



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

DOCKET BOOK

2019 ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

INDIANAPOLIS

September 9 - 11

**2019 Annual Business Meeting
Sheraton Indianapolis City Centre Hotel
31 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Indiana
September 9 – 11, 2019**

Agenda



MONDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 9

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1:00 PM | 2019 Executive Committee Meeting
<i>Panorama A, 21st Floor</i> |
| 4:30 PM | Public Hearing on Proposed Rule Amendments
<i>Ohio, 21st Floor</i> |
| 5:45 PM | Welcome Reception
<i>Panorama Ballroom, 21st Floor</i> |

TUESDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 10

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 7:15 AM – 8:15 AM | Breakfast {provided}
<i>Meridian East, Lower Level</i> |
| 8:30 AM - 10:45 AM | ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics
<i>Meridian West and Center, Lower Level</i> |
| 10:45 AM | <i>Break</i> |
| 11: 00 AM - 12:00 PM | 2019 Proposed Rule Amendments
<i>Meridian West and Center, Lower Level</i> |
| 12:00 PM - 1:30 PM | Lunch {on own}

Afternoon Panelists Luncheon
<i>Library, 21st Floor</i> |
| 1:30 PM - 3:00 PM | Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns
<i>Meridian West and Center, Lower Level</i> |
| 3:00 PM – 3:30 PM | On the Horizon: Data System Update
<i>Meridian West and Center, Lower Level</i> |
| 3:30 PM | <i>Break</i> |
| 3:45 PM – 5:00 PM | Region Meetings
EAST – <i>Circle East, Lower Level</i>
WEST – <i>Circle Center, Lower Level</i>
MIDWEST – <i>Meridian East, Lower Level</i>
SOUTH – <i>Monument Suites, Lower Level</i>
Ex Officio Members – <i>Circle West, Lower Level</i> |

Audio and/or video recording may be conducted throughout.



Agenda

WEDNESDAY ~ SEPTEMBER 11

Meridian Ballroom, Lower Level

7:30 AM	Breakfast {provided} <i>Circle Suites, Lower Level</i>
8:30 AM	Call to Order – 2019 General Session Flag Presentation Roll Call Opening Remarks Welcome Address Approval of Agenda Approval of Minutes (2018 ABM)
9:00 AM	Keynote Address Derek Young, “Strategic Servant Leadership”
10:00 AM	<i>Break</i>
10:30 AM	Committee Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Executive▪ Compliance▪ Finance▪ Information Technology▪ Training Education and Public Relations▪ Human Trafficking Ad Hoc
11:30 PM	Region Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ East Region▪ Midwest Region▪ South Region▪ West Region Legal Counsel Report
12:00 PM	Recess for Lunch {attendees on own} New Commissioners Luncheon with ICJ Executive Committee and Derek Young <i>Circle West, Lower Level</i>

**2019 Annual Business Meeting
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Agenda – General Session Continued



1:30 PM

Reconvene

Rules Committee Report

- Proposed Rules Amendments Vote

2:15 PM

Break

2:30 PM

Guest Speaker

Kimberly Lough, US Dept. of Justice, FBI, CJIS Division

4:00 PM

Old Business

New Business

Call to the Public

Election of Officers

4:30 PM

Adjourn

* * * * *

4:45 PM

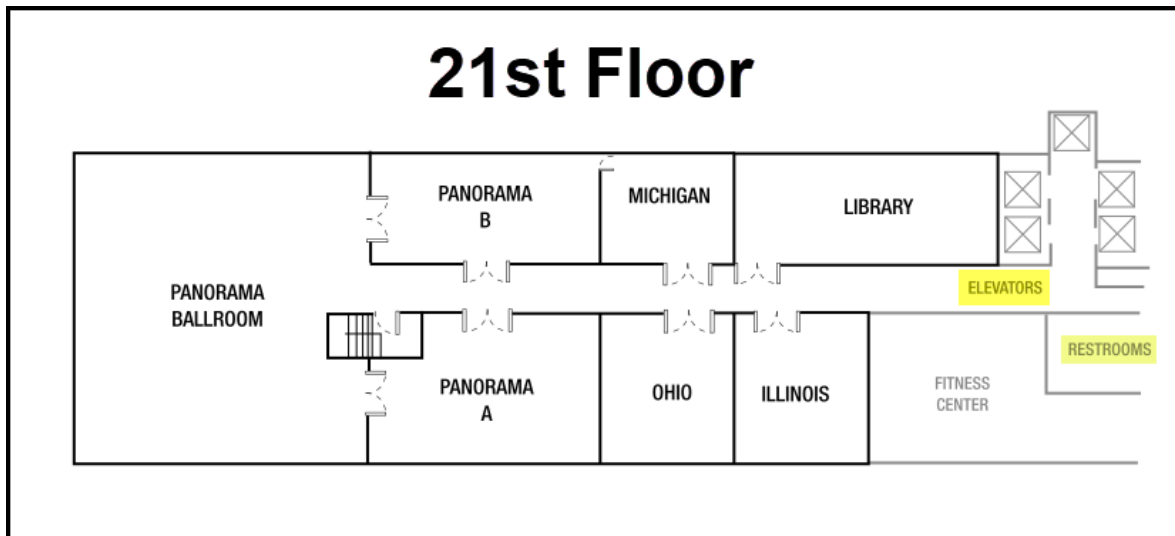
**Newly Elected 2020 Officers and
Region Representatives Meeting**

Circle West, Lower Level

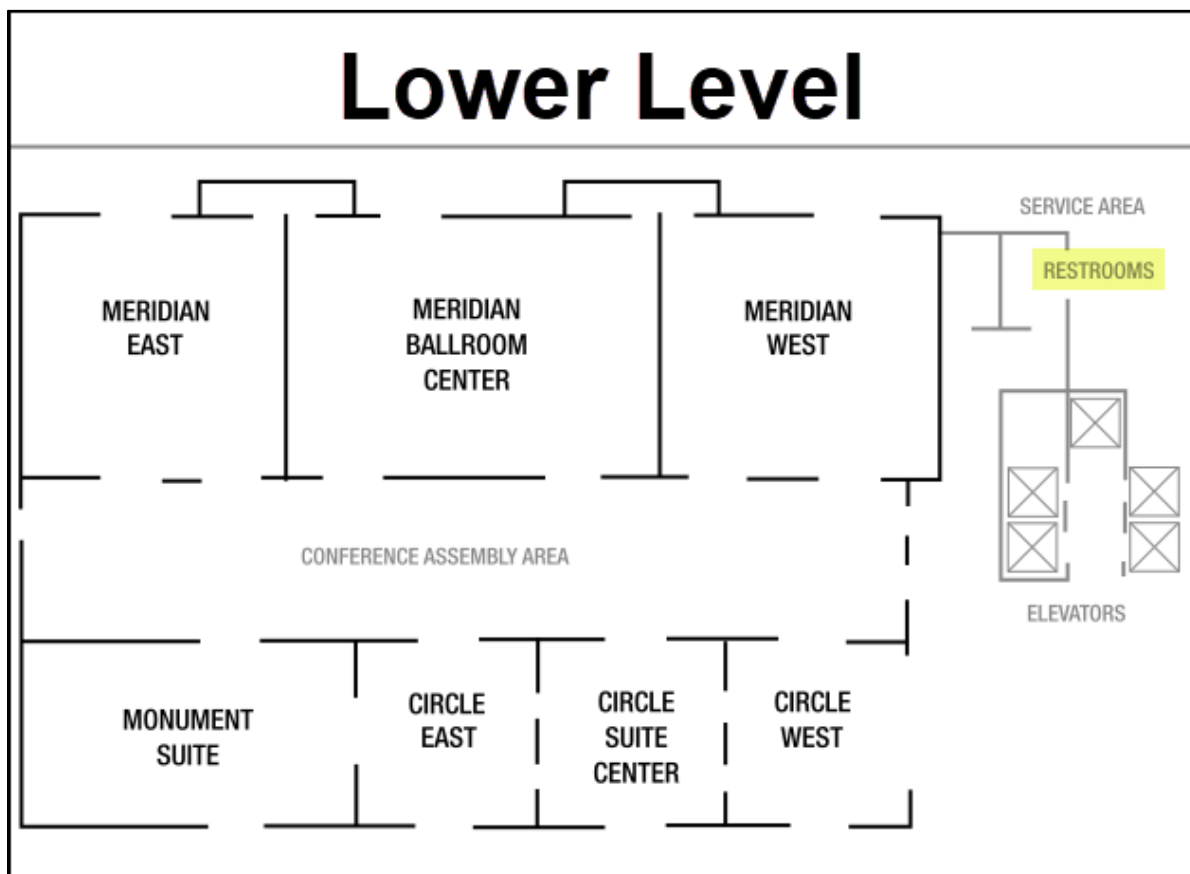
Audio and/or video recording may be conducted throughout.

Sheraton Indianapolis City Centre Hotel Maps

Monday Events



Tuesday and Wednesday Events



2019 Rule Amendment Proposals

#	Rule No.	Rule Proposal	Proposal Submitted By	Recommended for Adoption by Rules Committee?	Pass / Fail
Section 100 Definitions					
1	1-101	Accused Delinquent	Midwest Region	<i>No</i>	
2	1-101	Runaways	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 200 General Provisions					
3	NEW 2-107	State Councils	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 400 Transfer of Supervision					
4	4-102	Sending and Receiving Referrals	East Region	<i>Yes</i>	
5	4-103	Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders	East Region	<i>No</i>	
6	4-104 (5)	Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision	Compliance Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 500 Supervision in Receiving State					
7	5-101	Supervision/Services Requirements	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 600 Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Return of Juveniles/Runaways					
8	6-102	Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
9	6-103	Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
10	6-103A	Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 700 Additional Return Requirements for Sections 500 and 600					
11	7-104	Warrants	Rules Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
Section 900 Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution					
12	Section 900	Introductory Paragraph	Compliance Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
13	9-101	Informal Communication to Resolve Disputes or Controversies and Obtain Interpretation of Rules	Compliance Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
14	9-102	Formal Resolution of Disputes and Controversies	Compliance Committee	<i>Yes</i>	
15	9-103	Enforcement Actions Against a Defaulting State	Compliance Committee	<i>Yes</i>	

Proposed by the MIDWEST REGION

RULE 1-101 Definitions

Accused Delinquent: a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense, including a juvenile who has been charged as an adult.

Justification:

This amendment is to clarify that being charged as adult does not eliminate the applicability of the Compact. This amendment is suggested in conjunction with the amendment of ICJ Rule 6-102. (Note: the proposed amendment of Rule 6-102 was subsequently withdrawn by the Midwest Region.)

This issue was addressed in an ICJ Legal Memorandum issued 11/9/18 and Advisory Opinion 04-2018, released 12/13/18.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

ICJ Advisory Opinion 04-2018 references definition of accused delinquent.

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[01/02/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to not recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain recommendation from 01/02/19.

Proposed by the Rules Committee

RULE 1-101: Definitions

Runaways: persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who have [\(1\)](#) voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency [or \(2\) refuse to return to their residence as directed by their legal guardian or custodial agency](#), but who may or may not have been adjudicated.

History: “Runaways” last amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Justification:

The issue was referred by Executive Committee. The amendment would address a frequently asked question, which was the subject of a Legal Memorandum issued on 10-26-18 to clarify that a juvenile who leaves with permission, then refuses to return when directed by a parent, is considered a runaway and should be returned pursuant to the Compact.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Rules 6-102 and 6-103

ICJ Advisory Opinion 05-2018 reference definition of runaways.

Whitepaper: Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runaways, Oct. 2013

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to table until the next meeting.

[01/02/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain recommendation from 01/02/19.

Proposed by the Rules Committee (as recommended by the Idaho State Council)

New Rule 2-107: State Councils

Each member state and territory shall establish and maintain a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision as required by Article IX of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles. The State Council shall meet at least once annually and may exercise oversight and advocacy regarding the state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties, including but not limited to the development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state or territory. By January 31st of each year, member states and territories shall submit an annual report to the National Commission to include the membership roster and meeting dates from the previous year.

Justification:

Article IX of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2001: State Council Enforcement address the requirement that each member state and territory create a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision.

The Idaho State Council recommended to the Rules Committee a new rule in the ICJ Rules Section 200 to incorporate the Statute requirement and the ICJ Administrative Policy into the ICJ Rules. The proposed language was taken from the language in the statute and policy in an effort to strengthen the rules to emphasize both the requirement and the key elements of the State Councils for effective implementation of the Compact.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2011 State Council Enforcement requires edits to be consistent with new rule.

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[01/02/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to amend language from January 1 to January 31.

Voted 8-0-0 to designate rule as 2-107 and add title “State Councils”

Proposed by the EAST REGION

RULE 4-102: Sending and Receiving Referrals

1. Each ICJ Office shall develop policies/procedures on how to handle ICJ matters within its state.
2. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state.
 - a. State Committed (Parole) Cases – When transferring a juvenile parolee, the sending state shall not allow the juvenile to transfer to the receiving state until the sending state’s request for transfer of supervision has been approved, except as described in 4-102(2)(a)(ii).
 - i. The sending state shall ensure the following referral is complete and forwarded to the receiving state forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the juvenile’s anticipated arrival. The referral shall contain: Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request, Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver, and Order of Commitment. The sending state shall also provide copies (if available) of the Petition and/or Arrest Report(s), Legal and Social History, supervision summary if the juvenile has been on supervision in the sending state for more than 30 calendar days at the time the referral is forwarded, and any other pertinent information deemed to be of benefit to the receiving state. Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile’s release from an institution. Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to the juvenile relocating to the receiving state.
 - ii. When it is necessary for a State Committed (parole) juvenile to relocate prior to the acceptance of supervision, under the provision of Rule 4-104(4), the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile’s immediate relocation justifies the use of a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence. If approved by the sending state, it shall provide the receiving state with the approved Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.
 - iii. If not already submitted, the sending state shall provide the complete referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days of the Form VII Out-of-

State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return being issued. The receiving state shall make the decision whether or not it will expedite the referral.

- b. Probation Cases – The sending state shall ensure the following referral is complete and forwarded to the receiving state. The referral shall contain: Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request; Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver; Order of Adjudication and Disposition; Conditions of Probation and Petition and/or Arrest Report(s). The sending state ~~shall~~ should also provide (if available) Legal and Social History, supervision summary, if the juvenile has been on supervision in the sending state for more than 30 calendar days at the time the referral is forwarded, and any other pertinent information ~~(if available)~~. Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State shall be forwarded prior to relocating if the juvenile is not already residing in the receiving state.
3. The sending state shall forward additional documentation, if available, at the request of the receiving state. The receiving state shall not delay the investigation pending receipt of the additional documentation. If the juvenile is already residing in the receiving state, the receiving state shall obtain the juvenile's signature on the Form IA/VI Application for Service and Waiver.
4. The receiving state shall, within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of the referral, forward to the sending state the home evaluation along with the final approval or disapproval of the request for supervision or provide an explanation of the delay to the sending state.

History: Adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective April 1, 2013; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; clerically amended October 17, 2016; amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Justification:

The proposed changes would require the sending state to include a supervision summary in their referral if the juvenile has been under supervision for more than 30 calendar days at the time the referral is being submitted.

A supervision summary would assist the receiving state in developing a plan of supervision and would provide information regarding the juvenile's compliance with the conditions of supervision while in the sending state.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Rule 4-103(2) – Supervision Summary requirement not listed for juvenile sex offenders.
ICJ Advisory Opinion 02-2015 references Rule 4-102.

JIDS Impact:

New optional form.

Forms Impact:

Creation of new, optional Supervision Summary form.

Fiscal Impact:

\$1,000 if new form is created for JIDS

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 5-1-2 to not recommend for adoption the proposal as presented and recommended that the East Region consider relocating the proposed language to the next sentence in both paragraphs 2(a)(i) and 2 (b).

[02/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend revised proposal for adoption. The Rules Committee has the authority to modify the proposal for grammatical purposes without changing the substance of the rule. For this reason, the recommended proposed language was relocated in both paragraphs 2(a)(i) and 2(b) and the *should* corrected to *shall* in paragraph 2(b).

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to defer recommendation to recommend proposal and refer proposal back to the East Region to review language in 2(b) based on comment by Nebraska.

Voted 8-0-0 that if the rule passes at the Annual Business Meeting to recommend to the Technology Committee that an optional Supervision Summary form be created.

[08/07/19](#) – Voted 8-1-0 to recommend revised proposal for adoption.

