

# Kansas Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Training Presentation  
2014



# Overview

- What is the Interstate Compact for Juveniles?
- Why was there a need for a new compact?
- How are juveniles who are on probation / parole transferred from one state to another?
- What are the responsibilities of the sending and receiving states?
- How are runaways returned to the home state?
- What resources are available for staff working with juveniles under interstate supervision?



# Why Create a New Compact?

- Written in 1955, the old compact was ineffective:
  - Varying language of statutes
  - No mechanism to notify public of the movement of juveniles
  - Lacked compliance enforcement mechanisms
  - No recognized authority to promulgate rules
  - Lacked visibility in and among the states
- Growing and changing juvenile population



# Introduction and History

- Original compact enacted in 1955
- Revised compact enacted in 2008
- Ensures effective monitoring of juvenile offenders moving across state lines
- Provides for the welfare and protection of juveniles and the public
- Serves as the only legal process for returning runaways



# Advantages of the New Compact

- Provides enhanced:
  - Accountability
  - Enforcement
  - Visibility
  - Communication
- Resolves discrepancies between state laws



# Governing Body of the ICJ

- 51 states/territories comprise the Interstate Commission for Juveniles
- The main purposes of this body are to:
  - Promulgate rules
  - Coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the Compact
  - Enforce compliance
  - Resolve disputes between states

Article IV



# Authority of the Compact

## Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965)

- Authorizes and encourages states to form cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.
- A state law, court rule, or regulation that contradicts the rules of the Commission is invalid *to the extent of the conflict*.
- All courts and executive agencies are subject to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles.

Article I, V, & VII



# Who is Served by the Compact?

A juvenile who...

Is on probation or parole and plans to move out of state

Is a non-delinquent who runs away to another state

Escapes from an institution to another state

Absconds from probation/parole to another state

Is an accused delinquent who runs away to another state

Requires institutional care and specialized services in another state



# ICJ State Offices

- Coordinate the transfer of supervision
- Arrange the return of runaways, escapees, absconders, and accused delinquents
- Provide notification for out-of-state travel
- Educate courts, agencies, and law enforcement personnel
- Ensure compliance with ICJ Rules
- Resolve disputes



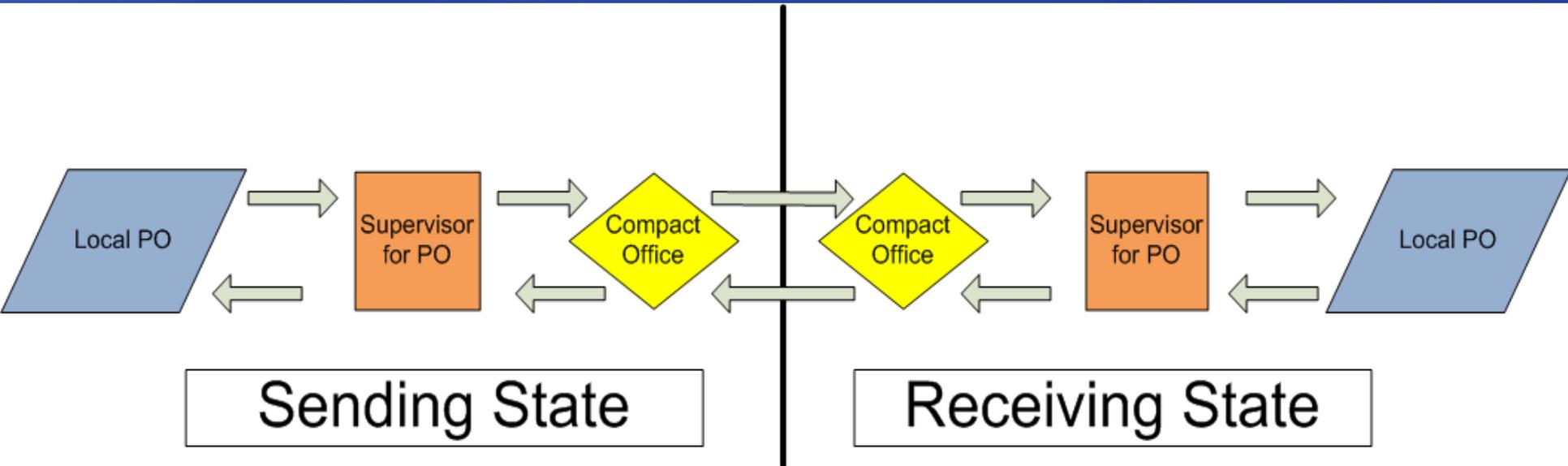
# Communication Between States

- All communication occurs at the ICJ Office level.
  - Local jurisdictions *may* communicate if both ICJ Offices approve
- All forms of communication must observe privacy laws (i.e., Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act [FERPA]).
  - *Advisory Opinion 1-2011*: HIPAA authorizes disclosures of health information to law enforcement in order to provide for the safety of the individual

Rule 2-104

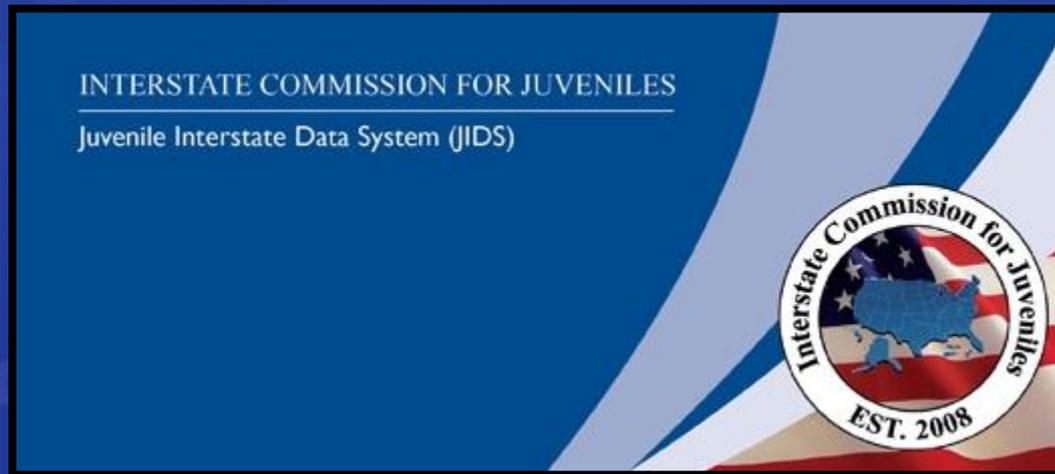


# Communication Workflow in ICJ



# Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS)

- In November 2012, the Commission approved the electronic information system, JIDS.



- States shall use JIDS to process all forms.

Rule 3-101



# Outline

Transfer of Supervision

Supervision in Receiving State

Travel Permits

Closure of Cases

Return of Juveniles

Runaways

Voluntary Returns

Non-Voluntary Returns

Retaking

Liability



# Transfer of Supervision



# Supervision in the ICJ

## Supervision has 3 components:

Oversight exercised over a juvenile determined by a court or appropriate authority for a period of time

Requires a juvenile to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities

Regulations and conditions are imposed on the juvenile

- Supervision solely for monetary conditions is not applicable under the ICJ.

