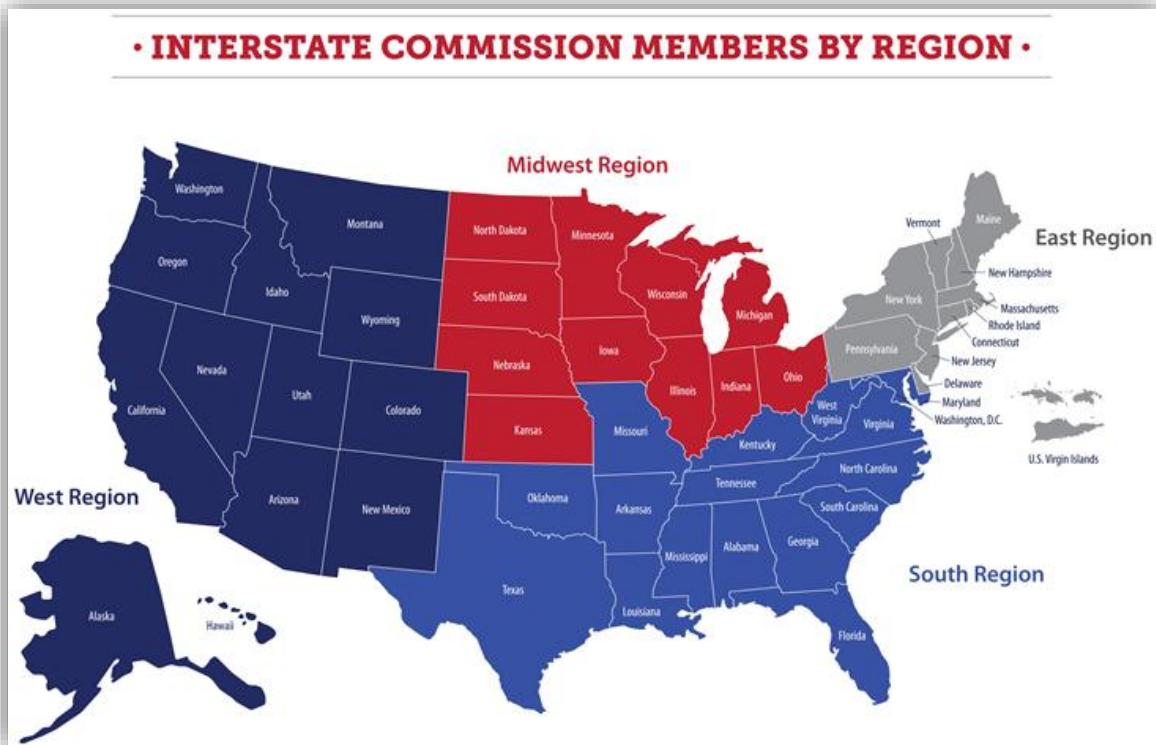
Previous Ad Hoc Committees (and Work Groups) include:

- Probable Cause Ad Hoc Committee, 2010
- Sex Offender Ad Hoc Committee, 2010
- ICPC Ad Hoc Committee, 2010
- AAICPC/ICJ MOU Work Group, 2011-2016
- Victims Ad Hoc Committee, 2011
- Out-of-State Detention Ad Hoc Committee, 2012
- Human Trafficking Work Group, 2015 – 2017; Ad Hoc Committee, 2018 – 2019
- Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee, 2018
- Juvenile/Adult Issues, 2020

Regions

The [states and territories](#) comprising the regions were established in 2008 by the Council of State Governments (CSG).

Meetings: Quarterly online for 1-hour and additionally as needed.



East Region

Connecticut
 Delaware
 Maine
 Massachusetts
 New Hampshire
 New Jersey
 New York
 Pennsylvania
 Rhode Island
 Vermont
 Virgin Islands

Midwest Region

Illinois
 Indiana
 Iowa
 Kansas
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Nebraska
 North Dakota
 Ohio
 South Dakota
 Wisconsin

South Region

Alabama
 Arkansas
 District of Columbia
 Florida
 Georgia
 Kentucky
 Louisiana
 Maryland
 Mississippi
 Missouri
 North Carolina
 Oklahoma
 South Carolina
 Tennessee
 Texas
 Virginia
 West Virginia

West Region

Alaska
 Arizona
 California
 Colorado
 Hawaii
 Idaho
 Montana
 Nevada
 New Mexico
 Oregon
 Utah
 Wyoming
 Washington

Regional Representatives

Regional representatives from each of the four regions are elected or re-elected, every two years by a plurality vote of the commissioners in their region. Each regional representative serves for two years or until a successor is elected. If a regional representative position becomes vacant during the two-year term, the region elects a new representative to fulfill the remainder of the term. Newly elected regional representatives are sworn in during the Annual Business Meeting and begin their terms immediately.