Proposed by the EAST REGION

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

1. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the sending state shall not allow the juvenile to transfer to the receiving state until the sending state's request for transfer of supervision has been approved, or reporting instructions have been issued by the receiving state ~~unless~~ pursuant to Rule 4-103(3) ~~is applicable~~.
2. When transferring a juvenile sex offender, the referral shall consist of: Form IA/VI Application for Services and Waiver, Form IV Parole or Probation Investigation Request, Form V Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State, Order of Adjudication and Disposition, Conditions of Supervision, Petition and/or Arrest Report. The sending state shall also provide: Safety Plan, Specific Assessments, Legal and Social History information pertaining to the criminal behavior, Victim Information, i.e., sex, age, relationship to the juvenile, sending state's current or recommended Supervision and Treatment Plan, and all other pertinent materials (if available). Parole conditions, if not already included, shall be forwarded to the receiving state upon the juvenile's release from an institution.
3. When it is necessary for a juvenile sex offender to relocate with a legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision, and there is no legal guardian in the sending state, the sending state shall determine if the circumstances of the juvenile's immediate relocation justifies the use of a Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, including consideration of the appropriateness of the residence. If approved by the sending state's ICJ Office, the following shall be initiated:
 - a. The sending state shall provide the receiving state with an approved Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return along with a written explanation as to why ICJ procedures for submitting the referral could not be followed.
 - b. If not already submitted, the sending state shall transmit a complete referral to the receiving state within ten (10) business days of the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return being issued. ~~The receiving state shall make the decision whether it will expedite the referral or process the referral according to Rule 4-102.~~
 - c. Within five (5) business days of receipt of the Form VII Out-of-State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return, the receiving state shall advise the sending state of reporting instructions and applicable registration requirements ~~and/or reporting instructions, if any.~~ The sending state shall be responsible for communicating ~~the~~ reporting instructions and any registration requirements ~~and/or reporting instructions~~ to the juvenile and his/her family in a timely manner.
 - d. The sending state shall maintain responsibility until supervision is accepted by, and the juvenile has arrived in, the receiving state. The receiving state shall have the authority to supervise juveniles pursuant to reporting instructions issued under 4-103(3)(c).

4. In conducting home evaluations for juvenile sex offenders, the receiving state shall ensure compliance with local policies or laws when issuing reporting instructions. If the proposed residence is unsuitable, the receiving state may deny acceptance referred to in Rule 4-104(4).
5. Juvenile sex offender shall abide by the registration laws in the receiving state, i.e., felony or sex offender registration, notification or DNA testing.
6. A juvenile sex offender who fails to register when required will be subject to the laws of the receiving state.

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

Justification:

The proposed change would require a receiving state to provide reporting instructions regarding any incoming juvenile sex offender to the sending state when it is necessary for that juvenile sex offender to relocate with a legal guardian prior to the acceptance of supervision.

When a juvenile sex offender is provided with a travel permit testing a proposed residence, that juvenile has the potential to reside in the receiving state without direct supervision for up to 55 days. It would benefit the receiving state to have some level supervision during this timeframe in order to ensure that the living arrangement is suitable, that the necessary services are in place and that the juvenile is compliant with registration requirements if applicable. The rule plainly states that the receiving state has the authority to supervise the juvenile pursuant to the reporting instructions that are provided and clearly indicates that the sending state maintains responsibility of the juvenile until the referral is official accepted by the receiving state.

This proposal also removes the expedited referral process language. This process is undefined and ambiguous and would only appear to be necessary when a juvenile sex offender is in the receiving state and not under direct supervision.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

No Impact

JIDS Impact:

Edit to Expedited Request for Transfer of Supervision – Sex Offender workflow to remove the receiving state’s option to “Approve Expedition with No Reporting Instructions.” Edit all custom reports that currently reference this workflow.

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

\$ 1,000 – 10 InStream Service Hours

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 6-1-1 to not recommend for adoption as proposed.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 6-2-0 to retain recommendation from 12/05/18.

Proposed by the COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

RULE 4-104: Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision

1. Only the receiving state's authorized Compact Office staff shall accept or deny supervision of a juvenile by that state after considering a recommendation by the investigating officer.
2. The receiving state's authorized Compact Office staff's signature is required on or with the Form VIII Home Evaluation that accepts or denies supervision of a juvenile by that state.
3. Supervision cannot be denied based solely on the juvenile's age or the offense.
4. Supervision may be denied when the home evaluation reveals that the proposed residence is unsuitable or that the juvenile is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision required by the sending or receiving state, except when a juvenile has no legal guardian remaining in the sending state and the juvenile does have a legal guardian residing in the receiving state.
5. Upon receipt of acceptance of supervision from the receiving state, ~~within five~~ (5) ~~business days~~ prior to the juvenile's departure if the youth is not already residing in the receiving state, the sending state shall provide reporting instructions to the juvenile, and provide written notification of the juvenile's departure to the receiving state.
6. If the transfer of supervision in the receiving state is denied, the sending state shall return the juvenile within five (5) business days. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ offices.

History: Adopted as Rule 5-101 December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; renumbered as Rule 4-104, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Comment: Rule 4-104 was originally titled "Supervision/Services Requirements," adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; renumbered as Rule 5-101, effective April 1, 2014

Justification:

As long as reporting instructions are provided prior to the departure, it is not necessary that they be provided 5 days in advance. Five (5) seems arbitrary and could lead to states being found non-compliant.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

No Impact

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[07/18/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain recommendation from 7/18/18 with the addition of the grammatical correction to reinsert “and”.

Proposed by the Rules Committee (as recommended by the Idaho State Council)

RULE 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements

1. After accepting supervision, the receiving state will assume the duties of supervision over any juvenile, and in exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards of supervision that prevail for its own juveniles released on probation or parole, except that neither the sending nor receiving state shall impose a supervision fee on any juvenile who is supervised under the provisions of the ICJ.
2. At the time of acceptance or during the term of supervision, the appropriate authority in the receiving state may impose conditions on a juvenile transferred under the ICJ if that condition would have been imposed on a juvenile in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any conditions imposed by the receiving state shall not be the responsibility of the sending state.
3. Both the sending and receiving states shall have the authority to enforce terms of probation/parole, which may include the imposition of detention time in the receiving state. Any costs incurred from any enforcement sanctions shall be the responsibility of the state seeking to impose such sanctions.
4. The receiving state shall furnish written progress reports to the sending state on no less than a quarterly basis. Additional reports shall be sent in cases where there are concerns regarding the juvenile or there has been a change in residence.
- ~~5. Neither sending states nor receiving states shall impose a supervision fee on any juvenile who is supervised under the provisions of the ICJ.~~
5. ~~6.~~—The sending state shall be financially responsible for treatment services ordered by the appropriate authority in the sending state when they are not available through the supervising agency in the receiving state or cannot be obtained through Medicaid, private insurance, or other payor. The initial referral shall clearly state who will be responsible for purchasing treatment services.
6. ~~7.~~—The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state.
7. ~~8.~~ Juvenile restitution payments or court fines are to be paid directly from the juvenile/juvenile's family to the adjudicating court or agency in the sending state. Supervising officers in the receiving state shall encourage the juvenile to make regular payments in accordance with the court order of the sending state. The sending state shall provide the specific payment schedule and payee information to the receiving state.

- 8.** ~~9.~~ Supervision for the sole purpose of collecting restitution and/or court fines is not a permissible reason to continue or extend supervision of a case. The receiving state may initiate the case closure request once all other terms of supervision have been met.

History: Adopted as Rule 4-104 December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013 and renumbered as Rule 5-101, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016

Comment: Rule 5-101 was originally titled "Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision," adopted December 2, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; renumbered as Rule 4-104, effective April 1, 2014

Justification:

The Idaho State Council recommends that the current Rule 5-101: Supervision/Services Requirements be amended for clarity. Rule 5-101(1) and 5-101(5), as currently written, appear to be contradictory in that states may charge supervision fees to their own juveniles.

The proposed amendment would clarify that juveniles under ICJ supervision should be treated the same as local, in-state juveniles, except on the issue of charging supervision fees.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

ICJ Advisory Opinions 01-2010, 03-2011, 02-2012, 03-2012, and 04-2018 reference Rule 5-101(1) or (7).

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[01/02/19](#) – Vote 10-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

Proposed by the Rules Committee

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

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

1. Runaways and accused status offenders who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.
2. Probation/parole absconders, escapees or accused delinquents who have an active warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. In the absence of an active warrant, the holding state shall have the discretion to hold the juvenile at a location it deems appropriate.
3. The holding state's ICJ Office shall be advised that the juvenile is being detained. The holding state's ICJ Office shall contact the home/demanding state's ICJ Office advising them of case specifics.
4. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall immediately initiate measures to determine the juvenile's residency and jurisdictional facts in that state.
5. At a court hearing (physical or electronic), the ~~judge~~ court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights and may use the ICJ Juvenile Rights Form. The court may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile.
6. If in agreement with the voluntary return, the juvenile shall sign the Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles in the presence (physical or electronic) of a ~~judge~~ the court. The Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles shall be signed by a ~~judge~~ the court.
7. When an out-of-state juvenile has reached the age of majority according to the holding state's laws and is brought before an adult court for an ICJ due process hearing, the home/demanding state shall accept an adult waiver instead of the Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles, provided the waiver is signed by the juvenile and the ~~judge~~ court.
8. When consent has been duly executed, it shall be forwarded to and filed with the Compact administrator, or designee, of the holding state. The holding state's ICJ Office shall in turn, forward a copy of the consent to the Compact administrator, or designee, of the home/demanding state.
9. The home/demanding state shall be responsive to the holding state's court orders in effecting the return of its juveniles. Each ICJ Office shall have policies/procedures in place involving the return of juveniles that will ensure the safety of the public and juveniles.

10. Juveniles shall be returned by the home/demanding state in a safe manner and within five (5) business days of receiving a completed Form III Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juveniles or adult waiver. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.

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

Justification:

In some states, other court officials, such as judicial commissioners or magistrates, have judicial authority. This amendment would clarify that they can hear cases involving returns. The committee recommends use of the word “*court*” because the ICJ Rule definition of “*court*” is comprehensive.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

The term “judge” is used in the following rules:

1. RULE 6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders
2. RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders
3. RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

JIDS Impact:

Day-forward edits to Form III and Juvenile Rights Form

Forms Impact:

Edit “Judge” to “Court” on the following forms:

1. Form III (including English/Spanish, and Spanish versions available on website)
2. Juvenile Rights Form (including English/Spanish, and Spanish versions available on website)

Fiscal Impact:

\$250 – 2 InStream Service Hours for JIDS e-Forms
\$100 – Translator Services for Spanish Forms

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain proposed amendment and recommendation from 12/05/18.

Proposed by the Rules Committee

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

A requisition applies to all juveniles in custody who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state or to request a juvenile whose whereabouts are known, but not in custody be picked up and detained pending return. A requisition may also be used to request a juvenile be picked up and detained pending return when they have left the state with the permission of their legal guardian/custodial agency but failed to return as directed.

1. Runaways and accused status offenders in custody who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.
2. The home/demanding state's ICJ Office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
3. When the juvenile is a runaway and/or an accused status offender, the legal guardian or custodial agency shall petition the court of jurisdiction in the home/demanding state for a requisition. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the juvenile's refusal to voluntarily return.
 - a. The petitioner may use Form A, Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile, or other petition. The petition shall state the juvenile's name and date of birth, the name of the petitioner, and the basis of entitlement to the juvenile's custody, the circumstances of his/her running away, his/her location at the time application is made, and other facts showing that the juvenile is endangering his/her own welfare or the welfare of others and is not an emancipated minor.
 - i. The petition shall be verified by affidavit.
 - ii. The petition is to be accompanied by a certified copy of the document(s) on which the petitioner's entitlement to the juvenile's custody is based, such as birth certificates, letters of guardianship, or custody decrees.
 - iii. Other affidavits and other documents may be submitted with such petition.
 - b. When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the ~~judge~~ court in the home/demanding state shall sign the Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile.
 - c. The Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile accompanied by the petition and supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
4. Upon receipt of the Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile, the home/ demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the

juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.

5. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the Form I Requisition for Runaway Juvenile to the appropriate court and request that a hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval from both ICJ Offices.
6. The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine proof of entitlement for the return of the juvenile. If proof of entitlement is not established, the ~~judge~~ court shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.
7. In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the home/demanding state's ICJ Office.
8. Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the home/demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
9. Juveniles shall be returned by the home/demanding state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.
10. If the legal guardian or custodial agency in the home/demanding state is unable or refuses to initiate the requisition process on a runaway, then the home/demanding state's appropriate authority shall initiate the requisition process on behalf of the juvenile.

History: Adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; amended October 26, 2011, effective March 1, 2012; amended October 17, 2012, effective November 1, 2012; amended October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Justification:

Introduction Paragraph

The issue was referred by Executive Committee. The amendment would address a frequently asked question, which was the subject of a Legal Memorandum issued on 10-26-18 to clarify that a juvenile who leaves with permission, then refuses to return when directed by a parent, is considered a runaway and should be returned pursuant to the Compact. On December 13, 2018, Advisory Opinion 05-2018 was published to address this issue, with approval of the ICJ Executive Committee.

Paragraphs 3(b) and 6

In some states, other court officials, such as judicial commissioners or magistrates, have judicial authority. This amendment would clarify that they can hear cases involving returns. The committee recommends use of the word “*court*” because the ICJ Rule definition of “*court*” is comprehensive.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Introduction Paragraph

ICJ Advisory Opinion 05-2018 was published to address this issue.

Paragraphs 3(b) and 6

The term “judge” is used in the following rules:

1. RULE 6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders
2. RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders
3. RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

JIDS Impact:

Day-forward edits to Form I and Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition of a Runaway.

Forms Impact:

Edit “Judge” to “Court” on the following forms:

1. Form I
2. Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition of a Runaway

Fiscal Impact:

\$250 – 2 InStream Services Hours for JIDS e-Forms

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

Introduction Paragraph

[01/02/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

Paragraphs 3(b) and 6

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain proposed amendment and recommendation from 12/05/18.

Proposed by the Rules Committee

RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

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

1. Probation/parole escapees, absconders or accused delinquents who have been taken into custody on a warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the demanding state.
2. The demanding state's ICJ Office shall maintain regular contact with the authorities preparing the requisition to ensure accurate preparation and timely delivery of said documents to minimize detention time.
3. The demanding state shall present to the court or appropriate authority a Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent, requesting the juvenile's return. When the juvenile is already in custody, this shall be done within sixty (60) calendar days of notification of the juvenile's refusal to voluntarily return.
- a. The requisition shall be verified by affidavit, unless ~~a judge~~ the court is the requisitioner, and shall be accompanied by copies of supporting documents that show entitlement to the juvenile. Examples may include:
 - i. Judgment
 - ii. Order of Adjudication
 - iii. Order of Commitment
 - iv. Petition Alleging Delinquency
 - v. Other affidavits and documents may be submitted with such requisition.
- b. When it is determined that the juvenile should be returned, the ~~judge~~ court or the appropriate authority in the demanding state shall sign the Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent.
- c. The Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent accompanied by the supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the demanding state's ICJ Office.
4. Upon receipt of Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent, the demanding state's ICJ Office shall ensure the requisition packet is in order. The ICJ Office will submit the requisition packet through the electronic data system to the ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located. The state where the juvenile is located may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents.
5. The ICJ Office in the state where the juvenile is located will forward the Form II Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent to the appropriate court and request that a

hearing be held within thirty (30) calendar days of the receipt of the requisition. If not already detained, the court shall order the juvenile be held pending a hearing on the requisition. This time period may be extended with the approval from both ICJ Offices.

6. The court in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of the demand made for his/her return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. The purpose of said hearing is to determine proof of entitlement for the return of the juvenile. If proof of entitlement is not established, the ~~judge~~ court shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for denial.
7. In all cases, the order concerning the requisition shall be forwarded immediately from the holding court to the holding state's ICJ Office which shall forward the same to the demanding state's ICJ Office.
8. Juveniles held in detention, pending non-voluntary return to the demanding state, may be held for a maximum of ninety (90) calendar days.
9. Requisitioned juveniles shall be accompanied in their return to the demanding state unless both ICJ Offices determine otherwise. Juveniles shall be returned by the demanding state within five (5) business days of the receipt of the order granting the requisition. This time period may be extended up to an additional five (5) business days with approval from both ICJ Offices.

History: Adopted October 9, 2013, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Justification:

In some states, other court officials, such as judicial commissioners or magistrates, have judicial authority. This amendment would clarify that they can hear cases involving returns. The committee recommends use of the word “*court*” because the ICJ Rule definition of “*court*” is comprehensive.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

The term “judge” is used in the following rules:

1. RULE 6-102: Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders
2. RULE 6-103: Non-Voluntary Return of Runaways and/or Accused Status Offenders
3. RULE 6-103A: Non-Voluntary Return of an Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent

JIDS Impact:

Day-forward edits to Form II and Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

Forms Impact:

Edit “Judge” to “Court” on the following forms:

1. Form II - "judge or compact official"

2. Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent

Fiscal Impact:

\$250 – 2 InStream Service Hours for JIDS e-Forms

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[12/05/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

[06/05/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to retain proposed amendment and recommendation from 12/05/18.

Proposed by the Rules Committee

RULE 7-104: Warrants

1. All warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius ~~with no bond amount set~~ **and not eligible for bond**.
2. Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states and shall, no later than the next business day, notify the ICJ Office in the home/demanding/sending state that the juvenile has been placed in custody pursuant to the warrant. Upon notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall issue a detainer or provide a copy of the warrant to the holding state.
3. Within two (2) business days of notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall inform the holding state whether the home/demanding/sending state intends to **act upon and return the juvenile, or notify in writing the intent to** withdraw the warrant. **If mandated under other applicable rules, such as those pertaining to runaways or failed supervision,** ~~Withdrawal of the absence of a~~ warrant does not negate the home/demanding/sending state's responsibility to return the juvenile ~~under other applicable rules~~.
4. The holding state shall not release the juvenile in custody on bond.