Rule 1-101



# Eligibility Criteria for Juveniles

- Persons Eligible for Transfer of Supervision:
  - A person classified as a “juvenile” by the sending state and is under the jurisdiction of a court or appropriate authority
  - Adjudicated delinquents
  - Adjudicated status offenders
  - Juveniles with deferred adjudication
- Length of Supervision Restrictions:
  - Must relocate for 90 consecutive days in receiving state
  - Have 90 days or more of supervision remaining
  - Must meet residential criteria

Rule 4-101



# Residential Criteria for Transfers

- A juvenile is eligible for transfer of supervision if he:

## Resides with\*

Parent

Legal Guardian

Relative

Non-relative

Independently

## Is a full-time student at\*\*

Accredited secondary school

Accredited university

College

Licensed specialized training program

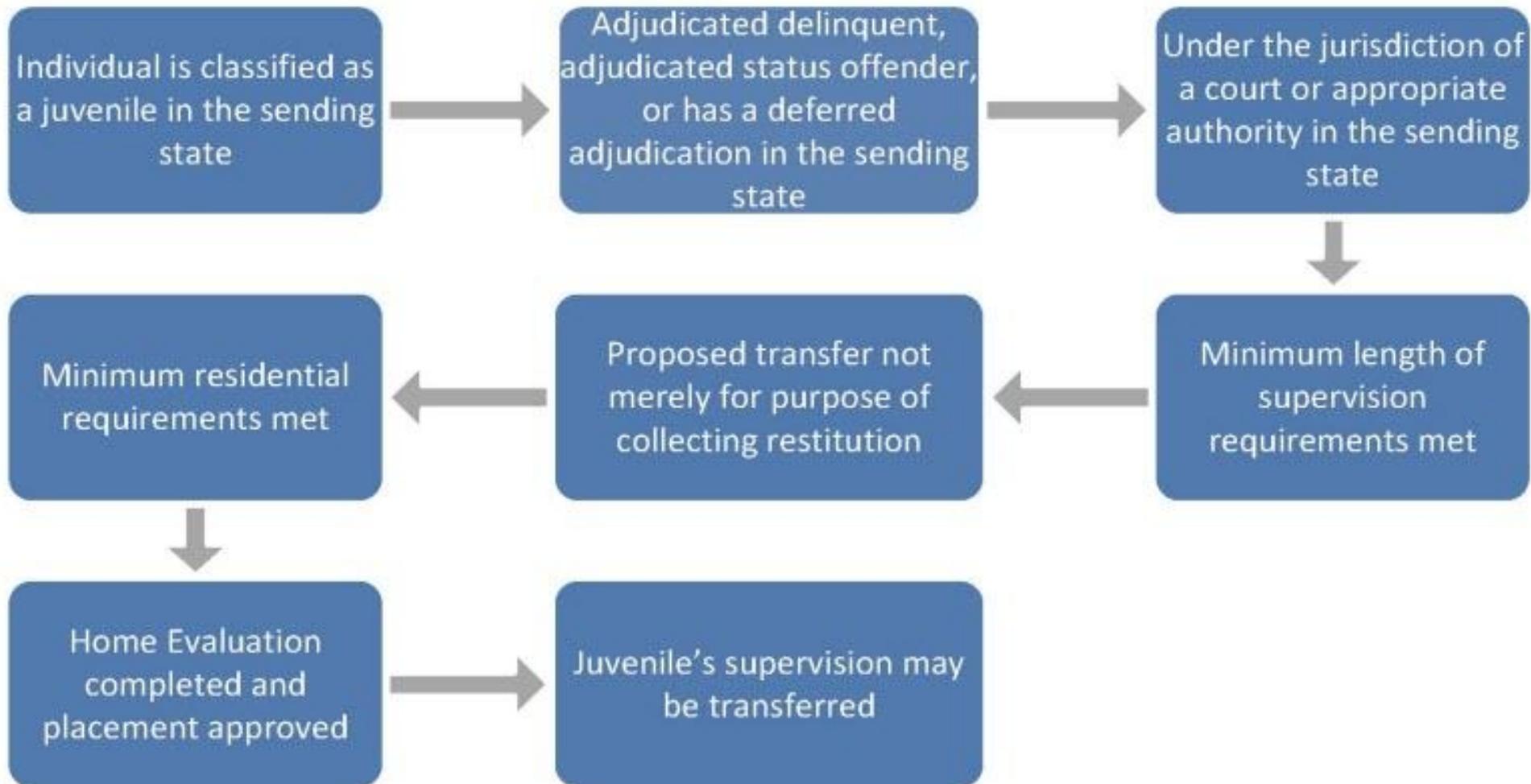
\*Excluding residential facilities

\*\*Must provide proof of acceptance & enrollment

Rule 4-101



# Overview of Eligibility for Transfer of Supervision



# Supervision Request Flowchart

## Step 1

Local line staff in sending state prepares & submits ICJ referral to sending state ICJ Office

## Step 2

Sending state compact administrator reviews the referral

## Step 3

Receiving state compact administrator reviews the referral

## Step 4

Local line staff in Receiving state reviews referral, completes Home evaluation



# Supervision Request Flowchart, cont.

## Step 5

Receiving state ICJ office reviews local line staff's recommendation and accepts/rejects transfer of supervision

## Step 6

Sending state ICJ office reviews notification of acceptance/rejection of supervision

## Step 7

Local sending state court worker receives home evaluation & notice of acceptance/rejection of supervision; notifies family/juvenile of results; if applicable, prepares arrival/travel packet

## Step 8

Sending state compact administrator receives travel arrangements from local line staff; notifies receiving state ICJ office of travel plans; forwards arrival packet to receiving state's ICJ office



# Checkpoint

- Who classifies a person as a “juvenile”?
- What are the length of supervision restrictions for the transfer of supervision of a juvenile?



# Sending Referrals - Overview

- ICJ Offices forward cases within 5 business days of receipt.
- Sending state shall supervise juvenile until accepted by the receiving state.
- Use JIDS to process all forms.
- Receiving state has 30 calendar days of receipt of referral to complete a home evaluation.
- Receiving state provides approval/disapproval or explanation of delay to the sending state within 45 calendar days.

Rules 3-101, 4-102



# Referrals Overview



# Parole (Conditional Release) Referrals

- Submit referral documents 45 days prior to anticipated arrival.

## Items included in referral packet:

- Form IV
  - Form IA/VI
  - Order of Commitment
  - Court Order
  - Petition/Arrest Reports
  - Legal/Social History
  - Parole Conditions (upon release from facility)
- Send Form V prior to placement.

Rule 4-102



# Probation & Custody Referrals

- Submit referral documents within 5 business days of receipt.

## Items included in referral packet:

- Form IV
  - Form IA/VI
  - Order of Adjudication and Disposition
  - Conditions of Probation
  - Petition/Arrest Reports
- Send Form V if juvenile is not in placement in receiving state.