Regional representatives are responsible for organizing meetings, preparing agendas, calling meetings to order, delegating responsibilities to region members, and involving all members in the decision-making process. During Executive Committee meetings, the regional representative reports on the work of the region. The regional representative also serves as a liaison from the Executive Committee to the region, providing Executive Committee updates at region meetings and as otherwise necessary. To increase attendance and participation in meetings, regional representatives will contact members directly in advance of meetings.

Each regional representative serves as a resource for new commissioners/designees to coach, train, and counsel new commissioners/designees by providing assistance and support to resolve difficult compliance issues and encourage active participation in Commission activities. In addition, they work with new commissioners/designees to promote successful strategies and best practices.

Meetings

Most meetings are conducted online. Face-to-face meetings are held occasionally for specific purposes. Each committee's typical meeting occurrences are noted under the committee descriptions.

Agendas

Committee chairs/regional representatives develop meeting agendas, with the assistance of the National Office. Agendas are posted on the Commission's website and the committee membership receives a meeting reminder with the link and applicable meeting documents for review prior to the meeting. The final agenda is approved by an affirmative vote of the majority of the members at the beginning of each meeting. If modifications to the agenda are necessary, the agenda may be modified at the meeting.

Minutes

The National Office records all committee and region meetings, and prepares draft minutes of each meeting. Minutes are sent to the committee chair/regional representative for editing and approval prior to dissemination to the committee/region members. Advance review by the chair/regional representative helps ensure the accuracy of the minutes and increases the efficiency of meeting time.

Reports

Committee chairs and regional representatives attend all Executive Committee meetings and provide updates regarding actions and/or recommendations from their respective committees and regions. In addition to the monthly updates, each committee chair/region representative prepares a report of their committee's/region's activities and accomplishments during the time frame between Annual Business Meetings. These Reports are included in the Annual Business Meeting (ABM) Docket Book. Oral reports may be presented during the ABM General Session.

Open and Closed Session

All Commission meetings are 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, a publication of notice of the meeting at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting.

As described in [ICJ Article III\(I\)](#), the 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.

For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's Chief Legal Counsel publicly certifies that, in his or her opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public. No voting can take place in closed session. Additionally, the Chief Legal Counsel serves as the parliamentarian of the meetings in which Legal Counsel is in attendance.

Annual Business Meeting (ABM)

The Commission is required to meet at least once each calendar year. Additional meetings are scheduled at the discretion of the Chairperson, and must be called upon the request of a majority of Commission members. All Commission members shall be given a thirty-day written notice of the [Annual Business Meeting \(ABM\)](#), along with meeting information. The ABM location rotates by region: East, West, South, and Midwest. With input from the region, the National Office conducts a search and presents viable meeting options to the Executive Committee, who approves the budget and meeting location.

The Executive Committee meets twice at the annual meeting, before and after. Responsibilities of Executive Committee members at the annual meeting include making presentations, participating in region meetings, and reporting to the Commission.

Committee & Region Meetings

Committees and regions generally meet online using an interactive conferencing tool which allows participants to view documents on their computer. Committee Chairs and Regional Representatives collaborate with the National Office to identify meeting dates/times. The National Office sets up meetings, send out notices and materials, calls the roll, and reports whether a quorum is established.

A committee or region may meet face-to-face, if needed and funding is approved. Face-to-face meetings are commonly held in or near Kentucky (where the National Office is located), due to cost and resource factors. The National Office will secure accommodations, logistics and meeting space. Depending on the size and scope of the meeting, the National Office may assist in travel arrangements.

Quorum

Before an organization can legally conduct business, a quorum must be present. The number of members needed for a quorum is one more than half of the voting members. A quorum must be maintained throughout the entirety of the meeting or any business is null and void. Commission members representing a majority of the Compacting States constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except as otherwise required in the Commission's By-laws.

The participation of a commissioner or authorized representative in a meeting constitutes the presence of that state for purposes of determining quorum (provided the member present is entitled to vote on behalf of the Compacting State represented).