History: Adopted as Rule 6-108 December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective January 1, 2011; renumbered as Rule 7-104, effective April 1, 2014; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016; amended September 27, 2017, effective March 1, 2018

Justification:

Paragraph 1. This amendment would clarify that “with no bond amount set” does not mean the bond amount can be set at \$0. Additionally, the proposed language mirrors the language utilized for entry into the NCIC system.

Paragraph 3. In many cases, a home state chooses not to act upon its warrant, but also does not withdraw the warrant. The rule does not currently require notice in these cases.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

“Other applicable rules” include 6-102, 6-103, 6-103A, 5-102, and 5-103.
ICJ Advisory Opinion 03-2018 references 7-104 and requires review.

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[07/18/18](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to not recommend the proposed language suggested by the Executive Committee Sub-Committee and to propose alternative language to paragraph 3 to address the issue presented by the Executive Committee Sub-Committee.

[01/02/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to recommend for adoption their proposal to Rule 7-104(3) as amended.

[02/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to amend their proposal to Rule 7-104 in paragraph 3 to remove “*withdrawal*” and insert “*absence of*” and to recommend the proposed amendment for adoption.

[04/03/19](#) – Voted 10-0-0 to amend paragraph 1 and recommend for adoption.

Proposed by COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

Section 900 Dispute Resolution, Enforcement, Withdrawal, and Dissolution

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

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

~~The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact using any or all means set forth in Article XI of the Compact.~~

Justification:

The amendment proposes the deletion of the introduction in its entirety to avoid confusion and attempts to edit the text. The text is quoted language from Article VII, Section B of the Compact and Compact language can only be amended with approval from all states.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

None

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[2/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

Proposed by the COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

RULE 9-101: ~~Informal Communication to Resolve~~ Initial Dispute Resolution ~~Disputes or Controversies and Obtain Interpretation of the Rules~~

1. ~~Informal~~ Direct communication.

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

2. ~~Failure to resolve~~ Assistance with resolution of dispute or controversy.

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

3. Interpretation of the rules.

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

History: Adopted as Rule 8-101 December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; renumbered as Rule 9-101, effective April 1, 2014; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015

Comment: Rule 9-101 was originally titled "Transition Rule," adopted December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; amended September 15, 2010, effective September 15, 2010; expired June 30, 2011

Justification:

The amendment is proposed to better reflect the process used and the title amended to describe the process.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 are retitled for clarity. Since a written request to the Executive Director is required and may trigger involvement of the Legal Counsel, Executive Committee, and/or Compliance Committee, "informal" does not seem appropriate.

Paragraph 3. The proposed change is grammatical. The sub-letter is not required with only one item in the paragraph.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Rule 9-102 and Rule 9-103 proposed amendments
Compliance Policies

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

Administrative form to be approved by Executive Committee for requesting assistance with resolution of a dispute or controversy.

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[2/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

Proposed by the COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

RULE 9-102: ~~Formal~~ Alternative Resolution of Disputes and Controversies

1. Use of a Alternative dispute resolution.

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

2. Mediation and arbitration.

a. Mediation.

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

b. Arbitration.

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

History: Adopted as Rule 8-102 December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2010; renumbered as Rule 9-102, effective April 1, 2014; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015

Justification:

Paragraph 1 retitled. The Compact states that the Commission will promulgate a rule regarding mediation and arbitration; however, this is not the “formal” dispute resolution process that ICJ has historically used. Rule 9-103 outlines the formal dispute resolution most commonly used by the Commission.

Paragraph 1(a). The proposed change is grammatical. The sub-letter is not required with only one sub-item in the paragraph.

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Rule 9-101 and Rule 9-103 proposed amendments
Compliance Policy

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[2/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.

Proposed by the COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

RULE 9-103: Enforcement Actions against a Defaulting State

1. The Commission shall not bear any costs relating to curing the default, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Commission and the defaulting state.
2. 1. The Commission shall impose sufficient sanctions ~~seek the minimum level of penalties necessary~~ to ensure the defaulting state's fulfillment ~~performance~~ of such obligations or responsibilities as imposed upon it by this compact and hold the defaulting state accountable. Sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with policies established by the Commission.
3. 2. If the Commission determines that any state has at any time defaulted ("defaulting state") in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact, the by-laws or any duly promulgated rules the Commission may impose any or all of the following ~~penalties~~ sanctions.
 - a. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Commission;
 - b. Alternative dispute resolution;
 - c. Fines, fees and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Commission;
 - d. Suspension and/or termination of membership in the Compact. Suspension or termination shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the by-laws and rules have been exhausted, and the Commission has therefore determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the State Council.
4. 3. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this Compact, Commission by-laws, or duly promulgated rules, and any other grounds designating on Commission by-laws and rules. ~~The Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the default and the time period in which the defaulting state must cure said default. The Commission shall also specify a potential penalty to be imposed on the defaulting state pending a failure to cure the default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the Commission, in addition to any other penalties imposed herein, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.~~
5. The Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the default and the time period in which the defaulting state must cure said default. The Commission shall also specify a ~~potential penalty~~ sanction(s) to be imposed on the defaulting state ~~pending a~~

failure to cure the default., which shall be in addition to any costs associated with curing the default, including but not limited to: technical and training assistance and legal costs.

6. Sanctions may be abated if the default is cured. Conditions under which abatement may be considered shall be clearly outlined and provided to the defaulting state at the time the state is notified of the default.
7. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the Commission, in addition to any other ~~penalties~~ sanctions imposed herein, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.
8. ~~4.~~ Within sixty (60) days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the Commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer, and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and the State Council of such termination.
9. ~~5.~~ The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination including any obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.
- ~~6. The Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the Commission and the defaulting state.~~
10. ~~7.~~ Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the Compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Commission pursuant to the rules.

History: Adopted as Rule 8-103 December 3, 2009, effective March 1, 2011; renumbered as Rule 9-103, effective April 1, 2014; clerically amended February 4, 2015, effective February 4, 2015; amended August 26, 2015, effective February 1, 2016

Justification:

Proposed amendment reorganizes paragraphs and adds provisions to clarify issues related to expectations, costs, penalties/sanctions, and enforcement. "Sanctions" is substituted for "penalties" throughout.

New paragraph 1. Language in current paragraph 6 was relocated to highlight that costs and penalties/sanctions are separate issues.

Current paragraph 3 was renumbered 4, then divided into paragraphs 4 and 5.

New language was added to proposed paragraph 5 to clarify that costs associated with curing the default are additional to any sanctions that may be imposed.

New language was added as proposed paragraph 6 to specify that sanctions may be abated.

Current paragraph 6 was moved, and would become paragraph 1 (as previously described).

Effect on Other Rules, Advisory Opinions or Dispute Resolutions:

Rule 9-101 and 9-102

Compliance Policies

Whitepaper: Why Your State Can Be Sanctioned for Violation the Compact, Sept. 2012

ICJ Advisory Opinion 01-2018 references Rule 9-103(2)

JIDS Impact:

No Impact

Forms Impact:

No Impact

Fiscal Impact:

No Impact

Effective Date:

TBD

Rules Committee Action: *Click on meeting date to view approved minutes.*

[2/06/19](#) – Voted 8-0-0 to recommend for adoption.



Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Memorandum

To: Interstate Commission for Juveniles
From: MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director
Re: TSA Real ID & Secondary ID Program Information
Date: August 7, 2019

Stacey Sanders, Stakeholder Liaison and Customer Support Manager for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), will participate in the “Airport Jeopardy” Panel at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting. Issues to be addressed include

1. Real ID requirements, which take effect October 2019 (Fact Sheet attached).

* Real ID requirements only apply to persons 18 years old or older.

2. TSA’s Secondary Identification Program. According to the TSA Contact Center, this currently-available option will remain in place, even after Real ID requirements take effect. The following information is an excerpt of an email sent by the TSA Contact Center (email on file at the National Office).

We understand that occasionally you may arrive at the airport without proper identification (ID). In this case, you may be asked to present at least two other forms of ID with your name and other identifying information such as photo, address, phone number, social security number, or date of birth. You may present documents such as the following:

Temporary paper IDs	Birth certificates
Expired IDs	Marriage certificates
Credit cards	Bank statements or bills
Social security cards	

There is no standard list of what secondary forms of IDs are acceptable—please bring what you have available.

If we are able to confirm your identity, you will be cleared to enter the screening checkpoint; however, you will undergo additional screening, to include a patdown and screening of other carry-on property. We recommend arriving at least 2 hours in advance of your flight time.

If we are unable to confirm your identity, or if you refuse to provide ID or cooperate in the ID verification process, you will be denied entry into the security checkpoint.

REAL ID

It's the law.

Passed by Congress in 2005, the REAL ID Act enacted the 9/11 Commission's recommendation that the federal government "set standards for the issuance of sources of identification, such as driver's licenses." The Act established minimum security standards for state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards and prohibits federal agencies, like TSA, from accepting for official purposes licenses and identification cards from states that do not meet these standards.

Check for the star.

Beginning **October 1, 2020**, every air traveler 18 years of age and older will need a REAL ID-compliant driver's license or another acceptable form of ID to fly within the United States. REAL ID compliant cards are generally marked with a star located in the upper portion of the card. If you're not sure, contact your state driver's license agency on how to obtain a REAL ID compliant card.

**Generally, a star indicates it's a REAL ID**

Gold star



Black star



Star cutout in gold circle



Star cutout in black circle



Star cutout in gold grizzly bear

Examples

**Homeland
Security**

Learn about flying with a REAL ID at tsa.gov/real-id

When do I need to get a REAL ID?

Beginning October 1, 2020, you will need have a REAL ID compliant driver's license or another acceptable form of ID, such as a valid passport or U.S. military ID, to fly within the U.S.

How do I get a REAL ID?

Check with your state driver's license agency. You will need to go in person to present documentation to verify who you are and where you live in order to get your REAL ID.

IDs that fly.

Acceptable forms of ID for air travel include:

- REAL ID driver's license or other REAL ID compliant state photo identity card issued by Department of Motor Vehicles (or equivalent)
- U.S. passport
- U.S. passport card
- DHS trusted traveler card (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST)
- U.S. Department of Defense ID, including IDs issued to dependents
- Permanent resident card
- Border crossing card
- DHS-designated enhanced driver's license
- Federally recognized, tribal-issued photo ID
- HSPD-12 PIV card
- Foreign government-issued passport
- Canadian provincial driver's license or Indian and Northern Affairs Canada card
- Transportation worker identification credential (TWIC®)
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
- U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential

Get the REAL ID toolkit.

Download and print your REAL ID information materials at tsa.gov/real-id

Contact Us



Email

You can request information at
**TSA-ContactCenter@
tsa.dhs.gov**



Call

**1-866-289-9673
Federal Relay 711**

Automated information is available anytime in several languages. Representatives are available 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. ET weekdays; 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. weekends/holidays.



@AskTSA

#Check4TheStar

Questions? Comments?
Contact us on Twitter or Facebook Messenger for live assistance from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. ET weekdays; 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. weekends/holidays.



**Homeland
Security**

Learn about flying with a REAL ID at tsa.gov/real-id



Identification

Adult passengers 18 and over must show valid identification at the airport checkpoint in order to travel.

- Driver's licenses or other state photo identity cards issued by Department of Motor Vehicles (or equivalent)
- U.S. passport
- U.S. passport card
- DHS trusted traveler cards (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST)
- U.S. Department of Defense ID, including IDs issued to dependents
- Permanent resident card
- Border crossing card
- DHS-designated enhanced driver's license
- Federally recognized, tribal-issued photo ID
- HSPD-12 PIV card
- Foreign government-issued passport
- Canadian provincial driver's license or Indian and Northern Affairs Canada card
- Transportation worker identification credential
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
- U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential

In coordination with its DHS counterparts, TSA has identified acceptable alternate identification for use in special circumstances at the checkpoint.

A weapon permit is not an acceptable form of identification. A temporary driver's license is not an acceptable form of identification.

REAL ID

[Beginning Oct. 1, 2020, if you plan to use your state-issued ID or license to fly within the U.S., make sure it is REAL ID compliant.](#) If you are not sure if your ID complies with REAL ID, check with your state department of motor vehicles.

[Learn more about flying with a REAL ID.](#)

Children

TSA does not require children under 18 to provide identification when traveling with a companion within the United States. Contact the airline for questions regarding specific ID requirements for travelers under 18.

Forgot Your ID?

In the event you arrive at the airport without valid identification, because it is lost or at home, you may still be allowed to fly. The TSA officer may ask you to complete an identity verification process which includes collecting information such as your name, current address, and other personal information to confirm your identity. If your identity is confirmed, you will be allowed to enter the screening checkpoint. You will be subject to additional screening, to include a patdown and screening of carry-on property.

You will not be allowed to enter the security checkpoint if your identity cannot be confirmed, you chose to not provide proper identification or you decline to cooperate with the identity verification process.

TSA recommends that you arrive at least two hours in advance of your flight time.

If your identity cannot be verified, you will not be allowed to enter the screening checkpoint.



TO: Executive Committee

July 23, 2019

FROM: Technology Committee

RE: Recommendation to select Optimum Technology

Recommendation from the Technology Committee to ICJ Executive Committee

The Technology Committee recommends Optimum Technology as the preferred vendor to build the Interstate Commission for Juveniles new database system and that Interstate Commission for Juveniles enter into a contract with Optimum Technology to build the new ICJ database system.

Technology Committee Summary

The Technology Committee met July 18, 2019 and received the recommendation from the RFP Team to select Optimum Technology as the software vendor to build the Interstate Commission for Juveniles new database system. The motion "To recommend Optimum Technology" was made by Anne Connor, Idaho, seconded by Judy Miller, Arkansas, and was unanimously approved.

Optimum Summary

RFP Proposal & Demonstration Differentiating Attributes

Economic

Optimum Technology provided the most cost-effective solution, meeting and in certain requirements exceeding, all the operational parameters required of the RFP and the Commission. Their fixed-cost proposal, excluding data migration, was 71% of the budgeted new system build of \$1,375,000 (Appendix: "RFP Budget"). The 29% difference sufficiently allows for data migration, additional indirect cost project requirements, and any additional enhancements that might arise in the course of the business analysis and software development process. Optimum's competitive budget was logical because their existing platform architecture incorporated many of the Commission's requirements. This translates into a strong economic benefit of the Commission's development dollars being leveraged for the end-user environment. This technology allows ICJ offices and field officers to allocate more time to their mission and less time on the software system.

Software Development

The Commission's new database system will be developed from two of the three core Optimum platforms: SWIFTPROTECT and SWIFTREPOSITORY. This provides the Commission an advanced system that is not built from the ground-up, but is built on an already existing industry-proven software code base. Optimum's platform is mobile enabled which the Commission can leverage to help support the field officers. The advanced reporting, auditing, and data visualization features will help deliver greater efficiency to the ICJ Offices. The ability to build a workflow to meet the need of less frequent system users and power users was clearly demonstrated in Optimum's existing technology. It seemed apparent by their technology demonstration and by the technical discussion that Optimum will be able to deliver an uncomplicated user experience.

with automated workflows and reporting that will significantly improve the experience and operational efficacy of the system users of the new ICJ software system. Additionally, the Commission will benefit from Optimum's continuous software development model, enabling the data system build to stay current as regulations, technology, and end-user features and requirements evolve.

Team Composition

The proposal, technology demonstration, and reference calls proved that Optimum Technology has an engaged, knowledgeable, skilled, and stable project management team. Their employee size and corporate tenure is the right fit for the Commission, specifically, by their ability to provide skilled personal attention to the project, software system and to support. All members of the RFP Team were very comfortable with their demeanor, their knowledge, and their skill sets.

Hosting Architecture

Optimum's ICJ database build will be hosted in the Microsoft Azure Government Cloud which complies with the CJIS security policy. Optimum's technical team and their core system technology has the tenure and experience in the cloud environment to ensure ICJ a fast, reliable, and elastic operational environment.

System Cutover, Go-Live, & Data Migration

Optimum Technology is the vendor leader in their ability to understand the requirements and importance of a clean software system cut-over and Optimum Technology has the experience in a national level roll-out of a new software system. The Optimum team provided solid explanations on the process to handle system cut-overs and their ability to integrate data migration early in the business analysis process so that historical data is reportable and can be used for data analysis, open-cases, and active workflows.

Vendor Access

Optimum Technology's core management and development team are located in Columbus, Ohio. This makes it both time and cost effective for the national office project manager to be at Optimum Corporate Headquarters or for the Optimum Project Team to work on-site at the Commission's national office in Lexington, Kentucky.

Optimum Technology Proposal

The Technology Committee thanks you for receiving and reviewing the Optimum RFP Proposal prior to the July 25, 2019 Executive Committee meeting. See email sent Friday July 19th from MaryLee Underwood. (Attachment: "Optimum RFP Proposal").

Optimum Reference Calls

In summary, the references were uniquely objective and positive. Each reference provided very specific examples of project level and client level benefits to working with Optimum Technology. (Attachment: "Optimum RFP Reference Call Summary")

Optimum Technology Proposal Contact and Corp Information



Dr. Melissa Winesburg
Criminal Justice Practice Director
Cell: (614) 668-5234
www.otech.com

Optimum Technology
One Crosswoods Center
100 East Campus View Blvd, Suite 380
Columbus, OH 43235
(614) 785-1110

RFP Team Summary

The RFP Team was appointed on November 27, 2018 and charged to “review vendor proposals, interview vendors, and take part in demonstrations.” Since inception the RFP Team has held over 21 WebEx and Face-to-Face meetings spanning a period of 7 months. The RFP Team was supported by two seasoned SEARCH consultants throughout the process. Additionally, the RFP Team was supported by the National Office Staff. All members taking part in the process are listed below. A timeline and milestone perspective of the process is provided in the Appendix, “RFP Process Timeline & Milestones”.