Rule 4-102



# Transferring Juvenile Sex Offenders

- May not travel into receiving state unless:
  - Request for transfer is approved
  - Receiving state issues reporting instructions
  - Transfer request qualifies for expedited transfer status

## Items included in referral packet:

- Parole or Probation Documents (listed in Rule 4-102)
- Risk Assessment
- Safety Plan Specific Assessments (if available)
- Legal/Social History
- Victim Information
- Treatment Plan
- Petition/Arrest Reports

Rule 4-103



# Sending Referrals, cont.

- *Exception:* If a paroled juvenile or juvenile sex offender requires out-of-state placement prior to acceptance of supervision, under the provisions of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including appropriateness of placement.
- The sending state shall justify use of Travel Permit.

Rules 4-102, 4-103 4-104



# Form IV: Parole or Probation Investigation Request



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM IV

### PAROLE OR PROBATION INVESTIGATION REQUEST

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
TO: \_\_\_\_\_ (Receiving State) FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sending State)

Name of Juvenile: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_

\*If known, \*Ht: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Wt: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Eye Color: \_\_\_\_\_ \*Hair Color: \_\_\_\_\_

\*If available, attach photograph

Status:  Parole  Probation Sending State File #: \_\_\_\_\_

To reside with: OR  Is residing with: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name)

Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Adjudication/Commitment: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Adjudication: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Commitment: \_\_\_\_\_

Minimum Parole/Probation Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Maximum Parole/Probation Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Anticipated Placement Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Present Location: \_\_\_\_\_

We desire to transfer this juvenile on  parole  probation to your state:  
 Because his/her parent/legal guardian resides in your state.  
 For the following reasons, with your consent: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

#### THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS ARE ENCLOSED:

- Cover letter
- IA/VI Application for Compact Services and Memorandum of Understanding and Waiver
- Petition(s)
- Order of Adjudication and Disposition
- Legal and Social History
- Parole/Probation Conditions (Agreement)
- School Transcript/Records
- Immunization Records
- Any other Pertinent Information

#### FOR ICJ USE ONLY

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Compact Official/Designee)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Referred by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name - Please Print)

Referring Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

# Form V: Report of Sending State



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM V

### REPORT OF SENDING STATE UPON PAROLEE OR PROBATIONER BEING SENT TO THE RECEIVING STATE

TO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Receiving State)

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Sending State) (County)

RE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Juvenile) (Date of Birth) (Race) (Sex)

The above-named juvenile  will depart OR  has departed from sending state by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mode of Transportation)

on \_\_\_\_\_ and was instructed to report  in person  by telephone OR  by letter, within 48 hours of  
(Date) arrival in the receiving state to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip)

Enclosed please find: (please check applicable items)

Parole or probation sanctions

Other material as follows:



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_



# Form IA/VI: Application for Services and Waiver



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM IA/VI

### APPLICATION FOR SERVICES AND WAIVER

#### Form IA

#### APPLICATION FOR COMPACT SERVICES

TO: \_\_\_\_\_ (Receiving State) FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sending State)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby apply for supervision as a parolee or probationer to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. I understand that the very fact that supervision will be in another state makes it likely that there will be certain differences between the supervision I would receive in this state and supervision which I will receive in any state to which I am asking to go. However, I urge the authorities to whom this application is made, and all other judicial and administrative authorities, to recognize that supervision in another state, if granted as requested in this application, will be a benefit to me and will improve my opportunities to make a good adjustment. In order to get the advantages of supervision under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, I do hereby accept such differences in the course and character of supervision as may be provided, and I do state that I consider the benefits of supervision under the Compact to be worth any adjustments in my situation which may be occasioned.

In view of the above, I do hereby apply for permission to be supervised on  parole  probation in \_\_\_\_\_ (Receiving State)

#### FORM VI

#### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND WAIVER

I, \_\_\_\_\_, realize that the grant of  parole  probation and especially the privilege to leave the State of \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the State of \_\_\_\_\_ is a benefit to me. In return for these advantages, I promise:

- That I will make my home with \_\_\_\_\_ (Name, Relationship, and Address) until a change of residence is duly authorized by the proper authorities of the receiving state.
- That I will obey and live up to the terms and conditions of  parole  probation as fixed by both the sending and receiving states. I understand and accept that a failure to comply with these terms and conditions may result in sanctions in the sending or receiving state.
- That I will return at any time to the sending state if asked to do so by the  parole  probation authorities in that state. I further understand that if I do not obey or live up to these promises, I may be returned to the sending state. I have read the above or have had the above read and explained to me, and I understand its meaning and agree thereto.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Juvenile's Signature) (Date) (Witness' Signature) (Date)

I, in my capacity as the placement resource for \_\_\_\_\_ (Juvenile's Name) do approve and subscribe to the above Memorandum of Understanding and hereby waive any right which I may have to contest the return of the juvenile referred to herein to the sending state or jurisdiction from any state or jurisdiction within or outside the United States, in which  he  she may be found. I also undertake to cooperate with the supervising authorities and to assist them in securing the return of the juvenile referred to herein to the sending state whenever, in their judgment, such return may be necessary or desirable.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Placement resource's signature) (Date) (Witness' Signature) (Date)

Permission is hereby granted to the above-named juvenile to apply for, reside in, and be supervised by the State of \_\_\_\_\_ provided that the receiving state accepts supervision and the juvenile complies with the terms of supervision.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date) SIGNED: (If probation, sending state's JUDGE; If parole, sending state's COMPACT OFFICIAL)



# Victim Notification Responsibilities\*

## Sending State

- Attach Victim Notification Supplement Form to referral packet
- Include SPECIFIC instructions regarding information to be collected
- Specify timeframes for reporting requested info
- Provide updates to the receiving state regarding victim notification requirements

## Receiving State

- Provide requested information to the sending state in a timely manner

*\*Victim notification information remains confidential*

Rule 2-105



# Victim Notification Supplement Form



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

### VICTIM NOTIFICATION SUPPLEMENT FORM

Sending state: \_\_\_\_\_ Receiving state: \_\_\_\_\_

Youth name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_  Probation  Parole

The sending state requires the assistance of the receiving state to assure that legal requirements for victim notification in the sending state are met. Under Interstate Compact Rule #4-107, the sending state requests that the indicated information be transmitted by the receiving state **at least 5 business days** before victim notification is required.