Voting Members

As defined in [Article VIII \(D\) of the Compact](#), "commissioner" means the voting representative of each Compacting State. Pursuant to [Article III \(G\) of the Compact](#), some commissioners have appointed "authorized representatives" who may vote on behalf of the state when the commissioner is not present. These authorized representatives, often called "designees" or "part-time" designees, can only vote if the

commissioner serves on the committee, but is not present. Alternatively, a small number of commissioners have authorized “full-time designees” to represent them on all matters. These “full-time designees” may vote, make motions, and hold elected/appointed leadership positions. Other staff from ICJ Offices frequently participate in committees and make tremendous contribution. However, these individuals are not eligible to vote (or make motions). Committee role call forms are organized to indicate which participants are eligible to vote.

Ex Officio Members

The Commission also includes individuals who are not commissioners and who do not have a vote, but who are members of interested organizations. Ex officio members serve at the pleasure of their appointing organization and may be replaced by that organization. The current list of ex officio organizations is available on the Commission’s [website](#). The victims’ representative ex officio serves on the Executive Committee.

Parliamentary Procedures

Some procedural matters, such as the quorum requirement, are addressed in the ICJ Bylaws. Matters of parliamentary procedure that are not addressed in the ICJ By-laws are governed by Robert’s Rules of Order. The Commission provides a book about Robert’s Rules to each new Executive Committee member for your reference. A “Simplified Roberts Rules of Order Guide” is provided in Appendix A, at the end of this handbook.

Approving Agendas, Minutes and Adjournment

Agendas, minutes, and adjournments can be approved by general consent or acclamation. They can also be approved with a motion and a second. Minutes may be approved as read or as corrected.

In a smaller meeting, like a committee meeting, often only four motions are used:

- To introduce (motion)
- To change a motion (amend)
- To adopt/receive (accept a report without discussion)
- To adjourn (end the meeting)

Public Participation in Meetings

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.

Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is the Commission's process for defining the organization's collective direction and making decisions on allocation of resources. When developing strategic plans, the Executive Committee analyzes the organization, objectives, and future development. The strategic plan is essential for:

- Establishing goals consistent with the mission;
- Ensuring the most effective use of resources by focusing on priorities;
- Providing a base from which progress can be measured; and
- Communicating goals and objectives to the full Commission.

Every three years, the Executive Committee extends the spring face-to-face meeting to 2-days for a strategic planning session. Once the strategic plan has been developed, monitoring and evaluation are essential. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation help ensure the organization is following the direction established, and provide many lessons about the organization and its operation. The Executive Committee reviews and updates the Strategic Plan at least once per year. The current and previous strategic plans are available on the [Commission's website](#).

Financials

Budget

The Commission operates on an annual budget cycle beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 of each year.

At the Annual Business Meeting, a budget report is distributed to each Compact member state showing expenditures, income, and fund balances for the previous, current, and ensuing fiscal year.

The Executive Director, in consultation with the Treasurer and the Finance Committee Chair, initiates the drafting of the annual budget. The Executive Committee modifies or approves the draft budget, and then the Commission votes to adopt it at the Annual Business Meeting. Throughout the year, the Executive Committee reviews requested budget amendments, such as a moving funding across line items or authorizing specific funds for a committee project.

Accounting and Audit

In consultation with the Treasurer, the National Office manages fiscal operations on behalf of the Commission, as described in the Commission's Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual. The National Office generates and distributes monthly financial

reports to the officers and Finance Committee Chair. The “working budget” is reviewed by the Finance and Executive Committees throughout the year, to allow for analysis of budgeted line items against actual expenditures.

As required by the [ICJ, Article VIII \(D\)](#), all receipts and disbursement of funds are audited each year by a certified public accountant. The report of the audit is included in the Commission’s annual report.

Dues

Each Compact member state is assessed an annual fee which covers the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Commission, a total amount sufficient to cover the annual budget approved each year. The annual assessment is allocated based on a formula determined by the Commission and bound by [Rule 2-101: Dues Formula](#) upon all signatory states. The National Office is responsible for invoicing and tracking dues collection. Pursuant to [Policy Number 08-2009](#), the Executive Director will refer the matter to the Compliance Committee for enforcement action if a state has not paid its annual dues within 120 days of the start of the state’s fiscal year.

National Office

The Commission’s National Office serves as a resource center for the Commission. Among its many responsibilities, the National Office provides assistance with logistical planning, training, data system management, policies, programs, maintaining the Commission’s website, and supporting the work of regions and committees.