In the second cycle of the RFP process the RFP Team received eight RFPs. Two of the eight RFPs were rejected; one was received after the deadline and another was a duplicate copy of the rejected first cycle RFPs. The RFP Team individually and meticulously reviewed and scored the proposals and submitted their scores to the National Office for compilation. The RFP Team scoring was comprised of 12 Sections and 113 individual scoring requirements.

The RFP Team, SEARCH, and National Office Team met in Arlington, VA on June 11th and 12th for a comprehensive meeting to analyze, discuss and select the top three highest scoring vendors for final consideration and demonstration. One vendor had already demonstrated their product, so the other two vendors were asked to demonstrate their technology and proposed solution. Vendor demonstrations were held July 15th and 16th in Lexington, KY. From the intensive two-day demonstrations, individual scores were compiled and submitted to the National Office for compilation (Attachment: “Optimum RFP Team Demonstration Agenda”).

The RFP Team conferenced on July 17th to review and discuss the final scores and for each team member to provide supporting explanation for their scoring. The discussion and scoring unanimously favored Optimum Technology. A motion was made by Natalie Dalton and seconded by Anne Connor to recommend Optimum Technology to the Technology Committee as the software vendor to build the Interstate Commission for Juveniles’ new database system.

RFP Team

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ▪ Abbie Christian | NE, Interstate Compact - Probation |
| ▪ Anne Connor | ID, Department of Juvenile Correction |
| ▪ Tony DeJesus | CA, Division of Juvenile Justice |
| ▪ Natalie Dalton | VA, Department of Juvenile Justice |
| ▪ Nita Wright | IN, Office of Court Services |
| ▪ Candice Alfonso | NJ, Office of Probation Services |
| ▪ Rachel Johnson | NC, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice |

SEARCH

The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics provides thought leadership to the justice information sharing community by conducting detailed research, analysis and fact finding to explore key justice opportunities and solutions.

- Michael Jacobson, Information Sharing Specialist
- Diane Lacy, Information Sharing Specialist

ICJ National Office

- MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director
- Joseph Johnson, Systems Project Manager
- Jennifer Adkins, Operations and Policy Specialist

Next Steps

- By July 31
 - Inform the three vendor finalists of the selected vendor
 - Formally announce the selected vendor, Optimum Technology, to the Commission in the July 31st newsletter.
- August
 - Contract
 - Initiate contract development with Optimum Technology
 - Contract legal review
 - Technology and Executive Committee contract review
 - Project Team Formation (Appendix: "Draft –Test Team Design")
 - Finalize design of Project Team planning and recruiting process
 - Implement the initial stages of the Project Team formation process
- September
 - Annual Business Meeting (September 9-11)
 - Executive Committee approval & signature of contract
 - Brief presentation by the Technology Chair
 - Recognizing the RFP Team
 - Introducing the project manager: Joe Johnson
 - Introducing Optimum Technology
 - Present Project Team formation opportunities
 - Mid-September
 - New Data System Project formally begins

Respectfully Submitted,

Tony De Jesus

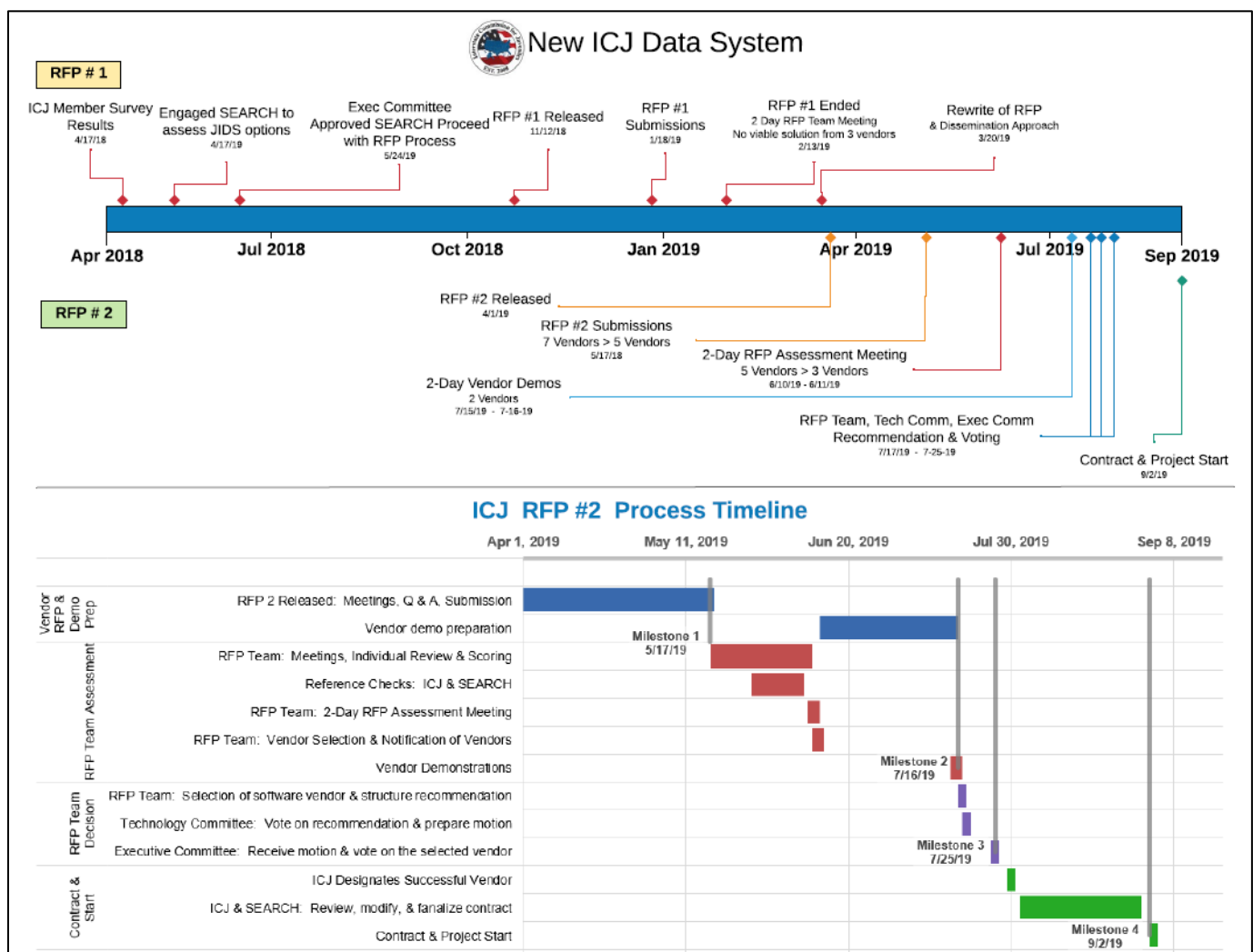
Antonio De Jesus, Chair

Attachments

- Optimum RFP Proposal
- Optimum RFP Reference Call Summary
- RFP Team RFP Scoring Meeting Agenda
- Optimum RFP Team Demonstration Agenda
- Optimum PowerPoint

Appendix

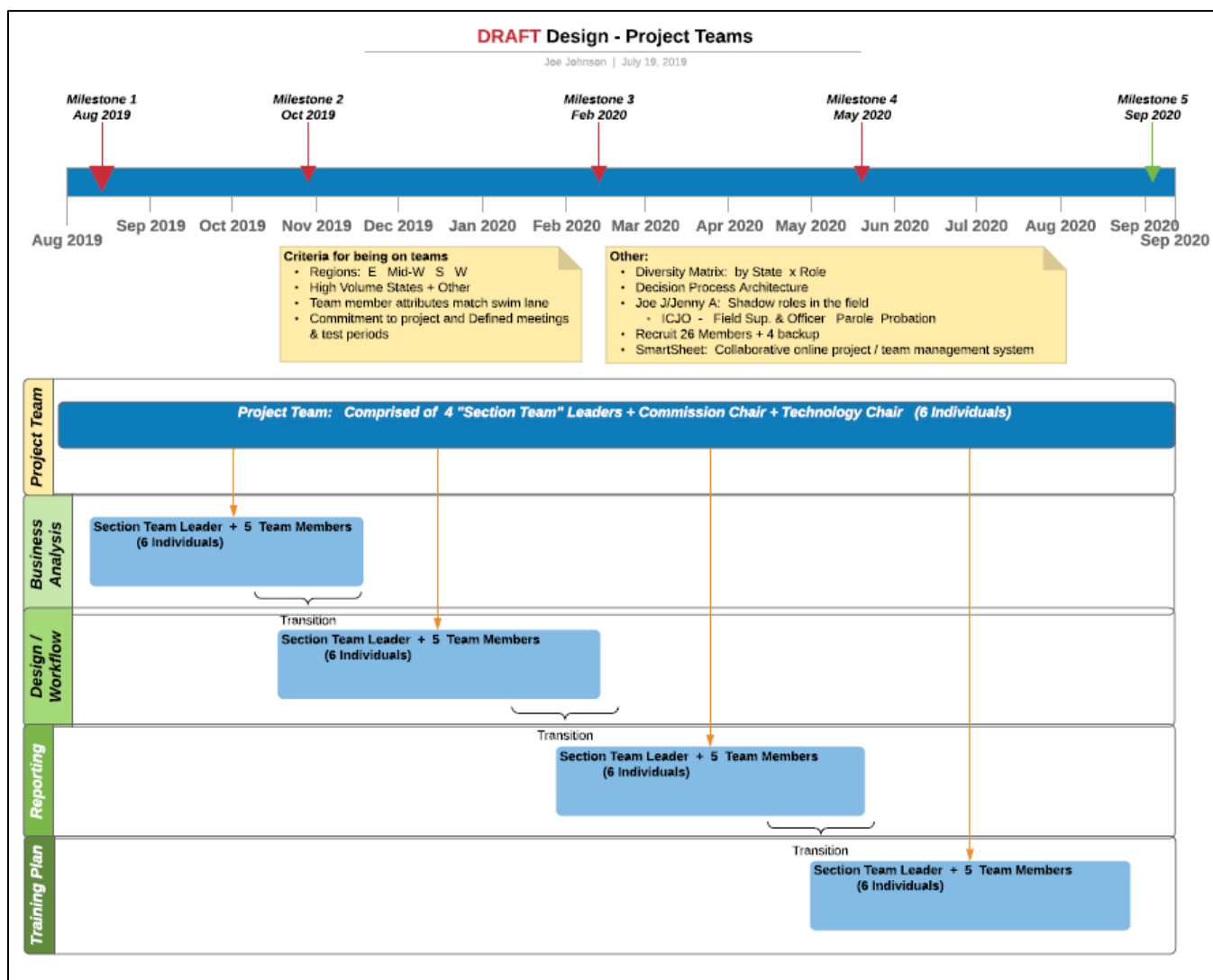
RFP Process Timeline & Milestones



RFP Budget

	<u>Optimum Technology</u>
% of RFP Budget (\$ 1,375,000)	71%
5 YR Cost Breakdown	\$978,000
Software Design & Development	506,000
Project Management	96,000
Hosting Services	336,000
Data Migration Recommendation (No Conversion)	22,000
Training	18,000

Draft –Test Team Design



**Interstate Commission for Juveniles
2018 Annual Business Meeting
September 12, 2018
General Session Minutes**



**The New Orleans Marriott
New Orleans, LA**

Call to Order

The 2018 Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles was called to order by Commission Chair Anne Connor at 8:30 a.m. CT.

Color Guard

Commission Chair Connor introduced the cadets from the Bridge City Center for Youth Color Guard. They presented the flags and led attendees in reciting the pledge of allegiance.

Roll Call

Executive Director MaryLee Underwood called the roll. Forty-eight (48) states were represented by a Commissioner or Designee; thus, quorum was established. Two (2) additional states had non-voting representatives in attendance.

Members in Attendance:

1. Alabama	Patrick J. Pendergast, Designee
2. Alaska	Barbara Murray, Commissioner
3. Arizona	John Crabtree, Designee
4. Arkansas	Judy Miller, Designee
5. California	Tony DeJesus, Designee
6. Colorado	Summer Foxworth, Commissioner
7. Connecticut	Tasha Hunt, Commissioner
8. Delaware	Francis "Mike" Casey, Designee
9. District of Columbia	Bruce Wright, Commissioner
10. Florida	Agnes Denson, Commissioner
11. Georgia	Avery Niles, Commissioner
12. Hawaii	Nathan Foo, Commissioner
13. Idaho	Anne Connor, Designee
14. Illinois	Tomiko Frierson, Commissioner
15. Indiana	Jane Seigel, Commissioner
16. Iowa	MaryLou Clefisch, Designee
17. Kansas	Jeff Cowger, Commissioner
18. Kentucky	Anna Butler, Designee
19. Louisiana	Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner
20. Maine	Galan Williamson, Commissioner
21. Maryland	Sherry Jones, Commissioner
22. Massachusetts	Rebecca Moore, Designee
23. Michigan	Michael Tymkew, Designee
24. Minnesota	Tracy Hudrlik, Commissioner
25. Mississippi	Maxine Baggett, Designee

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26. Missouri	Julie Hawkins, Commissioner
27. Montana	Cindy McKenzie, Commissioner
28. Nebraska	Jacey Rader, Commissioner
29. Nevada	David Laity, Commissioner
30. New Hampshire	Pamela Leonard, Commissioner
31. New Jersey	Kevin Brown, Commissioner
32. New Mexico	<i>Not in Attendance</i>
33. New York	Francesco Bianco, Jr., Designee
34. North Carolina	<i>Not in Attendance</i>
35. North Dakota	Lisa Bjergaard, Commissioner
36. Ohio	Nathan Lawson, Commissioner
37. Oklahoma	Robert Hendryx, Designee
38. Oregon	Peter Sprengelmeyer, Commissioner
39. Pennsylvania	Wendy Lautsbaugh, Commissioner
40. Rhode Island	JoAnn Niksa, Designee
41. South Carolina	<i>Not in Attendance</i>
42. South Dakota	Charles Frieberg, Commissioner
43. Tennessee	Cathlyn Smith, Commissioner
44. Texas	Daryl Liedecke, Commissioner
45. Utah	Dawn Marie Rubio, Commissioner
46. Vermont	Trissie Casanova, Designee
47. Virginia	<i>Not in Attendance</i>
48. Virgin Islands	Eavey Monique James, Commissioner
49. Washington	Jedd Pelander, Commissioner
50. West Virginia	Stephanie Bond, Commissioner
51. Wisconsin	Casey Gerber, Commissioner
52. Wyoming	Gary Hartman, Commissioner

Ex Officio Members in Attendance:

1. Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (AAICPC) – Bruce Rudberg
2. Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA) – Ellyn Toney
3. Justice Solutions (representing crime victims) – Trudy Gregorie
4. National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) – Judge John Romero, Jr.
5. National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) – Steven Jett
6. National Runaway Safeline (NRS) – Maureen Blaha

ICJ National Office and Legal Counsel in Attendance

1. MaryLee Underwood Executive Director
2. Emma Goode Administrative and Training Coordinator
3. Jennifer Adkins MIS Project Manager
4. Leslie Anderson Logistics and Administrative Coordinator
5. Richard L. Masters Legal Counsel

Compact Office Staff in Attendance:

1. Alaska Ellen Hackenmueller
2. Arizona Daniel Horacek

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3. Connecticut	Jason Criscio
4. District of Columbia	Jefferson Regis
5. Florida	Tracy Bradley
6. Georgia	Tracy Cassell
7. Idaho	Jen Baer
8. Indiana	Nita Wright
9. Indiana	Justin Forkner
10. Louisiana	Kimberly Dickerson
11. Louisiana	Yolanda Latimer
12. Maine	Roy Curtis
13. Nebraska	Abbie Christian
14. Nevada	Gladys Olivares
15. New Hampshire	Caitlyn Bickford
16. New Jersey	Candace Alfonso
17. New York	Kelly Palmateer
18. North Dakota	Jessica Wald
19. Oregon	Nina Belli
20. South Carolina	Felicia Dauway
21. Tennessee	Corrie Copeland
22. Utah	Raymond Gallardo
23. Vermont	Barbara Joyal
24. Virgin Islands	Vaugh Walwyn
25. Washington	Dawn Bailey

Other Affiliates and Guests in Attendance:

1. AAICPC	Carla Fults
2. Guest	Nahale Freeland Kalfas, JD
3. Guest	John Pacheco (New Mexico)
4. Guest Speaker & Panelist	Adam Foss, Prosecutor Impact
5. Panelist	Tim Curry, National Juvenile Defender Center
6. Panelist	Judge Mark Ingram (Idaho)
7. Panelist	David LeBahn, Association of Prosecuting Attorneys
8. Panelist	Saroeum Phoung, Peacemaking Circle Leader
9. Welcome Speaker	Dr. James Bueche (Louisiana)

Opening Remarks

Commission Chair Connor welcomed everyone to the 2018 Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and introduced Dr. James Bueche, Deputy Secretary of the Louisiana Office of Juvenile Justice to deliver the welcome address. Chair Connor noted that some Commissioners and Designees were unable to participate in the General Session because safety demanded they modify travel plans to avoid the impending hurricane, including those from North Carolina, New Mexico, and Virginia.