Notice Required	Type Of Victim Notification	Point In Time At Which the Sending State Must Be Notified
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval of a travel permit for juvenile to travel to home/committing state	<input type="checkbox"/> business <input type="checkbox"/> calendar days before travel begins
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:	

Notes and additional information:

*\*Victim notification information is confidential and shall not be provided to the juvenile, his/her family, or others unless legally authorized.*

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

(print name)

(title)

(date)



# Home Evaluations – Overview

- Conduct home evaluation within 30 calendar days of receipt.
  - Use Form VIII: Home Evaluation
- Within 45 calendar days of receipt, the receiving state's ICJ Office forwards the completed Form VIII to the sending state's ICJ Office.
  - Form shall be signed by appropriate authority
  - The receiving state may deny placement if it is unsuitable
  - If necessary, an explanation of delay is required

Rules 4-102, 4-104



# Home Evaluations for Juvenile Sex Offenders

- Receiving state must ensure the juvenile sex offender complies with local policies or laws during the home evaluation.
  - If proposed placement is unsuitable, it may be denied
- Notify the juvenile sex offender and their placement resource that they must follow the registration laws of the receiving state.
  - Felony or sex offender registration, notification, or DNA testing
  - Subject to receiving state's laws if they fail to register when required

Rules 4-103, 4-104



# Form VIII: Home Evaluation



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM VIII

### Home Evaluation Report Form

Sending State: \_\_\_\_\_ Receiving State: \_\_\_\_\_

Juvenile's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Case # \_\_\_\_\_

Placement recommended

Placement not recommended

#### PROPOSED PLACEMENT INVESTIGATED:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Work Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

HOME/NEIGHBORHOOD/PEERS (physical description, criminal/gang activity, etc.):

#### REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_

(Investigating worker – printed name)

(Supervisor – printed name)

(Investigating worker - signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

(Supervisor - signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) \_\_\_\_\_

For ICJ Official use only:

Placement approved

Placement denied

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Compact Official signature)

# Checkpoint

- Under what conditions will a juvenile sex offender NOT be allowed to travel into the receiving state?
- Who is responsible for victim notification with the transfer of supervision?



# Outline

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Transfer of Supervision

Supervision in Receiving State

Travel Permits

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Closure of Cases

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Return of Juveniles

---

Runaways

---

Voluntary Returns

---

Non-Voluntary Returns

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Retaking

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Liability



# Supervision in Receiving State



# Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision

- Only ICJ Administrator or designee can authorize or deny supervision.

## Acceptable Reasons to Deny Supervision

- Form VIII: Home Evaluation indicates an unsuitable placement
  - Juvenile is not in substantial compliance with conditions of supervision required by either state
  - Cannot deny supervision based on the juvenile's offense or age
- Administrator's signature is required on Form VIII or with documentation approving/disapproving placement.

Rule 4-104



# Mandatory Acceptance of Cases

- The receiving state SHALL ACCEPT supervision when:
  - The juvenile has no custodial parent or legal guardian remaining in the sending state, and
  - The juvenile does have a custodial parent or legal guardian residing in the receiving state

Rule 4-104



# Once Supervision is Accepted

- If the placement in the receiving state fails, the sending state's ICJ Office retakes the juvenile within 5 business days.
  - If a legal custodian remains in the sending state

Rule 4-104



# Supervision/Services Requirements

- The receiving state assumes the duties of supervision when it accepts the transfer.
  - The receiving state may impose condition on a juvenile if that condition would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state
- Both the sending and receiving states have the authority to enforce the terms of supervision.
  - May include imposing sanctions

Rule 5-101



# Sanctions During Supervision

- Costs incurred are the responsibility of the state seeking to impose enforcement sanctions.
  - *Advisory Opinion 01-2010*: A supervising state may impose graduated sanctions upon any juvenile transferred under the compact if such standards are also applied to its own delinquent juveniles.
- The type of incarceration is determined by the receiving state's age of majority.

Rule 5-101



# Checkpoint

- When is the receiving state required to accept supervision?



# Paying Restitutions and Fines

- The sending state provides the payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.
- The juvenile and/or their family pay the restitution payments/fines directly to the adjudicating court/agency in the sending state.
  - Supervising officers encourage juveniles to make payments
- ICJ Offices do not handle payments.
- Supervision fees are NOT applicable.

Rule 5-101



# Treatment Services

- Sending state is financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the court when:
  - They are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state; or
  - They cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor
    - The referral indicates who is responsible for purchasing treatment services
- Sending state determines age of majority and duration of supervision.

Rule 5-101



# Submitting Progress Reports

- Due every 90 days - receiving state's ICJ Office provides reports to the sending state's ICJ Office.
- Additional reports provided when:
  - Concerns arise over juvenile
  - A change in placement occurs
- Line staff should report violations to the receiving state's ICJ Office as soon as possible.

Rule 5-101



# Reporting Violations

- If at any time during supervision a juvenile is out of compliance, the receiving state shall notify sending state with a violation report within 10 business days.
- Sending state shall respond with action to be taken within 10 days of receipt of violations report.
- If sending state decides to retake juvenile or retaking is mandatory, the decision is conclusive and not reviewable by receiving state
- Sending state's ICJ Office shall facilitate transportation of juvenile within 5 business days

Rule 5-103



# Form IX: Quarterly Progress, Violation Report, or Absconder Report



**FORM IX**

**INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES**  
 Quarterly Progress, Violation, or Absconder Report

Quarterly Report   
  Violation Report   
  Absconder Report

Sending State: \_\_\_\_\_ Receiving State: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Case # \_\_\_\_\_ Case # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Juvenile's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ DOB: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Street address) (City) (State) (Zip)  
 Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Supervision Level: \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Juvenile's Last Personal Contact with Supervising Agent: \_\_\_\_\_

Progress Topic	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	N/A
Adjustment in the home	<input type="checkbox"/>				
School/Education performance	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Compliance with orders	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Family and peer relationships	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Employment performance	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Treatment/Counseling	<input type="checkbox"/>				
General attitude	<input type="checkbox"/>				

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT / DESCRIPTION OF CITATION OR VIOLATION / DETAILS OF JUVENILE'S ABSCONDING:

COURT APPEARANCES?  YES  NO      PENDING CHARGES IN THE RECEIVING STATE?  YES  NO

If YES, please provide certified court documents and a brief explanation of the current legal situation and/or a description of charges below:

ICJ QUARTERLY PROGRESS / VIOLATION / ABSCONDER REPORT

EFFORTS OR INTERVENTIONS TO REDIRECT BEHAVIOR:

SANCTIONS, IF APPLICABLE:

Status/Disposition: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Citation or Violation: \_\_\_\_\_

RECOMMENDATION:  Continue Supervision   
 Request Discharge   
 Request Revocation

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Juvenile Worker) (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Supervisor) (Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Compact Administrator/Official) (Date)

# Outline

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Non-Voluntary Returns

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Retaking

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Liability

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# Travel Permits



# Travel Permits

- Mandatory for juveniles traveling out-of-state in excess of 24 consecutive hours AND who have committed, been adjudicated or case circumstances include:

Sex related offense

Violent offense resulting in personal injury or death

Offense with a weapon

State committed juveniles

Juveniles who are testing placement and subject to ICJ

Juveniles returning to the sending state

Juveniles transferring to subsequent state(s)

Victim notification laws, policies and practices apply

Rule 8-101



# Travel Permits, cont.

- Maximum length of a permit is 90 calendar days.
- May be used for juveniles under probation/parole traveling to out-of-state residential facilities, but not required.
- Authorized Travel Permit is provided and received prior to the juvenile's movement.
  - Shall be processed using JIDS
- The supervising state's ICJ Office forwards the Travel Permit to jurisdiction of visit.
- The sending state is responsible for meeting victim notification requirements in a timely manner.