Executive Director

The Commission retains an Executive Director, who serves at the pleasure of the Commission and acts as Secretary. The Executive Director manages the day-to-day activities of the Commission’s National Office. As the Commission’s principal administrator, the Executive Director performs duties delegated by the Commission and/or required by the Compact, including, but not limited to:

- a. Recommends general policies and program initiatives for the Commission’s consideration;
- b. Recommends administrative personnel policies governing the recruitment, hiring, management, compensation, and dismissal of Commission staff;
- c. Implements and monitors administration of all policies, programs, and initiatives adopted by Commission;
- d. Prepares draft annual budgets for the Commission’s consideration;
- e. Monitors all Commission expenditures for compliance with approved budgets, and maintains accurate records of the Commission’s financial account(s);
- f. Executes contracts on behalf of the Commission, as directed;

- g. Prepares and disseminates all required reports and notices directed by the Commission; and
- h. Assists Commission members or commissioners, as directed, in securing required assessments from the Compacting States;
- i. Receives service of process on behalf of the Commission;
- j. Otherwise, assist the Commission's officers in the performance of their duties.

Pursuant to the Commission's Personnel Policies, Section 2.6, "Every spring, the Chair of the Commission is responsible for compiling and conducting the Executive Director's evaluation. The Chair will elicit comments and feedback from the Executive Committee to be included in the evaluation before the Committee reviews and approves the final document."

Staff

The Executive Director is responsible for managing the National Office staff and initiates the hiring process for existing positions, as well as setting the salary range with the approval of the Executive Committee. In cases where a position needs to be created or eliminated, either the Executive Committee or Executive Director can propose this action while also informing the Commission of any change. The Executive Director conducts evaluations of the National Office staff annually and provides a summary report to the Commission Chair. Pursuant to the Commission's Personnel Policies, Section 3.3, "Salary increases may be granted at the discretion of the executive director, in light of exceptional service documented and per standards set in the annual performance evaluation."

Current staff positions are listed below and the full job descriptions of each position are available in the National Office.

1. Administrative and Logistics Coordinator
2. Operations and Policy Specialist
3. Systems Project Manager
4. Training and Administrative Specialist

Links to Additional Resources

- [Interstate Compact for Juveniles \(Statute\)](#)
- [Commission By-laws](#)
- [ICJ Administrative Policy #03-2012 - Committee Guidelines](#)
- [All ICJ Administrative and Compliance Policies](#)
- [ICJ Strategic Plan](#)
- ["Robert's Rules of Order in a Nutshell" \(video\)](#)

Appendix A

Robert's Rule of Order Resources

Main Ideas:

- Everyone has the right to speak once if they wish before anyone may speak a second time.
- Everyone has the right to know what is going on at all times.
- Members discuss only one thing at a time.
- Only urgent matters may interrupt a speaker.

The method used by a member to express himself/herself is in the form of moving motions. A motion is a proposal that the entire membership/committee will take action or a stand on.

Individual members can:

- ***Call to order.***
- ***Second motions.***
- ***Debate motions.***
- ***Vote on motions.***

There are Four Basic Types of Motions:

1. Main Motions: The purpose of a main motion is to introduce items to the committee for their consideration. They cannot be made when any other motion is on the floor, and yield to privileged, subsidiary, and incidental motions.
2. Subsidiary Motions: Their purpose is to change or affect how a main motion is handled, and is voted on before a main motion.
3. Privileged Motions: Their purpose is to bring up items that are urgent about special or important matters unrelated to pending business.
4. Incidental Motions: Their purpose is to provide a means of questioning procedure concerning other motions and must be considered before the other motion.

How Are the Motions Presented?

1. Obtain the floor
 - a. Wait until the last speaker has finished.
 - b. Address the Chairperson by saying, "Mr./Madam. Chair"
 - c. Wait until the Chair recognizes you.
2. Make your motion
 - a. Speak in a clear and concise manner.
 - b. Always state a motion affirmatively. Say, "I move that we..." rather than "I move that we do not..."

- c. Avoid personalities and stay on your subject.
- 3. Wait for someone to second your motion.
- 4. Another committee member will second your motion or the Chair will call for a second.
- 5. If there is no second to your motion, it is lost.
- 6. The Chair states your motion.
 - a. The Chair will say, "It has been moved and seconded that we..." Thus, placing your motion before the committee for consideration and action.
 - b. The committee then either debates the motion, or may move directly to a vote.
 - c. Once your motion is presented to the committee by the Chair it becomes "assembly property," and cannot be changed by you without the consent of the committee members.
- 7. Expanding on your motion.
 - a. The time for you to speak in favor of your motion is at this point in time, rather than at the time you present it.
 - b. The mover is always allowed to speak first.
 - c. All comments and debate must be directed to the Chair.
 - d. Keep to the time limit for speaking that has been established.
 - e. The mover may speak again only after other speakers are finished, unless called upon by the Chair.
- 8. Putting the Question to the Committee.
 - a. The Chair asks, "Are you ready to vote on the question?"
 - b. If there is no more discussion, a vote is taken.
 - c. On a motion to move the previous question may be adapted.