Welcome Address

- Dr. Bueche voiced his appreciation to the Commission for choosing to hold the meeting in the State of Louisiana and offered a warm welcome from Governor Williams.
- Dr. Bueche acknowledged the work of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and state Compact office staff and state agencies involved in the daily supervision of juveniles

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inside and outside their states. He remarked on how far the Commission has come in the last ten (10) years, with the creation of governing rules, policies and procedures. He praised the Commission for the work that they do for the betterment of today's youth.

Agenda

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

Minutes

S. Foxworth (CO) made a motion to approve the September 27, 2017 Annual Business Meeting minutes. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.

Guest Speaker

- Commission Chair Connor introduced guest speaker Mr. Adam J. Foss, JD, founder of Prosecutor Impact.
- Mr. Foss spoke about the utilization of the Commission members "Swords and Shields." He addressed how Commission members and allies can disrupt the cradle to prison pipeline by equipping ourselves with better tools, technology and information to solve problems and intervene during this time of current human and civil rights crisis. He reminded Commission members that they hold the "Swords and Shields" required to impact the success of the juveniles they come in contact with each day by remaining steadfast and providing support and opportunities.

{Break 9:45 – 10:00}

Executive Committee Report by Anne Connor (ID)

- Commission Chair Connor announced each of the members of the 2018 Executive Committee and praised their work throughout the year. The Commission experienced a year of growth and analysis with an emphasis on the maximization of its core functions and visions for future growth. Commission Chair Connor reported on progress made to advance four Strategic Initiatives established for 2016-2019.
- Strategic Initiative #1 is to utilize and promote the State Council to increase national awareness and visibility at the state level. This strategic initiative was advanced with the development of updated rules-based trainings and new print-ready resources, which included the "Toolkit for State Councils" tip sheet, the launch of the web-based State Council Reporting Tool and the expansion of partnerships with key allies.
- Strategic Initiative #2 is to enhance communications and collaborations to foster better outcomes for juveniles. To further this strategic initiative, a revised "Form IA/VI" was developed; the ICJ Website underwent a redesign; several major enhancements were completed on the Juvenile Information Data System (JIDS); and an in depth look at ICJ offices practices related to human trafficking was executed.
- Strategic Initiative #3 is to use data to analyze and evaluate for performance and enforce/monitor compliance. Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) Policies and Standards were revised, a pro-active approach to technical assistance was utilized, and the compliance rules and sanction matrix were enforced. Surveys were utilized to

increase member input and gather additional data. Based on survey results, a Subcommittee on Rule 7-104 was created to review and address concerns regarding barriers to implementation of NCIC warrant entry requirements.

- Strategic Initiative #4 is to develop sustaining leadership via training and professional development. The Commission placed an emphasis on leadership development and sustainability through training this year. “Train the Trainer” sessions were provided to support new JIDS Trainers and Rules Trainers. An updated “Best Practice: States in Transition” publication was released and a “Rules Proposal Guide” was developed. The Commission also supported ICJ trainers and leaders involvement in both statewide and national conferences.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Executive Committee Report as presented. G. Hartman (WY) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Compliance Committee Report by Jacey Rader (NE)

- Compliance Committee Chair Jacey Rader recognized Committee members and thanked them for their service. Chair Rader reported the Committee took a pro-active role focusing on outreach and support, partnerships and resources and strategies in conjunction with accountability. In partnership with other committees, support and resources were provided to several states in addressing stakeholders and processes surrounding the entry of warrants into NCIC.
- The Committee reviewed data regarding state compliance with the Compact’s requirement that each state maintain and develop a State Council for Interstate Juveniles. To assist states in meeting this requirement, a “State Council Toolkit” was published and an online reporting template was developed to promote compliance.
- After input from Regions at the 2017 Annual Business Meeting, the “Compliance Sanction Matrix” Policy (ICJ Compliance Policy 02-2017) was adopted by the Executive Committee and implemented. The “Performance Measurement Policy and Standards” (ICJ Compliance Policy 02-2014) was also revised, in preparation for the next performance measurement assessment.
- The second large-scale Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) was completed. Compliance was assessed related to four standards: Rules 4-102(d); 4-102(g); 4-103(b); and 5-102 (a).
- The Compliance Committee completed a comprehensive review of all the standards. Three (3) overarching priorities identified to ensure consistent focus and measurement of progression across time: (a) safe and successful supervision, (b) effective returns, and (c) compact office operations. Six (6) core standards were identified to be reviewed each assessment period. These include home evaluations, progress reports, violation report responses, travel permit-testing residence, Form III signatures, and processing JIDS assignments. The Committee also determined the standards that will be assessed in 2019.
- Specific compliance related concerns addressed in this year’s review involved late payment in dues, border agreements in violation of the Compact, failure to appoint Commissioners as required by the Compact, JIDS Compact Office Global Assignments Reviews including overdue assignments and outdated workflows.
- A JIDS Global Assignments Review was conducted on all states to ensure compliance with ICJ Rule 3-101. Training and technical assistance were provided to all states with significant backlogs. Those states resolved the backlogs without further intervention. The Committee voted to institute global assignment reviews on a regular basis and added a related standard to the PMA Standards.

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- Two formal complaints were presented to the Committee regarding one state. That state was found in default on both matters. The state has since entered a Corrective Action Plan and taken steps to remedy the default by: taking part in technical assistance and training, employing additional staff, and the implementing policies and processes to prevent future recurrences.
- **S. Foxworth (CO) made a motion to approve the Compliance Committee Report as presented. A. Bridgewater (LA) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Finance Committee and Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee Reports by Jeff Cowger (KS)

- Finance Committee Chair Cowger acknowledged the Finance Committee members for their participation and the National Office staff for their assistance throughout the year.
- Chair Cowger reported that all states dues had been collected for FY 2018. At the end of the year expenditures were under budget by 19 percent due to the non-expenditure of the special projects fund.
- Chair Cowger reported that the ICJ's long term investments have earned a 9 percent rate of return since inception, with a year-end balance of \$1,274,721.
- Following the disaffiliation from the Council of State Governments (CSG), the Commission engaged Hicks and Associates CPAs to conduct the first Commission's independent audit. The audit results were "unqualified", which is a positive result. Some recommendations were made to improve policies and procedures.
- Chair Cowger reported some modifications to the FY 2019 budget, including a net increase of a 2.2 percent increase for staffing, web-based conferencing, and annual meeting federal per diem increases. Modifications were also made to reduce overbudgeted lines and the special projects fund.
- Chair Cowger presented a proposed Fiscal Year 2020 Budget as recommended by the Finance and Executive Committees with a net increase of a 0.1 percent for increased staffing and routine inflation costs. There was also a reduction to the annual meeting and special projects line items.
- **S. Jones (MD) made a motion to approve the Fiscal Year 2020 Budget as presented. K. Brown (NJ) seconded. The motion passed.**
- Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee Chair Cowger reported the Ad Hoc Committee recommended to the Finance and Executive Committees that the Commission hire an information technology (IT) consulting company to review the current state of the Commission's IT needs and assess possible solutions to meet those needs. The Executive Committee adopted the recommendation and contracted with SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, to assist in the review. SEARCH completed a site visit in August, prepared a preliminary report and will work with the Commission to develop a Request for Proposals (RFP) for potential technology-based vendors.
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to approve the Finance Committee Report and the Special Projects Ad hoc Committee Report as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Information Technology Committee Report by Tony DeJesus (CA)

- Information Technology Committee Chair DeJesus acknowledged the members of the Information Technology Committee for their work, as well as the ICJ National Office staff.

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- Chair DeJesus reported the Committee met throughout the year to improve JIDS by reviewing, approving, and testing proposed JIDS enhancements. Three (3) forms were modified: *ICJ Form IA/VI – Application for Compact Services* waiver section; *ICJ Form V - Sending State Upon Parole or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State*; and *ICJ Form IV – Parole or Probation Investigations Request*. The addition of one (1) File Details Field was made to assist in the tracking of human trafficking cases. One (1) Custom Report was edited: *The Pending Quarterly Progress Report Detail Report*. One (1) Search Result was modified: *The Search Result Grid* was edited to show the Sending and Receiving State Compact Office Assign Fields. One (1) User Management edit to address deactivated account issues. Two (2) Workflows were also edited: *The Return for Failed Supervision Workflow* and *The Request for Transfer of Supervision Workflow*. The Committee began review of the Return Workflows (*Voluntary Returns, Non-Voluntary Returns and Return for Failed Supervision*) in July 2018 for proposed edits to the current workflow configurations.
- The JIDS helpdesk conducted 25 remote support sessions and responded to over 800 requests with a 98% resolution rate. Website traffic saw an increase of 22 percent and mobile and tablet users an increase of 130 percent from FY 2017. The ICJ website upgrade now includes enhanced search features making it more accessible. The Committee approved the use of SiteImprove Website Monitoring Service to provide ongoing software assistance with the website.
- **E. James (VI) made a motion to approve the Information Technology Committee Report as presented. B. Wright (DC) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Rules Committee by Gary Hartman (WY)

- Rules Committee Chair Hartman acknowledged the Rules Committee members for their work.
- Chair Hartman reported the Committee's review and distribution of the "Rule Proposal Guide" that provides general instructions for submitting rule proposals. He reminded the Commission that the deadline for rule proposals to be considered for the 2019 Annual Business Meeting is January 19, 2018.
- To date, the Committee has reviewed the following recommendations and proposed amendments:
- A recommendation regarding Rule 7-104 (3) – Warrants that would address concerns involving warrants entered into NCIC but failure to act upon extradition by the entering state. This recommendation is still under review at this time.
 - A proposed amendment from the Compliance Committee to Rule 4-104(5) – Authority to Accept/Deny Supervision to strike the language "within five (5) business days" was reviewed and approved for adoption by the Committee.
 - A proposed amendment from the Technology Committee to edit *Form IA/VI – Application for Compact Services* was reviewed and approved for adoption by the Committee.
 - A recommendation regarding the language in Rule 6-102 – Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders "a danger to themselves or others". The Committee discussed the meaning of this phrase, which is typically used in mental health proceedings. No action was recommended at this time.

- A recommendation to review the definition of “Non-Adjudicated Minor” was discussed. No action was recommended at this time, but future consideration may be needed.
- A recommendation for future consideration is a possible amendment to Rule 6-102 - Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders regarding juveniles who are detained in a holding state where there is an outstanding adult warrant and how voluntary returns should be addressed in these cases.
- **T. Frierson (IL) made a motion to approve the Rules Committee Report as presented. C. Frieberg (SD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report by Cathlyn Smith (TN)

- Training Committee Chair Smith recognized the members of the Training Committee, and expressed her appreciation to this year’s trainers who volunteered their time and talents to conduct WebEx trainings throughout the year and the National Office staff for their support.
- Chair Smith reported that since the last annual business meeting, the Training Committee updated the following resources to reflect rules amendment that went into effect on March 1, 2018:
 - Best Practice: Return of Juvenile Serving a Correctional Sentence in Another State.
 - Best Practice: States in Transition.
 - States in Transition/Succession Plan Template.
 - Additional updated resources included Training Bulletins, Travel Permits, Saving Documents into JIDS, Managing JIDS Users, Compact Operations Quick Reference Guide and On-Demand training modules.
- The Committee also developed several new resources that are now available to the Commission to include:
 - Bench Card: Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees and Accused Delinquents
 - Bench Card: Transfer of Supervision
 - State Council Toolkit (web-based & print-ready resources)
 - 2018 Rule Amendments Training provided via WebEx & On Demand
 - Train-the-Trainer sessions for Rules Trainers and JIDS Trainers
 - ICJ: A Recommended Approach to Handling Juvenile Victims of Human Trafficking (PPT presentation)
 - ICJ: What it Means for a Runaway Youth (CJJ Webinar)
 - Collaboration training ICPC and ICJ (PPT presentation)
 - JIDS for Kids: Tracking Interstate Movement (PPT presentation)
 - ICJ 101: Runaways, Returns and More (PPT presentation)
- ICJ attended and/or presented at the following conferences since the last meeting:
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) 42nd Annual Training Institute in New York City, NY
 - American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) Winter Training Institute in Houston, TX
 - Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Annual Conference in Washington, DC
 - Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) Webinar (online)

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- Council of State Governments (CSG) Conference in Las Vegas, NV
- Hawaii Judiciary Symposium in Honolulu, HI
- Interstate Commission for Juveniles (ICJ) 2017 Annual Business Meeting in San Diego, CA
- Interstate Commission for Adult Offenders (ICAOS) 2017 Annual Business Meeting in Pittsburgh, PA
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) 80th Annual Conference in Washington, DC
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) National Conference on Juvenile Justice in Coronado, CA
- National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) rewrite of Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines Committee
- New Mexico Children's Law Institute in Albuquerque, NM
- Tennessee Juvenile Court Services Association (TJCSA) in Nashville, Tennessee
- Chair Smith reported the following training statistics for the year:
 - 11,971 individuals completed/reviewed ICJ On Demand training modules;
 - 585 individuals completed training via twenty-three (23) instructor-led WebEx training sessions;
 - 1,288 individuals trained via intra-state trainings as reported by twenty (20) states; and
 - 11 requests for TTA fulfilled.
- The Committee began planning after the 2017 Annual Business Meeting to develop curriculum for the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, including scenario-based trainings and a panel discussion emphasizing juvenile justice reform.
- **N. Foo (HI) made a motion to approve the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Report as presented. T. Frierson (IL) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report by Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)

- Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair Sprengelmeyer acknowledged the members of the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee. The Committee held four (4) teleconferences to examine information on the topic of human trafficking across the nation and the impact to ICJ Compact offices.
- The Committee set a goal for the year to develop best practices for ICJ's response to juvenile victims of human trafficking.
- The Committee voted to submit a proposal to a law school Pro Bono Project to have the ICJ Human Trafficking Matrix updated. The project has not been picked up at this time.
- A "Bench Card on Returns" was developed and published for distribution to the Commission and Children's Advocacy Centers to foster collaboration.
- A survey was developed and conducted to address how states ICJ offices are addressing human trafficking cases. Some of the survey highlights included:
 - 76% of ICJ Offices do not maintain human trafficking statistics
 - 50% of ICJ Offices encountered between one (1) and ten (10) human trafficking victims in 2017
 - 65% of ICJ Offices have policies and procedures related to human trafficking victims

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- Only nine (9) states reported state-wide adoption of a human trafficking screening protocol
- This data will be utilized to develop an ICJ Best Practice for working with juvenile human trafficking victims.
- **T. DeJesus (CA) made a motion to approve the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Report as presented. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion to amend the Agenda to move the Legal Counsel Report to be presented before convening for lunch. S. Foxworth (CO) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.

Legal Counsel Report by Richard Masters, Legal Counsel

- R. Masters described his role as the Commission's Legal Counsel to include assisting the Executive, Compliance, and Rules Committee in legal matters throughout the year through legal resource development, advisory opinions and legal memoranda, and judicial training. Legal advisory opinions are requested from time to time for rules interpretation for issues that are trending across the nation. Legal memorandums address state-specific issues.
- Since the last annual meeting, four (4) new advisory opinions were issued concerning: Out-of-state juveniles sentenced to incarceration (02-2017); Whether a sending state is required to transfer supervision of a juvenile adjudicated there for an offense but, who resides with a parent in the receiving state who may be homeless and if so, can enforcement action be taken if the sending state refuses to implement the transfer (01-2018); Return of a juvenile serving a sentence for a new offense in the receiving state (02-2018); and Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 - Warrants requires a home demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn (03-2018). One (1) Legal Guidance Memorandum was issued, concerning the interpretation and application of the ICJ and ICJ proposed Rules was provided concerning Voluntary Return of Juveniles under ICJ Rule 6-102 - Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders.
- A complete review of previous Advisory Opinions was conducted resulting in the revision of thirteen (13) Advisory Opinions and archival of six (6) Advisory Opinions that have been superseded by changes to ICJ Rules.
- R. Masters reported that judicial training and compact administrator training concerning the legal aspects of the Compact and its administrative rules continues. This included the issuance of a revised ICJ Bench Book for Judges and Court Personnel; revised Bench Card: Transfer of Supervision; a new Bench Card: Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees and Accused Delinquents; a revised Toolkit for Judges; revised Compact Operations Quick Reference Guide and New Commissioner training materials. Future development of training modules for WebEx and live trainings for Judges is under discussion.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to approve the Legal Counsel Report as presented. T. Frierson (IL) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

{Recess for lunch at 12:00 p.m. CT}

{Re-convened at 1:30 p.m. CT}

East Region by Rebecca Moore (MA)

- Representative Moore was elected as the East Region Representative on March 28, 2018 after the resignation of former Representative Maria Genca (CT).
- Representative Moore reported that since the 2017 Annual Business Meeting, the East Region held three (3) teleconference meetings and one face-to-face meeting to discuss Executive Committee updates, individual state updates, “state in transition” plans, training updates, upcoming rule amendment timelines and state council progress and challenges. The region requested a survey regarding compliance with Rule 7-104: Warrants and the entry of warrants into NCIC with nationwide extradition. The survey results led to the creation of a subcommittee by the Executive Committee to discuss barriers to compliance and recommendations to remedy those barriers.
- Representative Moore recognized and welcomed the New Commissioners and Designees:
 - Connecticut - Commissioner Tasha Hunt
 - Maine - Commissioner Galan Williamson
 - New Hampshire - Commissioner Pamela Leonard
 - Vermont - Full-Time Designee Trissie Casanova
- At the face-to-face Region Meeting on the previous day, Representative Moore was re-elected to serve as the 2019-2020 East Region Representative
- **J. Niksa (RI) made a motion to approve the East Region Report as presented. E.M. James (VI) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Midwest Region by Charles Frieberg (SD)

- Representative Frieberg was elected as the Midwest Region Representative in December of 2017, after former Region Representative/Ohio Commissioner Nina Belli relocated to Oregon.
- Representative Frieberg reported the Midwest Region held three (3) teleconference meetings and one face-to-face meeting to discuss pertinent ICJ topics and a proposed rule amendment to Rule 6-102 - Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders that was tabled for later discussion.
- Representative Frieberg recognized and welcomed new Commissioners:
 - Ohio - Commissioner Nate Lawson
 - Wisconsin - Commissioner Casey Gerber
- At the face-to-face Region Meeting on the previous day, Representative Frieberg was re-elected to serve as the 2019-2020 Midwest Region Representative.
- **J. Rader (NE) made a motion to approve the Midwest Region Report as presented. N. Lawson (OH) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

South Region by Anne Connor (ID)

- Commission Chair Connor reported on behalf of the South Region, as the Region Representative position was vacant following the resignation of Representative Mia Presley (SC).
- Chair Connor recognized and welcomed new Commissioner Stephanie Bond of West Virginia.
- The Commissioner position for the state of South Carolina is currently vacant and the Commission is awaiting an appointment.