Rule 8-101



# Travel Permits, cont.

- If used to test placement, the receiving state must receive referral packet within 30 calendar days.
  - The issuing state shall instruct juvenile to report any change of status during that period
  - If Travel Permit exceeds 30 calendar days, sending state provides reporting instruction to juvenile to maintain contact with supervising agency

Rule 8-101



# Travel Permits, cont.

- Authorization for out-of-state travel is approved at the discretion of the supervising person.
  - Exception: When sending state notifies receiving state that sending state appropriate authority must approve travel
    - Permit should be provided and received prior to the juvenile's movement
    - The receiving state is responsible for disseminating information according to law, policy, practice, or procedure in receiving state
- Victim notification still applies

Rule 8-101



# Form VII: Travel Permit



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM VII

### OUT OF STATE TRAVEL PERMIT AND AGREEMENT TO RETURN

VACATION/VISIT ONLY  VISIT FOR TESTING PLACEMENT  PLACEMENT IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

To: \_\_\_\_\_ (Receiving State) From: \_\_\_\_\_ (Sending State)

From: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name, Title) \_\_\_\_\_ (Agency/Department) \_\_\_\_\_ (Phone #)

Re: \_\_\_\_\_ (Juvenile's Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (DOB) \_\_\_\_\_ (Race/Sex)

If known: Ht. \_\_\_\_\_ Wt. \_\_\_\_\_ Eye Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Hair Color: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Offense) \_\_\_\_\_ (Court/Agency #) \_\_\_\_\_ (Legal Status)

#### Current Placement

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Permission is granted to the above-named juvenile to visit the State of \_\_\_\_\_  
from \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) until \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

He  She will be staying with/at \_\_\_\_\_ (Name/Facility) \_\_\_\_\_ (Relationship)

at \_\_\_\_\_ (Full Address) \_\_\_\_\_ (City) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_ (Zip) \_\_\_\_\_ (Phone #)

Reason for Visit: \_\_\_\_\_

Mode of Transportation: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Title) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

I, the undersigned, recognize that I am under the legal custody/jurisdiction of the State of \_\_\_\_\_  
Department/Court \_\_\_\_\_. I hereby agree that I will comply with the rules and regulations of my  
state of jurisdiction and the State of \_\_\_\_\_ and with the above conditions and instructions. I will  
return to the State of \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ voluntarily and without further formality. In signing this  
agreement, I also understand that my failure to comply with the conditions may result in my being considered absent  
without leave (AWOL), and a warrant and requisition may be issued for my apprehension and return to the State of  
\_\_\_\_\_ for further disciplinary action.

I have read the above OR  I have had the above read and explained to me, and I understand the meaning of it and agree thereto.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Juvenile's Signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Witnessed by: \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Caseworker or Probation/Parole Officer) \_\_\_\_\_ (Title) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature of Supervisor) \_\_\_\_\_ (Title) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)



# Checkpoint

- In what case is a travel permit NOT required for a juvenile traveling outside of his/her home state for more than 24 hours, but can be used for notification purposes?



# Juveniles on Parole & Travel Permits

- If a paroled juvenile requires placement prior to acceptance of supervision, under provision of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including appropriateness of placement.

## Sending State

- Determine if circumstances justify use of a Travel Permit
- Consider appropriateness of the placement
- Provide written explanation as to why ICJ procedures could not be followed
- Transmit a complete referral within 10 business days of issuance of Travel Permit

## Receiving State

- Decide to expedite the ICJ referral

Rules 4-102, 4-104



# Juvenile Sex Offenders & Travel Permits

- If a juvenile sex offender requires placement prior to acceptance of supervision, under provision of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate placement justify the use of a travel permit, including appropriateness of placement.

Rules 4-103, 4-104



# Responsibilities

## Sending State

- Determine if circumstances for immediate placement justify using a travel permit
- Consider the appropriateness of the placement
- Provide an approved travel permit
- Provide a written explanation why ICJ procedures could not be followed
- Transmit ICJ referral within 10 businesses days of issuing a travel permit
- Communicate registration and/or reporting requirements to the juvenile and family
- Maintain responsibility until receiving state accepts supervision



# Responsibilities

## Receiving State

- Advise sending state of registration and/or reporting instructions
- Supervise juvenile pursuant to reporting instructions from the receiving state



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# Closure of Cases



# Closing an ICJ Case

Juvenile convicted of a crime in the receiving state, sentenced as an adult, and the adult sentence exceeds the juvenile sentence

Upon notice to the sending state when the court order has expired

Upon notice to the sending state when the maximum period of probation or parole has expired

Sending state fails to make a placement within 90 calendar days after acceptance by the receiving state

Upon notice that the sending state has issued a warrant for absconder, or if juvenile has been on absconder status for 10 business days





# INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES

FORM X

## CASE CLOSURE NOTIFICATION

Date:

To (State):

From (State):

(Name of Juvenile):

Date of Birth:

Probation  Parole  
(check one)

\*According to ICJ Rule 4-106. Please close the above referenced case due to:

- Case has expired
- Early release from supervision either satisfactory or unsatisfactory
- Unable to locate youth
- Youth has escaped/absconded
- Youth has moved or returned to another state
- Youth has been revoked
- Youth has been adjudicated and is currently in custody
- Other, please specify:

\*Please note that the sending state has sole authority to discharge/terminate its juveniles.

Cases which terminate due to expiration of a court order or upon expiration of the period of parole 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.

# Form X: Case Closure Notification



# Requesting an Early Release

- 60 calendar days – sending state must respond to request for early release from receiving state.
- If the sending state accepts the receiving state's request for early release:
  - The sending state forwards a copy of the discharge report
  - If the sending state denies the request, it shall provide written explanation
- The receiving state cannot release a juvenile due to the sending state's failure to respond.

Rule 5-104



# End of Day 1

## Questions?



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# Return of Juveniles



Serving Juveniles While  
Protecting Communities

# What Situations Require the Return of a Juvenile?

A non-delinquent juvenile runs away to another state

A juvenile is an escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent and flees to another state