Voting on a Motion:

The method of vote on any motion depends on the situation and the by-laws of the Interstate Commission. There are five methods used to vote by most organizations, they are:

1. **By Voice:** The Chair asks those in favor to say, "Aye," those opposed to say, "No." Any member may move for an exact count.
2. **By Roll Call:** Each member answers "yes" or "no" as his name is called. This method is used when a record of each person's vote is required.
3. **By General Consent:** When a motion is not likely to be opposed, the Chair says, "If there is no objection..." The membership shows agreement by their silence, however if one member says, "I object," the item must be put to a vote.
4. **By Ballot:** Committee members write their vote on a slip of paper, this method is used when secrecy or confidentiality is desired.

Robert's Rules of Order Additional Tips

- **A motion must be moved, seconded, and stated by the Chair before it can be discussed.**
- **If you approve of the idea of the motion but want to change it,** make a motion to amend it or submit a substitute for it.
- **If you want advice or information to help you make your decision,** move to refer the motion to an appropriate quorum or committee with instructions to report back.
- **If the pending question(s) should be delayed so more urgent business can be considered,** move to lay the issue on the table.
- **If further discussion is unnecessary,** a move to “call the question” seeks a motion. When someone “calls the question,” the Chair should ask if there is any objection. If no one objects, debate ends and there is a vote on the motion. If someone objects, 2/3 majority vote is required to close the debate (and force the vote on the motion).
- **If the assembly should give further consideration to a matter already voted upon,** move that it be reconsidered.
- **If a matter introduced is not germane to the matter at hand,** a point of order may be raised.
- **If too much time is being consumed by speakers,** you can move a time limit on such speeches.
- **If a motion has several parts, and you wish to vote differently on these parts,** move to divide the motion.

Roberts Rules of Order Definitions

AMEND: Inserting or striking out words or paragraphs, or substituting whole paragraphs or resolutions.

COMMIT/REFER/RECOMMIT TO COMMITTEE: State the committee to receive the question or resolution; if no committee exists include size of committee desired and method of selecting the members (election or appointment).

EXTEND DEBATE: Applies only to the immediately pending question; extends until a certain time or for a certain period of time.

MOVE TO TABLE: Temporarily suspends further consideration/action on pending question; may be made after motion to close debate has carried or is pending.

LIMIT DEBATE: Closing debate at a certain time, or limiting to a certain period of time.

MAIN MOTION: Brings new business (the next item on the agenda) before the assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY: Inquire as to the correct motion – to accomplish a desired result, or raise a point of order.

PREVIOUS QUESTION: Closes debate if successful – may be moved to “Close Debate” if preferred.

POINT OF INFORMATION: Generally, applies to information desired from the speaker: “I should like to ask the (speaker) a question.”

POINT OF ORDER: Infraction of the rules, or improper decorum in speaking. Must be raised immediately after the error is made.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE: Pertains to noise, personal comfort, etc. – may interrupt only if necessary!

RECONSIDER: Can be made only by one on the prevailing side who has changed position or view.

SUSPEND THE RULES: Allows a violation of the assembly’s own rules (except Constitution); the object of the suspension must be specified.

WITHDRAW/MODIFY MOTION: Applies only after question is stated; mover can accept an amendment without obtaining the floor.

			Can Interrupt	Requires Second	Debatable	Amendable	Vote Required	Can Reconsider	
SECONDARY MOTIONS	PRIVILEGED	Fix the Time to Which to Adjourn		S		A	M	R	
		Adjourn		S			M		
		Recess		S		A	M		
		Raise a Question of Privilege	I				Chair decides		
		Call for Orders of the Day	I				Chair decides		
	SUBSIDIARY	Lay on the Table		S			M	Negative Only*	
		Previous Question		S			2/3	R*	
		Limit or Extend Limits of Debate		S		A	2/3	R*	
		Postpone Definitely		S	D	A	M	R*	
		Commit (or Refer)		S	D	A	M	R*	
		Amend		S	D*	A*	M	R	
		Postpone Indefinitely		S	D		M	Affirmative Only	
	Main Motion				S	D	A	M	R
* See text for exceptions							M = Majority vote		

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