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- At the face-to-face Region Meeting on the previous day, Traci Marchand (NC) was elected to serve as the 2019-2020 South Region Representative.
- **A. Niles (GA) made a motion to accept the South Region Report as presented. S. Bond (WV) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

West Region by Anne Connor (ID)

- Commission Chair Connor reported on behalf of Region Representative Dale Dodd (NM), who had to leave early due to the impending hurricane. The West Region held three (3) teleconference meetings and one face-to-face meeting to discuss regional issues, share state updates and staffing changes, state training initiatives, the States in Transition document, rule proposals for 2019 and staff recognition and leadership award nominations.
- Chair Connor recognized and welcomed the regions new Commissioners, Designees and Compact Staff:
 - Arizona - Commissioner Jeff Hood
 - Idaho - Full-Time Designee Anne Connor
 - Oregon - Deputy Compact Administrator Nina Belli
 - Nevada - Commissioner David Laity
 - Utah - ICJ Program Coordinator Raymundo Gallardo
- At the face-to-face Region Meeting on the previous day, Representative Dodd was re-elected to serve as the 2019-2020 West Region Representative.
- **N. Foo (HI) made a motion to approve the West Region Report as presented. T. Frierson (IL) seconded. The motion passed by a majority vote.**

Old Business

No Old Business to report.

New Business

No New Business to report.

Recognitions

- Commission Chair Connor recognized the ICJ Compact office staff nominated by their peers during the past year for going above and beyond the general call of duty.
 - Jen Baer, Compact Office Staff (ID)
 - Angela Bridgewater, Commissioner (LA)
 - Tracy Cassell, Deputy Compact Administrator (GA)
 - Abbie Christian, Deputy Compact Administrator (NE)
 - Corrie Copeland, Deputy Compact Administrator (TN)
 - Roberta Eitner, Deputy Probation Officer (CA)
 - Destiny Hernandez, Interstate Coordinator (NV)
 - Austin A. Hunter, Detention Officer (WY)
 - Gladys Olivares, Deputy Compact Administrator (NV)
 - John Pacheco, Probation Officer (NM)
 - Natalie Primak, Compact Administrator (PA)
 - Brandon Schimelpfenig, ICJ Coordinator (WY)
 - Joy Swartz, Deputy Compact Administrator (WI)
- Chair Connor expressed her gratitude to each of the Committee members and encouraged Commission members to participate as committee members for the upcoming year.

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- Chair Connor expressed her gratitude to each of the 2018 ICJ Officers, Committee Chairs and Region Representatives for their leadership and presented each of the following with an engraved plaque.
 - Vice Chair – Natalie Dalton (VA)
 - Treasurer and Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair – Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)
 - Compliance Committee Chair – Jacey Rader (NE)
 - Finance Committee Chair and Special Projects Ad Hoc Committee Chair – Jeff Cowger (KS)
 - Information Technology Committee Chair – Tony DeJesus (CA)
 - Rules Committee Chair – Gary Hartman (WY)
 - Training, Education and Public Relations Committee Chair – Cathlyn Smith (TN)
 - East Region Representative – Becki Moore (MA)
 - Midwest Region Representative – Chuck Frieberg (SD)
 - West Region Representative – Dale Dodd (NM)
- Additionally, plaques were awarded to Executive Committee Members who retired or transitioned to new positions mid-year:
 - Former Treasurer Shelley Hagan (WI)
 - Former Finance Committee Chair David Barrett (ME)
 - Former East Region Representative Maria Genca (CT)
 - Former Midwest Representative Nina Belli (OR)
 - Former South Region Representative Mia Pressley (SC)
- Chair Connor recognized the ICJ National Office Staff for their support: MaryLee Underwood, Jenny Adkins, Emma Goode, and Leslie Anderson.
- Technology Committee Chair DeJesus presented an engraved crystal gavel to Commission Chair Anne Connor (ID) in recognition of her service as 2018 Commission Chair and thanked her for her devotion and leadership.

2018 Leadership Award

- Technology Committee Chair DeJesus congratulated all nominees for the 2018 Leadership Award. Noting that the award is presented to one person each year who has exhibited outstanding leadership skills and dedication to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles through extraordinary service, he presented the 4th annual ICJ Leadership Award to Anne Connor, Full-Time Designee for the State of Idaho. He thanked her for sharing her wealth of knowledge and always being willing to lend support and guidance to her colleagues, and noted that she has gone above and beyond expectations to provide training to other ICJ offices while managing her own caseload.

2019 Officer Elections

- Chair Connor turned the floor over to Judge John Romero, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), to lead the 2019 Officers Elections.

Treasurer

- Judge Romero presented Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR) as the nominee for Treasurer and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none.
- **J. Niksa (RI) made a motion to close the floor for nominations. T. DeJesus (CA) seconded.**

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- Judge Romero closed the nominations by acclamation.
- P. Sprengelmeyer (OR) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- **P. Pendergast (AL) made a motion elect Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR) as Treasurer without objection. C. Frieberg (SD) seconded the motion. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Vice Chair

- Judge Romero presented Natalie Dalton (VA) as the nominee for Vice Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none.
- Judge Romero reported that N. Dalton (VA) had to leave early due to the impending hurricane, but that she had accepted the nomination prior to her departure.
- **J. Niksa (RI) made a motion that nominations cease and to elect Natalie Dalton (VA) as Vice Chair by acclamation of the body. S. Jones (MD) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Chair

- Judge Romero presented Anne Connor (NV) as the nominee for Chair and asked for nominations from the floor. There were none.
- A. Connor (ID) accepted the nomination and addressed the Commission.
- **T. Frierson (IL) made a motion that nominations cease and to elect Anne Connor (ID) as Chair by acclamation of the body. S. Bond (WV) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.**

Oath of Office

- Judge Romero delivered the oath of office to the elected 2019 Commission Officers:
Chair: Anne Connor (NV)
Treasurer: Peter Sprengelmeyer (OR)
- Vice Chair Natalie Dalton (VA) was not present for the oath of office.

Public Comments

Chair Connor opened the floor for any public comments. There were none.

Closing Remarks

Chair Connor acknowledged the contributions made by the Louisiana ICJ Compact Office and the Bridge City Center for Youth for the gift bags provided to all attendees. She also acknowledged the Louisiana Prison Enterprises work in creating the tenth anniversary commemorative plaque for each state's Commission representative to take back to their states.

S. Foxworth (CO) made a motion to amend the Agenda to reschedule the newly elected Officers and Region Representatives meeting to a later date. J. Rader (NE) seconded. The motion passed by majority vote.

- Chair Connor encouraged all attendees to participate in a group photograph after the meeting to help remember the 10th Anniversary.
- The 2019 ICJ Annual Business Meeting will take place in Indianapolis, IN, September 9-11, 2019 at the Sheraton Indianapolis City Center Hotel.

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- Chair Connor thanked each Commission member for their attendance and the work they do to carry out the ICJ mission.

Adjourn

Chair Connor adjourned the meeting by acclamation at 2:35 p.m. CT.

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Committee Description and 2019 Membership

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 amendment to the compact. The power of the Executive Committee to act on behalf of the Commission is subject to any limitations imposed by the Commission, the Compact 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. The Executive Committee's functions include, but are not limited to: financial management, national staff oversight, strategic planning, and scheduling of full Commission meetings.

“The Executive Committee oversees the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact managed by the executive director Interstate Commission staff; administers enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its by-laws and rules, and performs such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the by-laws.” See ICJ Article III (F).

Meetings: Monthly online 1-2 hours (historically the 4th Thursday of the month), except the spring face-to-face meeting and a fall face-to-face meeting (held in conjunction with the ABM).



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

Thanks to the following Executive Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

OFFICERS

Chair: Anne Connor, ID

Vice Chair: Natalie Dalton, VA

Treasurer: Peter Sprengelmeyer, OR

REGION REPRESENTATIVES

East: Becki Moore, MA

Midwest: Chuck Frieberg, SD

South: Traci Marchand, NC

West: Dale Dodd, NM

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Compliance: Jacey Rader, NE

Finance: Jedd Pelander, WA

Information Technology: Tony De
Jesus, CA

Training, Education, and Public
Relations: Cathlyn Smith, TN

Rules: Jeff Cowger, KS

EX OFFICIO

Trudy Gregorie: Victims' Representative

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles
From: Anne Connor, Commission Chair
Deputy Compact Administrator/Designee, State of Idaho

As I look back over the previous twelve months, I am both amazed and humbled by the sheer volume of what we have collectively accomplished. Through the work, passion, and commitment of many, we continue to produce and sustain uncommon results.

We celebrated our 10th Anniversary under the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) in beautiful New Orleans, Louisiana, with ninety-nine (99) attendees at the 2018 Annual Business Meeting. Despite some anxiety and the early exit of several commission members due to Hurricane Florence, the meeting was very productive. The training scenarios workshop, the Juvenile Justice Reform Panel, and Guest Speaker Adam Foss were all well received. The Commission also launched efforts to develop a new data system.

Throughout FY 19, the Commission experienced a year of growth and analysis, with an emphasis on maximizing core functions and establishing a strong vision for future growth. The Executive Committee worked diligently to ensure completion of the four Strategic Initiatives established for 2016-2019:

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

Many activities were completed in FY 19 to advance these strategic initiatives, including publication of “Key Concepts in Human Trafficking” produced by the Ad Hoc Committee; development of a Mentoring Program Policy; presentations at NCJFCJ Conferences; and our first ever presentation at an Institute for New Juvenile & Family Court Judges at the Judicial College in Reno, NV.

The Executive Committee met in Lexington, Kentucky in March to develop the Strategic Plan for 2020-2022. After reviewing input from ICJ personnel throughout the United States, facilitator Derek Young led us in identifying “the strategically relevant few things that produce the most exponential impact” (quoting Dr. Tom Hoenig, Former FDIC Vice Chairman). Since then, many hours have been spent narrowing our focus and honing in on 4 priorities and 10 initiatives that will set the course the Commission’s activities over the next three years. I look forward to sharing the Strategic Plan for 2020-2022 at the Annual Business Meeting and working together to realize our plans in the years to come.

During FY 19, the Finance Committee met regularly to monitor the Commission’s budget and financial practices. As required by ICJ By-laws, Hicks and Associates, CPAs completed the first independent audit following the disaffiliation with CSG. The results were positive with no significant concerns identified. During the course of the last year, each of the 5 recommendations made by the auditors for improved policies and procedures have been implemented.

The Technology Committee had an extremely busy year, having been tasked with exploring new technology options to replace our current nationwide database, JIDS. The Technology Committee and the newly formed Request for Proposals (RFP) Work Team worked closely with SEARCH (The National Consortium on Justice Information and Statistics) to analyze our current technology needs and identify a vendor to develop a new system.

The Rules Committee worked collectively to ensure a thorough review of all proposals submitted by the January 2019 deadline. Sixteen (16) draft Rules Proposals will be presented at the Annual Business Meeting in Indianapolis. Voting will take place during the General Session on September 11, 2019.

The Compliance Committee continued their intensive review of the existing Compliance Policies, Rules, and the Sanctioning Matrix. In addition, the Committee developed and adopted a Corrective Action Plan Template for the 2019 Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA), which began in January 2019. Following the determination of default for the State of South Carolina in June, formal resolution was reached in June 2019. Following the successful completion of South Carolina’s Corrective Action Plan and payment of costs for onsite training and technical assistance, additional monetary sanctions were abated. I commend the work of all involved in this compliance matter.

As is often the case, the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee hit the ground running following our 2018 Annual Business Meeting, getting ready for this year’s meeting in Indianapolis. In keeping with our Strategic Initiative to develop sustaining leadership via training and professional development, the committee provided “train-the-trainer” sessions and coaching for new trainers and expanded the pool of trainers from 2 to 11 for WebEx based Rules Trainings.

The Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee met regularly during FY 19 and focused on several key tasks to include updating the Human Trafficking Matrix available on the Commission's website and gathering information regarding promising practices across the country relative to ICJ's involvement in Human Trafficking, primarily via ICJ returns.

The Executive Committee reviewed and adopted/amended the following policies:

- Compliance Policy 2009-01 "Response to Allegations of Default," approved May 23, 2019
- Compliance Policy 2009-03 "Dispute Resolution," approved May 23, 2019
- ICJ Policy 01-2019 "Mentoring Program," approved June 27, 2019
- ICJ Policy 2009-06 "Travel Reimbursement," revision approved June 27, 2019
- ICJ Accounting Policies & Procedures Manual, approved January 24, 2019
- ICJ Personnel Policies, revision approved June 27, 2019

My report would not be complete without a sincere thank you to the National Office staff in Lexington, Kentucky. With the incredible Marylee Underwood serving as Executive Director, we have welcomed Joe Johnson to the team as the Systems Project Manager while Jennifer Adkins took on both new responsibilities and a new title as the Operations and Policy Specialist. Emma Goode has been instrumental in revamping the existing Rules Trainings as well as getting us ready for the Training Day at the upcoming ABM in Indianapolis. Leslie Anderson has settled in to the position of Logistics and Administrative Coordinator and helps to ensure that all ICJ meetings, whether face-to-face or via WebEx, run smoothly.

It has truly been an honor to serve as the Commission's Chair during FY 19. I am blessed to have had the opportunity to work with such an incredible group of people from across the country. To my fellow Officers, Committee Chairs, Regional Representatives, Commissioners, Designees and ICJ Compact Staff I extend my thanks. Our accomplishments and continued success are a direct result of your dedication and commitment. Kudos to all!

Respectfully Submitted,



Anne Connor, Chair
Interstate Commission for Juveniles

ICJ 2016 - 2019 STRATEGIC PLAN REPORT

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Strategic planning is essential for setting priorities, focusing resources, and ensuring everyone is working toward common goals. Since 2016, the Commission has worked diligently to realize the Strategic Plan outlined below. Specific activities completed to advance this plan are described on the pages that follow. Thanks to everyone who dedicated their time, energy, and resources to advance this plan and Commission's mission.

OVERVIEW OF INITIATIVES & ACTION GOALS

- 1. UTILIZE AND PROMOTE THE STATE COUNCIL TO INCREASE NATIONAL AWARENESS/VISIBILITY AT THE STATE LEVEL**
 - A. Deliver ABM Training
 - B. Create tools from Commission Meeting Training
 - C. Develop a Public Awareness Kit
 - D. Become more involved in key national associations
- 2. ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS AND COLLABORATION TO FOSTER BETTER OUTCOMES FOR JUVENILES**
 - A. Remove ability for receiving state to cancel a workflow without communication with sending state to accept or deny supervision
 - B. Develop mentor/contact list
 - C. Discretion/exercising good judgment - best practices in decision making (if no specific rule applies or it is a "grey area")
 - D. Enhance communications and collaboration to foster better outcome for juveniles
- 3. USING DATA TO ANALYZE AND EVALUATE PERFORMANCE AND ENFORCE/MONITOR COMPLIANCE**
 - A. Identify specific compliance categories based on ICJ rules and how JIDS can be used to measure
 - B. Continue performance measurements and determine what can be derived from JIDS to verify
 - C. Use of data from JIDS to aid investigations based on state complaints
- 4. DEVELOP SUSTAINING LEADERSHIP VIA TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**
 - A. Create leadership opportunities; By-laws changes (term limits), also "atta boys" and Leadership nomination
 - B. Development of Transition Plan in each state and develop state-specific training plan and needs assessment
 - C. Develop Commissioner training with checklist which includes institutional knowledge

ICJ 2016 - 2019 STRATEGIC PLAN REPORT

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Initiative 1: UTILIZE AND PROMOTE THE STATE COUNCIL TO INCREASE NATIONAL AWARENESS/VISIBILITY AT THE STATE LEVEL

Action Goal A: Deliver ABM Training.