A juvenile under Compact supervision has a failed placement



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# Runaways



# Release of Runaways to Parent or Legal Guardian

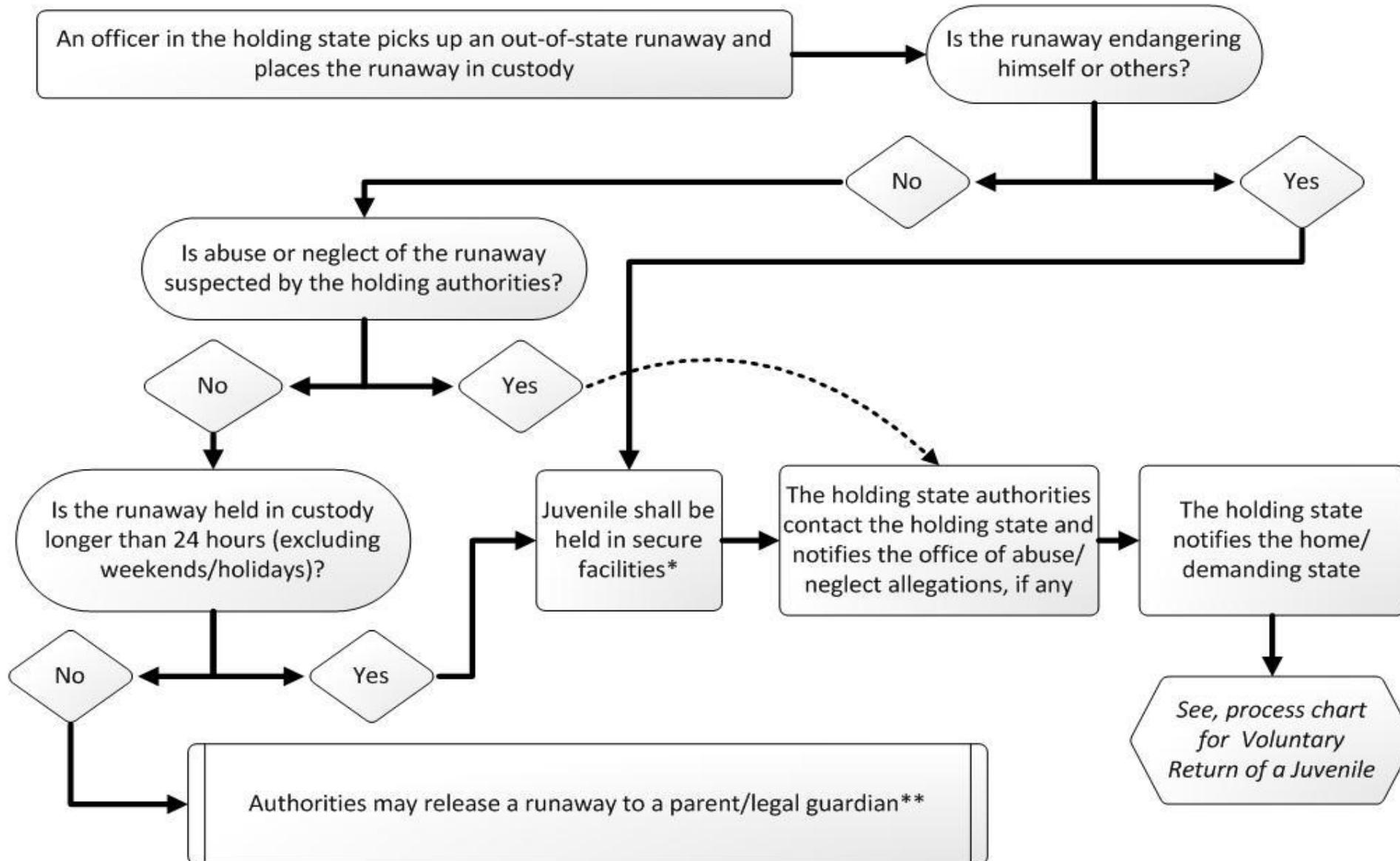
- Within 24 hours of detainment, authorities may release a runaway to their parent or legal guardian (excluding weekends & holidays) without applying Rule 6-102.
  - Except where instances of abuse/neglect is suspected
- After 24 hours, holding authorities contact the holding state's ICJ Office.

Rule 6-101





# Release of a Runaway to a Parent or Legal Guardian



\*See, [Notice of Clarification of QJJDP Policy on Secure Detention of Runaways](#)

\*\*Juvenile authorities may release a runaway to their parent/legal guardian within the first 24 hours without applying Rule 6-102.

# Holding Runaways in Secure Facilities

- Runaways are held in secure facilities if:
  - They are held longer than 24 hours
  - They are endangering themselves or others
- OJJDP Exclusion:
  - Juveniles held pursuant to the ICJ are excluded from the deinstitutionalization of status offenders requirements
  - *See Notice of Clarification of OJJDP Policy on Secure Detention of Runaways*

Rule 6-101



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# Voluntary Returns



# Voluntary Return of Juveniles

The holding state's ICJ Office notifies the home/demanding state's ICJ Office of the case

The home/demanding state's ICJ Office determines residency and jurisdictional facts

At a hearing, the judge informs the juvenile of his/her due process rights

- Judge may use ICJ Juvenile Rights Form
- The court may appoint counsel or guardian ad item

Rule 6-102



# Voluntary Return of Juveniles, cont.

If the juvenile agrees to return, the juvenile signs Form III in the presence (physical or electronic) of a judge

- The judge shall also sign Form III

The home/demanding state may accept an adult waiver instead of the ICJ Form III provided:

- The waiver is signed by the juvenile and judge
- The juvenile has reached the age of majority according to the holding state's laws

Rule 6-102



# Voluntary Return of Juveniles, cont.

Authorities forward Form III to the holding state's ICJ Office

The holding state forwards a copy of the Form III to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office

Within 5 business days of receiving the signed Form III or adult waiver, the home/demanding state returns the juvenile

- This period may be extended up to an additional 5 business days with approval from both ICJ Offices

Rule 6-102



# Voluntary Return of Juveniles, cont.

- Allegations of Abuse or Neglect:
  - Officers in the holding state notify the holding state's ICJ Office
  - The holding state's ICJ Office notifies the home/demanding state's ICJ Office of the suspected abuse or neglect
  - The home/demanding state works with the appropriate authority and/or court of jurisdiction to effect the safe return of the juvenile
  - Form III must indicate who will be assuming responsibility for the juvenile if the juvenile will not be returning to a parent/legal guardian

Rule 6-101



# Form III: Consent for Voluntary Return



## INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR JUVENILES CONSENT FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN OF OUT OF STATE JUVENILE

FORM III

I, \_\_\_\_\_, recognize that I legally belong with \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ and I voluntarily consent to return there without further formality, either by myself or in the company of such person as the appropriate authority may appoint for that purpose.

(Date)

(Juvenile's Signature)

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Judge of \_\_\_\_\_, having informed the juvenile named above of  his  her rights under the Interstate Compact for Juveniles prior to the execution of the foregoing consent, do hereby find that the voluntary return of said juvenile to:

(Date)

(Judge's Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_ is appropriate and in the best interest of said juvenile, and do so order such return.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being the  Counsel  Guardian Ad Litem of \_\_\_\_\_, recognize and agree that I have consulted with the juvenile about his/her voluntary consent to return to:

\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

(Date)

(Signed - Counsel or Guardian Ad Litem)

AN AD LITEM IS APPOINTED (Optional):

counsel  Guardian Ad Litem of \_\_\_\_\_ juvenile about his/her voluntary consent to return to:

(Name of Juvenile)

*(Form will be certified or authenticated in accordance with practice of the court.)  
Original: Court file; 1 copy each: Juvenile, Holding State's Compact Administrator, Home/Demanding State's Compact Administrator, Local Court in Demanding State.*

### DETAILED PHYSICAL AND CLOTHING DESCRIPTION OF JUVENILE, & CONTACT INFORMATION

DOB: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Ht.: \_\_\_\_\_ Wt.: \_\_\_\_\_ Eye color: \_\_\_\_\_

Hair color and style: \_\_\_\_\_

Tattoos, scars, identifying marks: \_\_\_\_\_

Clothing (including shoes): \_\_\_\_\_

Home/Demanding State's contact name and phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Non-Voluntary Returns



# Non-Voluntary Return: Overview

- Rules 6-103 and 6-103A divide non-voluntary returns into two distinct processes:

Returning non-  
delinquent  
runaways  
and/or  
accused status  
offenders

Returning  
juveniles who  
are escapees,  
absconders, or  
accused  
delinquents



# Initial Process For All Non-Voluntary Returns

- If the juvenile refuses to return voluntarily, the appropriate authority in the home/demanding state shall prepare a written requisition within 60 calendar days of notification.
- The appropriate authority may also request that a court take into custody a juvenile that is allegedly located in their jurisdiction.

Rule 6-103



# Non-Delinquent Returns

- The parent, legal guardian, or custodial agency must petition the court in the home/demanding state for a requisition.

## Items included in petition:

- Juvenile's name and date of birth
  - Name of the petitioner
  - Basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody
  - Circumstances of his/her running away
  - His/her location if known at the time application is made
  - Other facts that show the juvenile is endangering his/her welfare or others and is not an emancipated minor
- Verified by affidavit and accompanied by a certified copy of documents showing entitlement to juvenile.

Rule 6-103



# Non-Delinquent Returns, cont.

- The home/demanding state's appropriate authority begins the requisition process when:
  - Notified by the holding state's ICJ Office that a non-delinquent juvenile refuses to return voluntarily;
  - The parent or legal guardian is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition; or
  - There are allegations of abuse or neglect and appropriate authorities in the home/demanding state determine that the juvenile will not be returning to a parent or legal guardian

Rules 6-101, 6-103



# Non-Delinquent Returns, cont.

- The judge in the home/demanding state determines if:

The petitioner is entitled to legal custody

The juvenile ran away without consent

The juvenile is an emancipated minor

It is in the best interest of the juvenile to return

- If the judge determines the juvenile should return, the judge signs the Form I.

Rule 6-103



# Checkpoint

- What is the first step after a juvenile refuses to return voluntarily?



# Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent Return Process

- The appropriate authority presents Form II to the court where the juvenile is allegedly located.

## Items included in requisition:

- Judgment
  - Order of adjudication
  - Order of commitment
  - Petition alleging delinquency
  - Other applicable affidavits
- Verified by affidavit and accompanied by a certified copy of documents showing entitlement to juvenile.

Rule 6-103A



# Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent Return Process (cont.)

- The home/demanding state's ICJ Office ensures the packets are in order.
  - ICJ Office will use JIDS to submit requisition packets
    - Holding state may request and shall be entitled to originals or certified copies of any legal documents
- If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing to determine if the requisition is in order.

Rule 6-103A



# Maximum Detention Time

- 90 calendar days – pending the non-voluntary return of the juvenile to the home/demanding state.
  - The home/demanding state maintains contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accuracy and minimize detention time

Rule 6-103A



# Hearings for Non-Voluntary Returns

- Within 30 days of receipt of a requisition - hearing shall occur in the state where the juvenile is located.
  - The juvenile may elect to have counsel or guardian ad litem

## If Requisition is IN ORDER:

- Judge orders juvenile's return

## If Requisition is DENIED:

- Judge shall issue written findings detailing the denial

Rule 6-103, 6-103A



# Non-Voluntary Returns – Last Steps

The court forwards order to the holding state's ICJ Office

- Holding state's ICJ Office forwards order to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office

Home/demanding state returns the juvenile within 5 business days of the receipt of the order granting requisition

- Requisitioned juveniles shall be accompanied

Officers shall transport such juveniles through all member states without interference

Rule 6-103, 6-103A



# New Rule 6-104: ICPC Recognition

ICJ recognizes the authority of the ICPC under Article V of the Interstate Compact for 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.

Effective April 1, 2014



# Absconder Under ICJ Supervision

- The receiving state to locate an absconder by:
  - Conducting a field contact at last known residence
  - Contacting last known school or place of employment
  - Contacting known family members and collateral contacts
- Submit a violation report that includes:
  - Last known address and telephone number
  - Date of the last personal contact with supervising agent
  - How the juvenile was determined to be an absconder
  - Any pending charges

Rule 5-102



# Absconder Under ICJ Supervision

- The receiving state may close the case:
  - Upon notification that sending state issued a warrant, or
  - The juvenile has been on absconder status for 10 business days
- Upon finding/apprehending the juvenile the sending state:
  - Decides if the juvenile returns to the sending state or requests that supervision resume in the receiving state

Rule 5-102



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# Retaking



# Retaking Juveniles in the ICJ

## “Retaking”

- The act of a sending state physically removing a juvenile, or causing to have a juvenile removed, from a receiving state.
- The sending state has authority at all times to enter a receiving state and retake a juvenile.
  - Unless there are pending charges in the receiving state

Rule 5-103



# Form IA/VI & Retaking

- If Form IA/VI is signed, the sending state may retake without further court procedures.
- After notifying the sending state's ICJ Office, an accredited officer of the sending state may enter the receiving state and retake the juvenile.
  - A warrant may be issued if such action is not practical

Rule 5-103



# Warrants

- All warrants must be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).
  - Holding state honors all warrants
  - The holding state's ICJ office must notify the home/demanding state within the next business day
  - The demanding state has up to 2 business days to decide if they will return the juvenile
- “No bond/bail warrants”
  - A juvenile remains in custodial detention regardless of individual state statute
  - Juvenile to be held in secure detention
  - Juvenile has opportunity for a hearing

Rule 7-104



# Retaking Responsibilities

## Sending State

- Establish authority of accredited officers
- Issue warrant if necessary
- Ensure no pending charges in receiving state
- Return the juvenile within 5 business days
- Make transportation plans
- Incur cost of transportation

## Receiving State

- No bond or bail release for juveniles held on warrants
- Incur cost of detaining juvenile
- Transport juvenile to airport

Rules 6-103, 5-103, 7-101, 7-105



# Checkpoint

- The sending state has the authority to enter a receiving state to retake a juvenile at all times EXCEPT when?