1. Presented “Establishing and Utilizing the State Council” Panel Discussion - 2016
2. Introduced “Toolkit on State Councils for Interstate Juvenile Supervision,” during presentation that included a state council member as a speaker – 2018

Action Goal B: Create tools from Commission Meeting Training

1. Developed “State Council Orientation Guide” (Tri-Fold Brochure) – 2016
2. Updated and published “State Council Training” PowerPoint – 2018
3. Distributed “Toolkit on State Councils” as web-based resources, with PDF version included on flash drives distributed at ABM – 2018
4. Created and distributed “Developing & Operating State Councils” Tip Sheets – 2018
5. Created and implemented online State Council Report Form – 2018
6. Provided remote and on-site Technical Assistance at State Council Meetings – 2018

Action Goal C: Develop a Public Awareness Kit

1. Created and distributed “About ICJ” fact sheet and mini-posters - 2016
2. Developed/presented display at state and national conferences - 2017, 2018, 2019
3. Created Bench Card on ICJ Returns – 2018
4. Created Bench Card on Transfer of Supervision – 2018
5. Revised Bench Book, including revision of previous advisory opinions – 2018
6. Distributed updated “Bench Book” in multiple formats (hard copies, flash drives, web posting, emailed announcements) – 2018, 2019
7. Revised online “Toolkit for Judges” – 2018
8. Developed and distributed ICJ Flash Drives, which include ICJ Bench Book, Rules, Bench Cards, and State Council Toolkit (as appropriate) – 2017, 2018, 2019
9. Developed and distributed Annual Reports – 2016, 2017, 2018
10. Developed and presented workshops numerous at states and national events, including several for focused on judges:
 - “Imposing Sanctions on Out-of-State Juveniles” – NCJFCJ, 2016
 - “ICJ Issues for Judges, Prosecutors and Defense Attorneys” – 2017
 - “ICJ 101: Runaways, Returns and More” – NCJFCJ, 2018
 - “When Transfers and Runaways Cross State Lines,” Institute for New Juvenile and Family Court Judges/NCJFCJ – 2019

Action Goal D: Become more involved in key national associations

1. Presented ICJ booth and/or workshops at NCJFCJ events – 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
2. Collaborated with NCJFCJ and OJJDP on “Enhanced Juvenile Justice Guidelines” – 2018
3. Presented ICJ workshops at APPA Conferences – 2016, 2017, 2018
4. Presented ICJ workshop and/or booth at CJJ Conference – 2018, 2019
5. Presented webinar for CJJ members regarding ICJ & runaways - 2017
6. Partnered with CJJ to educate lawmakers about JJDPA – 2016, 2017
7. Featured ex officio members as ABM panelists – 2017, 2018
8. Presented workshop at National Partnership for Juvenile Services Symposium - 2018

ICJ 2016 - 2019 STRATEGIC PLAN REPORT

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Initiative 2: ENHANCE COMMUNICATIONS AND COLLABORATION TO FOSTER BETTER OUTCOMES FOR JUVENILES

Action Goal A: Remove ability for receiving state to cancel a workflow without communication with sending state to accept or deny supervision

This enhancement to the Request for Transfer of Supervision workflow was not pursued after analysis because all workflow steps must have a cancel option.

Action Goal B: Develop mentor/contact list

1. Published Mentors List and provided information to new commissioners – 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
2. Developed Mentoring Program Policy (ICJ Policy 01-2019) – 2019

Action Goal C: Discretion/exercising good judgment - best practices in decision making (if no specific rule applies or it is a “grey area”)

1. Developed and published 4 new “Best Practice” documents
 - Juvenile Sex Offenders – 2016
 - Transferring Supervision of Juveniles When Multiple Court Orders are Involved – 2016
 - Intrastate Relocations within the Receiving State – 2017
 - Return of a Juvenile Serving a Correctional Sentence in Another State – 2018
2. Provided interactive, scenario-based ABM trainings – 2016, 2017, 2018
3. Published “Key Concepts in Human Trafficking,” produced by Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee – 2019

Action Goal D: Enhance communications and collaboration to foster better outcome for juveniles

1. Completed major upgrade to JIDS System to support better communications – 2017
2. Instituted JIDS enhancement packages – 2017, 2018, 2019
3. Revised Form IA/VI to address frequently raised concerns – 2018
4. Provided ABM Trainings to promote communications and collaboration:
 - “Team Building and Collaboration” – 2016
 - “Overcoming Obstacles: Hurdles and How To’s” – 2017
 - “Essentials to Progression: A Must “C” Session on Communication” - 2018
5. Developed and distributed: “Values Driven Script for Dispute Situations”
6. Collaborated with SEARCH (the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics) to analyze JIDS and engage a vendor to develop new data system – 2018, 2019

ICJ 2016 - 2019 STRATEGIC PLAN REPORT

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Initiative 3: USING DATA TO ANALYZE AND EVALUATE PERFORMANCE AND ENFORCE/MONITOR COMPLIANCE

Action Goal A: Identify specific compliance categories based on ICJ rules and how JIDS can be used to measure

1. Adopted “Sanctioning Guidelines Policy” (#01-2017) – 2017
2. Established 3 Compliance Priorities – 2018
3. Revised Compliance Standards to reflect what JIDS can measure – 2018
4. Revised Performance Measure Measurement Policy (#02-2014) – 2018

Action Goal B: Continue performance measurements and determine what can be derived from JIDS to verify

- 2017 – Full Assessment
- 2018 – Proactive Global Assignments Review
- 2019 – Full Assessment in progress

Action Goal C: Use of data from JIDS to aid investigations based on state complaints

1. JIDS used to investigate compliance issues – 2018
2. Revised Compliance Policies (#01-2009, #02-2009 and #03-2009) – 2019

Initiative 4: DEVELOP SUSTAINING LEADERSHIP VIA TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Action Goal A: Create leadership opportunities; By-laws changes (term limits), also “atta boys” and Leadership nomination

1. Presented Leadership Awards at ABM – 2016, 2017, 2018
2. Presented 25 Staff Recognition Awards – 2016, 2017, 2018
3. Launched efforts to appoint vice-chair for each committee – 2018
4. Provided “Train-the-Trainer” sessions and launched co-presenter model – 2018, 2019
5. Expanded pool of trainers from 2 to 11 (for Web-Ex-based trainings) – 2018, 2019

Action Goal B: Development of Transition Plan in each state and develop state-specific training plan and needs assessment

- Enhanced Best Practice on “States-in-Transition” with new Transition Succession Plan Template – November 2017
- All states encouraged to submit Transition Plan to Regional Representative - 2018

Action Goal C: Develop Commissioner training with checklist which includes institutional knowledge

1. Developed On-Demand “New Commissioner Training” – 2017
2. Hosted New Commissioner Luncheon at ABM meeting – 2017, 2018

Additional Major Initiative:

**DISAFFILIATED FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS (CSG) –
DECEMBER 2016**

INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

2020-2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

Based on input from Commission Members from across the United States, the ICJ Executive Committee worked diligently in FY 19 to develop a new Strategic Plan to set the course for tremendous progress over the next three years. This Strategic Plan will guide members and staff to focus their energies and resources on the Priorities and Initiatives outlined below. Specific Action Steps and timelines are set forth in detail in the following pages.

OVERVIEW OF PRIORITIES & INITIATIVES

1. IMPROVE DATA SYSTEM FOR BETTER OUTCOMES

Led by the Information Technology Committee, the Commission will develop and implement a more intuitive and robust data system to increase efficiencies, accuracies, and effectiveness.

- A. Develop and implement new data system.
- B. Provide training to prepare for and support use of new data system.

2. PROMOTE MEMBER ENGAGEMENT & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Executive Committee and Training Committee will provide members with resources, training, and leadership development opportunities to promote member engagement and leadership development, with a focus on diversity, inclusion, and sustainability.

- A. Actively promote Commission resources and trainings.
- B. Increase active participation in committees and regions in order to expand and diversify input.
- C. Expand leadership development opportunities and recruit members for leadership development who reflect a diversity of backgrounds, experiences, and points of view.

3. ADDRESS GAPS IN RULES & RESOURCES

Led by the Rules Committee, the Commission will identify and address gaps in the ICJ Rules and related resources.

- A. Improve ICJ Rules & resources related to persons who may be subject to juvenile and/or adult jurisdiction.
- B. Develop more user-friendly resources, including resources for juveniles, families, and field staff.

4. LEVERAGE RELATIONSHIPS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS & IMPROVE OUTCOMES

State ICJ Offices and the National Office will build and leverage relationships with judges, state court administrators, law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys, and federal agencies to promote awareness and better outcomes by providing resources, training, and consultation.

- A. Provide training and technical assistance to ensure each state has a State Council that meets at least once per year.
- B. Proactively address national policy issues that impact states' abilities to implement the Compact.
- C. Improve responses to "juveniles" who may be considered adults through relationship building and educating jail administrators, magistrates, and other "gate keepers" for the adult process.

ICJ 2020-2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

ACTION STEPS PLANNED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Priority 1: **IMPROVE DATA SYSTEM FOR BETTER OUTCOMES**

Initiative 1A: Develop and implement new data system.

Action steps:

1. By 7/25/19, the Information Technology Committee/RFP Team will complete the interview and demonstration phase of the proposal review process and make a recommendation to the Executive Committee.
2. By 7/29/19, the Commission will designate the vendor developing the new system.
3. By 8/31/19, the Commission will enter into a contract with a vendor.
4. By 10/31/19, member states will provide input on the development of the new data system through discovery and requirement gathering.
5. By 10/31/19, a work team of the Information Technology Committee will be formed to participate in the user testing and acceptance processes.
6. By 9/30/20, the vendor will launch the new data system.
7. By 11/30/20, the Information Technology Committee will assess the user acceptance and adoption of the new data system and provide an update.
8. By 6/30/21, the Compliance Committee will review Performance Measurement Assessment methods and schedules, and update as needed.

Initiative 1B: Provide training to prepare for and support use of new data system.

Action steps:

1. By 4/30/20, the Information Technology Committee, National Office, and/or vendor will develop training plan(s) to prepare for use of the new system.
2. By 5/30/20, the vendor and/or National Office and the Information Technology Committee will initiate an educational communication strategy to prepare for the transition to the new data system
3. By 8/31/20, the Information Technology Committee, National Office, and/or vendor will provide training to prepare for use of the new system.
4. By 8/31/20, the vendor and/or National Office will develop web-based reference materials to support the use of the new data system.
5. By 11/30/20, each state ICJ office will ensure at least 2 users are proficient in the use of the new data system.
6. By 12/31/20, the Information Technology Committee, National Office, and/or vendor will provide training on use of dashboards for proactive monitoring.

ICJ 2020-2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

ACTION STEPS PLANNED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Priority 2:

PROMOTE MEMBER ENGAGEMENT & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Initiative 2A: Actively promote Commission resources and trainings.

Action Steps:

1. By 11/30/19, the Training Committee will develop a survey for input about most useful resources and other resources needed.
2. By 12/31/19, the National Office will conduct a survey of members.
3. By 3/30/20, the Training Committee will review survey results & identify next steps.
4. By 6/30/20, the Training Committee and/or National Office will create at least one new opportunity for showcasing Commission resources and sharing state resources, such as a Resource Fair at the ABM and/or a members' section on the website.

Initiative 2B: Increase active participation in committees and regions in order to expand and diversify input.

Action Steps:

1. By 10/15/19, the Commission Chair and Vice-Chair will assess past participation on committees to guide recruitment efforts.
2. By 10/31/19, Committee Chairs and Region Representatives will contact members directly in advance of meetings to increase attendance and participation.
3. By 2/28/20, Region Representatives will contact members directly to request submission of succession plans.
4. By 4/30/20, the Executive Committee will review the Committee Guidelines Policy, and consider including role of vice-chair, attendance policy, and term limits.
5. By 10/31/20, the Executive Committee will present a "Committee Fair" (to educate and recruit members) at Annual Business Meetings.

Initiative 2C: Expand leadership development opportunities and recruit members for leadership development who reflect diversity of backgrounds, experiences & points of view.

Action Steps:

1. By 9/30/19, the Executive Committee and/or National Office will provide information regarding the Mentoring Program to all Commissioners (and Full-Time Designees).
2. By 12/31/19, Executive Committee members will recruit members reflecting diversity to serve as vice chairs, alternative region representatives, and mentors.
3. By 6/30/20, the Training Committee will develop orientation for new committee chairs and region representatives.
4. By 10/31/20, the Training Committee will provide leadership development training at ABMs, with at least one session at the 2020 AMB and increased focus thereafter.
5. By 12/31/20, the Training and/or Executive Committee will review the operation and/or impact of the Mentoring Program.

ICJ 2020-2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

ACTION STEPS PLANNED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Priority 3: ADDRESS GAPS IN RULES & RESOURCES

Initiative 3A: Improve ICJ Rules & resources related to persons who may be subject to juvenile and/or adult jurisdiction.

Action Steps:

1. By 11/30/19, the Executive Committee will form an Ad Hoc Committee to make recommendations regarding ICJ Rules and resources related to juvenile/adult “crossover” issues, including differences between adult and juvenile courts with regard to due process in the context returns.
2. By 1/30/20, the Ad Hoc Committee will hold its first meeting.
3. By 6/30/20, the Ad Hoc Committee will make recommendations.
4. By 10/31/20, the Regional Representative and/or Ad Hoc Committee Members will present recommendations to each Region at the Annual Business Meeting.
5. By 2/28/21, the Rules Committee will review proposed amendments.
6. By 10/31/21, the Commission will take action on relevant rules proposals.
7. By 1/31/22, the Compliance Committee will amend the Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) tools to reflect amended Rules.
8. By 2/28/22, the Training Committee will incorporate amendments into all relevant training materials.

Initiative 3B: Develop more user-friendly resources.

Action Steps:

1. By 1/31/21, the Training Committee and/or Rules Committee will establish priorities for resource development. (Resources may include: searchable database for accessing guidance documents; Annotated Rules; and/or website sections for juveniles and families.)
2. By 2/28/21, the National Office will engage consultant services, if needed, to develop resource(s).
3. By 12/31/21, a draft of at least one new or revised resource will be presented to the Executive Committee for review.
4. By 2/28/22, the National Office will publish at least one new or revised resource.

ICJ 2020-2022 STRATEGIC PLAN

ACTION STEPS PLANNED TO ADVANCE INITIATIVES

Priority 4:

LEVERAGE RELATIONSHIPS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS & IMPROVE OUTCOMES

Initiative 4A: Provide training and technical assistance to ensure each state has a State Council that meets at least once per year.

Action Steps:

1. By 9/30/19, the Commission will clarify state council requirements through a vote on proposed new rule.
2. By 12/31/19, the Executive Committee will update the ICJ Policy regarding State Councils to ensure consistency with the new rule.
3. By 4/30/20, the Compliance Committee will review the 2019 Commission Report on State Councils and identify priorities for training and technical assistance.
4. By 1/31/21, each state ICJ office will submit a report regarding compliance with the state council requirements.
5. By 6/30/21, the Training Committee will develop training regarding state councils to be presented at the 2021 Annual Business Meeting (ABM).
6. By 6/30/21, the Compliance Committee will establish a mechanism for measuring compliance with state council requirements.
7. By 6/30/22, the Compliance Committee will review data regarding compliance with state council requirements.

Initiative 4B: Proactively address national policy issues that impact states' abilities to implement the Compact.

Action Steps:

1. By 8/31/19, the National Office will conduct a survey of state ICJ Offices regarding access to and use of NCIC.
2. By 9/30/19, the National Office will engage experts from FBI and TSA to participate in the 2019 ABM to address concerns regarding NCIC and Real ID.
3. By 1/31/20, the Executive Committee will review collaborative efforts with the FBI and TSA to determine if additional efforts are necessary.
4. By 12/31/20, the Executive Committee will develop a survey regarding national policy issues (such as: alternatives to detention; Real ID; NCIC; impact of poverty).
5. By 2/28/21, the National Office will survey Commissioners and Full-Time Designees.
6. By 4/30/21, Executive Committee will establish priorities based on survey results.
7. By 6/30/22, the National Office will establish collaborative relationships with external agencies, such as Department of Homeland Security, FBI, and/or OJJDP.

Initiative 4C: Improve responses to "juveniles" who may be considered adults through relationship building and educating jail administrators, magistrates, and other "gate keepers" for the adult process about ICJ.

Action Steps:

1. By 12/31/21, the Executive Committee will identify key affiliate organizations to focus on the following year and develop strategies for collaborations.
2. By 2/28/22, National Office will initiate meeting(s) with key national organization(s).
3. By 3/31/22, each region will identify at least 2 state ICJ offices that have initiated or will initiate communications with key affiliates, for involvement with State Councils.
4. By 6/30/22, at least 2 state ICJ offices per region will have initiated communications with key affiliates and report to the National Office regarding their efforts.
5. By 6/30/22, the Training Committee will participate in at least one national conference for a key national organization to educate them about ICJ.



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

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 online 1-hour or as needed, and face-to-face every 2 years.