# Discharging a Juvenile

- The holding state's court may discharge a juvenile to a parent/legal guardian/designee if:
  - The holding court determines further detention is not appropriate; or
  - The holding state fails to provide a judicial hearing within 10 business days

Rule 7-105



# Releasing a Juvenile to Authorities

- The decision to retake a juvenile is not reviewable by the receiving state unless the juvenile is suspected of a criminal offense or act of delinquency.
  - The sending state shall not return the juvenile without the consent of the receiving state until the juvenile is discharged from:
    - Prosecution
    - Imprisonment
    - Detention
    - Supervision

Rule 5-103, 7-103



# Returning a Juvenile Via Airlines

- Holding state transports juvenile to airports/public transportation centers.
  - Holding state maintains security until departure
- When traveling by commercial airline carrier:
  - The holding state ensures that juvenile has picture ID if available and/or a copy of applicable ICJ paperwork and/or due process documentation
  - Most airlines will refuse to fly a juvenile who arrives at the airport in shackles/handcuffs

Rule 7-106



# Ensuring a Safe Return

- Holding state confiscates any personal items that could jeopardize health/safety of the juvenile or others.
  - i.e.: weapons, cigarettes, lighters, medication, change of clothes, or cell phone
- Holding state sends questionable belongings to legal guardians via approved carrier.
  - COD or at the expense of the home/demanding state

Rule 7-106



# Juveniles with Connecting Flights

- Airport Supervision:
  - All states provide supervision to unescorted juveniles at all airports
  - Juveniles are supervised from arrival to departure
  - Home state must request airport supervision no later than 48 hrs in advance
- Emergency Provisions:
  - If an emergency situation interrupts or changes travel plans, member states shall provide necessary services and assistance until transportation is rearranged and completed

Rule 7-107



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# Liability



# Liability

- Webster defines liable as “Held legally responsible...”
- All Compact member states can be held liable for circumventing or violating the ICJ rules.
- There is a legal obligation to follow and enforce the ICJ rules as written.



# Types of Public Acts

- Discretionary Acts: the public employee has the freedom to exercise good judgment and care in carrying out an act.
  - Defined with words like “may” and “can”
  - These acts are not mandatory duties
- Ministerial Acts: the public employee is required by law to fulfill.
  - Defined most often by “shall” or “must”
  - These acts impose a mandatory duty without regard to discretion



# Case Scenarios



# Case Scenario #1

- A juvenile is on probation with your county for Aggravated Sexual Assault.
- He and his mother report to your local probation office that the mother has lost her job. As a result, they need to move to Louisiana and live with the Grandmother.
- They have no other family in your state.
- They want to leave in two days.
  - *Poll Question: Who do you contact first? (Multiple Choice)*
    - a. Louisiana Parish JPD
    - b. Louisiana ICJ office
    - c. LOCAL ICJ office
    - d. ICE
    - e. None of the above



# Case Scenario #2

- A referral is received from the State of Colorado for a 15 year-old probationer adjudicated delinquent for a sex offense.
  - This juvenile currently lives with his father in Colorado.
  - The juvenile wants to live in your state with his mother.
- *What steps must be taken in order to transfer the supervision of this juvenile to your state?*



# Case Scenario #3

- A referral is received from your ICJ Office requesting a home evaluation and supervision for a juvenile on probation.
- Juvenile is a 20 year-old probationer from Missouri who was adjudicated delinquent for manslaughter.
- Proposed placement is with his father.
- The juvenile's history indicates gang-involvement and the father resides in an area known for high gang activity.
- The father works long hours and the juvenile is currently unemployed and not enrolled in an educational program.
  - *Poll Question: What are acceptable reason(s) to recommend disapproval according to the ICJ Rules? (Multiple Choice)*
    - a. Age- too old to work the community service restitution program
    - b. Adjudicating offense
    - c. New offense in receiving state
    - d. All of the Above
    - e. None of the above



# Case Scenario #4

- Your county forwards a referral for a juvenile on probation for aggravated assault to reside in another state with his mother. (The juvenile is currently in a post-adjudication facility).
- The other state disapproves the home and declines to supervise on the home evaluation stating:
  - The step-father is in jail for DWI and the mother works all day so there would be no in home supervision. The father's whereabouts are unknown.
- This office forwards the disapproved home evaluation to your office.
  - *Poll Question: Your county is required to find an alternative placement for this juvenile. True or False?*



# Case Scenario #5

- A juvenile probation absconder from your county is detained in Kentucky.
- Juvenile signs the ICJ Form III and a copy is forwarded to the your state's ICJ Office.
- Kentucky's ICJ Office sends a copy to you and advises that the juvenile is ready to be returned as of today.
  - *Poll Question: How many business days do you have to return this juvenile? (Multiple Choice)*
    - a. 30
    - b. 5
    - c. 15
    - d. 1
    - e. None of the above



# Case Scenario #6

- A juvenile probation absconder from your county is detained in Nevada.
- She refuses to sign the ICJ Form III.
- Nevada contacts your state's ICJ Office and advises that she has refused to voluntarily return.

– *Poll Question: What ICJ Form needs to be completed and signed by your Judge?*

- a. Form IA/VI
- b. Form V
- c. Travel Permit
- d. Form II
- e. Form III



# Case Scenario #7

- Your police department picks up a 15 year old non-delinquent runaway from Wyoming.
- NCIC confirms she ran from her parents in Wyoming.
- There are no charges in your state.

–*Poll Question: Which of the following statements is true?*

- a. Within 24 hours you may call the parents and make arrangements directly with them to return their juvenile
- b. This youth must be held in secure detention in your county and taken before a judge for due process if being held longer than 24 hours
- c. Call your state ICJ office
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above



# Case Scenario #8

In which of the following situations would an ICJ Travel Permit be mandatory for out-of-state travel?

- A. Juvenile sex offender on probation who wants to visit the neighboring state with parents for one week.
- B. Juvenile parolee who wants to go with a church group to Bible Camp in the neighboring state for the weekend.
- C. Juvenile probationer, adjudicating offense is possession of marijuana, who wants to go with parents to a football game across the border in a neighboring state, leaving Friday morning and returning Friday evening.



# Case Scenario #9

- A 23 year old juvenile resides in California with her parents.
- She is adjudicated and under parole supervision in the state of California where age of majority is 25.
- Her parents report to the ICJ office in California that they must move to Florida for employment reasons.
  - *Is the juvenile eligible for Compact services when transferring to Florida where the age of majority is 18?*
  - *If so, what steps must be taken in accordance with ICJ Rules?*



# Case Scenario #10

- Your ICJ Office receives notification from the Nebraska ICJ Office that its local field officers picked up and detained a runaway juvenile from your state.
- The runaway agreed to return voluntarily and has signed ICJ Form III.
- While in custody, Nebraska officers discover the runaway committed vandalism in Nebraska.
  - *What is the procedure for returning this runaway juvenile?*



# Case Scenario #11

- One of your local POs is currently monitoring a juvenile whose supervision is transferred from Delaware.
- This juvenile under supervision continues to violate conditions of supervision mandated by Delaware.
- These violations are minor and do not warrant a retaking of the juvenile by the sending state.
  - *Poll question: Your state can impose graduated sanctions on this juvenile? (True or False)*



# Case Scenario #12

- You are supervising a juvenile from Oregon who is suspected of absconding.
- You have attempted to locate the juvenile by conducting a field contact, including contacting the last known school, place of employment, and known family members and collateral contacts.
- The juvenile has not been located.
  - *What is the next step?*



# Questions?



# Resources



# Contact Information

Kansas Interstate Compact for Juveniles  
Anthony Ellis, Deputy Compact Administrator  
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