Thanks to the following Compliance Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Jacey Rader, NE
Summer Foxworth, CO
Jefferson Regis, D.C.
Anne Connor, ID
Amy Welch, KY
Angela Bridgewater, LA
Julie Hawkins, MO
Traci Marchand, NC
Caitlyn Bickford, NH
Chuck Frieberg, SD
Eavey-Monique James, U.S.V.I
Jedd Pelander, WA

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Ellen Hackenmuller, AK
Brodean Shepard, FL
Jen Baer, ID
Abbie Christian, NE
Kelly Palmateer, NY
Corrie Copeland, TN

EX OFFICIO

Sally Holewa, Conference of State Court
Administrators

COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Jacey R. Rader, Compliance Committee Chair
Commissioner, Nebraska

The Compliance Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance of member states with the terms of the Compact in the Commission's rules, and for developing appropriate, uniform procedures for the Commission's consideration. Historically, ICJ compliance-related activities were based primarily on complaints; however, over the last few years, the Compliance Committee has worked to expand the ICJ's ability to respond proactively through performance measurement assessments, as well as providing training and technical assistance.

The Compliance Committee meets on a monthly basis and has worked in partnership with other committees including the Training Committee, the Information Technology Committee, and special subcommittees in order to support the work of a commission as a whole. As the ICJ has evolved, the role of a committee has become focused on outreach, partnership, and strategy. The Compliance Committee is no longer focused solely on accountability. While accountability is important, it is also important to ensure every Commission Member finds support, resources, and a partner in navigating the challenging scenarios they may encounter.

During my 2018 report, I told you about the two complaints filed against the state of South Carolina related to overdue home evaluations. As you'll recall, the Commission offered technical assistance, training, and support. Both complaints were deemed to be Type IV major violations. On July 26, 2018, the Executive Committee voted to find the state of South Carolina in default on both matters. Last year, we discussed the steps that South Carolina had already taken to remedy the default, including actively engaging in technical assistance in training, employing additional staff, working with a Commission-appointed technical assistant to set up Compact operations and training, as well as implementing policies and processes to eliminate the possibility of future similar instances. South Carolina successfully completed its Corrective Action Plan by the November 1, 2018 deadline, and no indicators of non-compliance have been noted.

On June 26, 2019, the Executive Committee voted to abate the imposed fine due to evidence of sustained compliance and ongoing adherence to the rules of the Commission. I'm pleased to announce that South Carolina has become independent and capable in managing their Compact workload.

At the Annual Business Meeting in 2018, I announced the third large-scale performance measurement assessment. In October, 2018, the Compliance Committee initiated efforts to help states prepare by conducting preliminary reviews of global assignments, and providing technical assistance to states where potential issues were revealed. In December 2018, in advance of the commencement of the assessment period, we hosted a webinar to detail how the assessment measures would be captured and measured and to answer questions about the performance measurement assessment process, in general. Also highlighted were ways to address assessment findings that are being disputed, as well as Corrective Action Plan development and submission. To date, 38 states have been assessed and we are on track to conclude the assessments by the end of the year.

The Compliance Committee has continued its work to improve the policies related to compliance related topics. Three compliance-related policies were condensed into two, in an effort to provide additional transparency in the dispute resolution process, as well as to provide additional details and timelines related to how formal complaints are handled. The policy changes also guide the National Office and the Executive Committee in the handling of formal and informal disputes. We have also added two new forms to the website: The Dispute Resolution Form and the Request for Interpretation for Rules Form. Over the coming months, the Compliance Committee will turn its attention to the current sanctioning matrix to determine its applicability and to look for ways to ensure that document fits the needs of this body.

Regarding Compliance-related concerns, the committee is pleased to report that most concerns were successfully resolved by the National Office in accordance with guidelines for compliance issues and (ICJ Administrative Policy 03-2009). Issues addressed include concerns related to failure to appoint Commissioners as required by the Compact and late payment of dues.

I am pleased to present this report and it has been an honor to serve as your ICJ Compliance Committee Chair for 2019. I want you to know that the Compliance Committee members, each one of them, work hard to do the very best work for the Commission, on behalf of each of you, at each and every meeting. Our goal has been to increase transparency related to handling of informal and formal matters, as well as providing clear, concise resources for Commissioners and Compact Offices to reference. As we embark on the new Strategic Initiatives, rest assured the Commission is well positioned to provide and promote consistent and reliable supervision and returns for juveniles, nationwide. Thank you for the opportunity to again represent this organization and to serve as your Compliance Committee Chair.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jacey R. Rader

Jacey R. Rader, Chair
Compliance Chair



2018 STATE COUNCILS FOR INTERSTATE JUVENILE SUPERVISION REPORT

Published May 1, 2019

COMPACT AND POLICY

Pursuant to the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), Article IX:

“Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. While each state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator or designee. . .”

ICJ Administrative Policy 01-2011 was enacted to ensure “compliance with the statute requirement that each member state or territory maintain a state council.” In Section III, the policy requires:

- A. By January 1 of each year, member states and territories shall submit the following information regarding their state council to the National Office:
 1. State council membership roster; and
 2. Meeting dates from previous year.
- B. Enforcement guidelines:
 1. If a member state or territory has not submitted the above information by January 30, the National Office will send a written reminder to the Commissioner.
 2. If a member state or territory has not submitted the above information by March 30, or has not established their state council, the Executive Director shall refer the matter to the Compliance Committee.

2019 STATE COUNCIL REPORTS

As of March 30, 2019, all member states and territories submitted 2018 State Council Reports to the National Office. Most reports met the minimum requirements set forth in the policy. Some states also provided additional information, such as narrative reports and/or meeting minutes. Many states reported that their State Councils were successful and productive collaborations.

Pursuant to ICJ Policy 01-2011, the National Office referred the matters described below to the Compliance Committee:

- 5 states reported that no State Council has been created
- 15 states reported their State Councils did not meet in 2018
- 7 of 15 states that did not meet in 2018 have not met in the past 5 years

STATE FEEDBACK

States reported the following tangible benefits, recommendations, and/or products that have resulted from their State Councils:

- Improved understanding of local court processes
- Strengthened collaborations with state agencies (ICPC, law enforcement, courts)
- Expanded judicial education
- Assisted with identifying training needs
- Increased awareness and visibility of ICJ
- Improved connectedness in bifurcated states
- Refined business processes
- Reinforces compliance with ICJ Rules
- Provides venue for review of difficult cases
- Provides venue for review ICJ Rule proposals

States reported the following obstacles/challenges:

- Attendance and scheduling conflicts
- Lack of actionable agenda topics
- Elected official commitments
- Appointment issues, especially related to changes of administration (governor appointments required) and high turnover

COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

In 2018, the Commission developed several new resources to support State Council operations, including:

- “Toolkit on State Councils for Interstate Juvenile Supervision,” available online and in printed format. Appendices provide sample documents, such as agenda and bylaws.
- Tip Sheets on Developing and Operating State Councils, available online and distributed in print at the 2018 Annual Business Meeting.
- State Council Online Reporting Tool, created to promote simple, uniform reporting of information related to State Councils.
- “ICJ Fundamentals” training, presented by the Executive Director at Delaware, Massachusetts & Tennessee State Council meetings.

The Rules Committee has proposed a new ICJ Rule to clarify requirements established in Article IX of the Compact, which will be presented to the full Commission for adoption at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting.

STATE HIGHLIGHT: NEW HAMPSHIRE

“New Hampshire’s State Council voted to support a research project aimed at creating better relationships between police officers and youth. The research project will seek involvement from local schools and law enforcement in communities identified as at-risk for racial tensions.”

– New Hampshire

BENEFITS

“The State Council has assisted in bridging the gap between the ICJ Office, local law enforcement and court system.”

– Florida

“It has also allowed us to figure out who has not been trained and would benefit from providing that training.”

– North Dakota

“As New Jersey is a bifurcated state with Parole and Probation functions in different branches of government, it is imperative that the State Council meet on an ongoing basis to ensure that the State remains in compliance with ICJ Rules and Best Practices.”

– New Jersey

“Judges have volunteered to speak to other judges when there is a misunderstanding of the Compact.”

– Oklahoma



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

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 that quarterly online meetings.

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

Thanks to the following Finance Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Jedd Pelander, WA

Pat Pendergast, AL

Tony De Jesus, CA

Jeff Cowger, KS

Anne Connor, ID

Mary Kay Hudson, IN

Angela Bridgewater, LA

Traci Marchand, NC

Peter Sprengelmeyer, OR

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Jedd Pelander, Finance Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Washington**

Since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, the Finance Committee met on a quarterly basis on four separate occasions. The Finance Committee with the support from the National Office staff reviewed monthly expenditures and reports in order to ensure the budget adequately met the Commission's needs.

The Commission's fiscal outlook is very strong. Fiscal year 2019 saw a Commission revenue of \$1,257,847, with total expenditures at \$1,131,192. Because of prudent financial decisions, the Commission finished the year 7.2% under budget. The Commission's year-end balance in cash reserve was at \$858,799.

The long-term investment portfolio has generated an increased rate of return on the Commission's funds since beginning the investment opportunity in 2014. For Fiscal Year 2019, the Commission experienced a rate of return at 8.7% in the long-term investment account with an ending balance of \$1,627,895. In FY 20, funds that have been invested will be used for development of the Commission's new data system.

The Finance Committee accomplished several activities this year to include the development and approval of the new ICJ Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual, as well as revising the ICJ FY 2020 budget and establishing the FY 2021 budget recommendations.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the National Office staff and Finance Committee members for their dedicated time and efforts to ensure the ICJ Commission remains in excellent financial condition.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jedd Pelander
Jedd Pelander, Chair
Finance Committee

Budget Worksheet for Interstate Commission for Juveniles
FY 19, FY 20, and FY 21 (proposed)

		FY19 Budget	FY19 Actual	% of Budget	FY20 Budget	FY21 Proposed Budget
4	REVENUE					
5	Dues Assessment (Appropriations)	978,000.00	978,000.00	100.00%	978,000.00	978,000.00
6	Carried Over Reserves	240,000.00	240,000.00	100.00%	480,000.00	480,000.00
9	Dividend Income		31,650.18			
10	Operating Interest Income	4,000.00	3,508.73	87.72%	4,000.00	4,000.00
11	Other Income		4,688.49			
12	Total Administration Revenue	1,222,000.00	1,257,847.40	102.93%	1,462,000.00	1,462,000.00
	EXPENSES - ADMINISTRATIVE					
15	Salaries & Wages	290,000.00	253,057.07	87.26%	330,000.00	340,000.00
16	Employee Benefits	130,000.00	114,092.54	87.76%	150,000.00	150,000.00
18	Accounting & Banking	8,000.00	7,757.75	96.97%	12,500.00	12,500.00
19	Education & Accreditation	2,000.00	2,225.15	111.26%	2,500.00	2,500.00
20	Professional Membership Fees	800.00	1,612.40	201.55%	1,800.00	1,800.00
21	Supplies	4,000.00	4,487.83	112.20%	4,500.00	4,500.00
22	Postage	1,000.00	1,569.35	156.94%	2,000.00	2,000.00
23	Computer Services/Supports	12,600.00	15,733.04	124.87%	15,000.00	16,750.00
25	Software Purchase	2,000.00	2,724.11	136.21%	2,000.00	2,000.00
26	Insurance	11,000.00	9,815.00	89.23%	11,000.00	11,000.00
27	Photocopy	500.00	364.88	72.98%	500.00	500.00
28	Direct Telephone Expense	6,000.00	3,865.68	64.43%	6,000.00	6,000.00
29	Cell Phone Expense	1,000.00	619.03	61.90%	1,000.00	1,000.00
30	Marketing/Advertising	1,000.00	1,951.84	195.18%	1,000.00	1,000.00
31	Equipment Purchase	10,000.00	6,455.29	64.55%	10,000.00	10,000.00
32	Web/Video Conference (WebEx)	25,000.00	10,295.76	41.18%	22,000.00	22,000.00
33	Meeting Expenses	1,000.00	251.89	25.19%	1,000.00	1,000.00
34	Consultant Services	20,000.00	27,868.47	139.34%	20,000.00	20,000.00
35	Staff Travel	10,000.00	9,913.42	99.13%	12,500.00	12,500.00
36	Printing	4,000.00	4,677.75	116.94%	15,000.00	7,000.00
38	Legal Services	35,000.00	25,025.00	71.50%	35,000.00	35,000.00
40	Rent	28,000.00	22,953.34	81.98%	32,000.00	33,500.00
42	Total Administration Expenditures	602,900.00	527,316.59	87.46%	691,300.00	692,550.00
	EXPENSES - OTHER					
45	Executive Committee	16,000.00	15,929.43	99.56%	17,000.00	17,000.00
46	Annual Business Meeting	155,000.00	139,690.36	90.12%	135,000.00	155,000.00
47	Finance Committee	1,000.00	136.16	13.62%	1,000.00	1,000.00
48	Compliance Committee	1,000.00	171.09	17.11%	1,000.00	1,000.00
49	Rules Committee	15,000.00	12,075.18	80.50%	1,000.00	15,000.00
50	Technology Committee	12,000.00	12,030.68	100.26%	12,000.00	12,000.00
51	Training/Education Committee	13,000.00	16,944.38	130.34%	30,000.00	16,000.00
52	Ad Hoc Committee(s)	2,000.00	1,397.36	69.87%	2,000.00	2,000.00
55	JIDS	61,000.00	51,469.33	84.38%	70,000.00	70,000.00
56	Data System Development	100,000.00	114,031.14	114.03%	240,000.00	240,000.00
57	Long-Term Investment Fund	240,000.00	240,000.00	100.00%	240,000.00	240,000.00
59	Total Other Expense	616,000.00	603,875.11	98.03%	749,000.00	769,000.00
61	Total Commission Expenses	1,218,900.00	1,131,191.70	92.80%	1,440,300.00	1,461,550.00
63	Under Budget	3,100.00	126,655.70	7.20%	21,700.00	450.00



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

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. Additionally, the Committee also develops recommendations for the Commission's consideration as appropriate. The Technology Committee is responsible for the Commission's website, data system, and other technology related business. 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 online 1-hour and additional meetings as needed.

Thanks to the following Information Technology Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Tony De Jesus, CA *

Vice Chair: Nate Lawson, OH

Judy Miller, AR

Summer Foxworth, CO

Anne Connor, ID *

Sherry Jones, MD

John Davis / Maxine Baggett, MS

Jacey Rader, NE

Natalie Dalton, VA *

*** RFP TEAM MEMBER**

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Jen Baer, ID

Holly Kassube, IL

Nita Wright, IN *

Bob Lemieux, MA

Rachel Johnson, NC *

Abbie Christian, NE *

Candice Alfonso, NJ *

Gladys Olivares, NV

David Hensley, TX

Vaughn Walwyn, VI

Raymundo Gallardo, UT

Brandon Schimelpfenig, WY

TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Tony De Jesus, Information Technology Committee Chair
Designee, California**

The Information Technology (IT) Committee is responsible for identifying and developing appropriate information technology resources to facilitate the tracking of offenders and the administration of Commission activities, and for developing recommendations for the Commission's consideration as appropriate.

This past year the Technology Committee approved edits to JIDS beginning with the return workflow edits. The edits to the workflows are intended to be more consistent with the processes outlined in the ICJ Rules. These changes went into effect on January 14, 2019. The new workflows replaced the previous Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Return workflows. The edits allowed for returns to begin with either of the following new workflow options: Juvenile Apprehended in Holding State or Request to Apprehend Juvenile. The update made the Travel Plan submission completely removed from all return processes making it now an optional workflow. All of the edits allow for JIDS to more accurately capture the 5 business-day requirement for returns, including those associated with the Failed Supervision workflow. The edits include an email notification that is now sent to the holding state upon completion of a juvenile return.

Other edits included the User Management Approved Edits that would add an additional two fields in the User Management allowing for review of a user's last log in date and password expiration date. The Technology Committee approved amendments to the JIDS Guidelines 01-2013: Expunging Juvenile Records.

The Technology Committee approved an FBI survey to assist with ICJ's new partnership established with the FBI CJIC Division. In order to understand the complexities and differences in how each state operates with regards to the utilization of NCIC, the survey will collect valuable information that will be used at this year's ABM by the presenter from the FBI CJIC Division.

The Technology Committee approved issuing the Request for Proposal (RFP) that was developed by collaboration between SEARCH, the national office, and certain members of

the Executive Committee. The RFP was first initiated because ICJ was interested in upgrading the current document management system to a customized web-based information management solution to support the business process associated with supervising, transferring, accepting, tracking, and returning juveniles from one state to another. The purpose of the RFP was to select a partner with an established vendor to provide the hardware systems application software, database system, and related support services necessary to implement a new information sharing system that would meet ICJ business requirements.

The committee assigned and approved an RFP workgroup consisting of committee members from each region who would be responsible for scoring vendor proposals. The RFP workgroup reviewed vendor proposals, interviewed vendors, and took part in demos provided by each vendor. The scoring criteria were consolidated in 6 items that included design and development, project management services, hosting services, updated transition plan, training, and the total cost of ownership for five years. The RFP team met on February 12th and 13th for a face-to-face meeting in Lexington, Kentucky. Four vendors submitted proposals which were scored and reviewed. Upon completion of the scoring, the RFP workgroup decided against recommending a vendor. The recommendation was to continue a search for a vendor that could meet ICJ business requirements.

The Technology Committee approved recommending issuing a revised RFP. Six proposals were received following the issuing of the revised RFP. Using the amended scoring criteria, the RFP workgroup reviewed and scored each proposal. The RFP workgroup met on June 11th and 12th in Arlington, Virginia to discuss, review, and compare scores which resulted in the workgroup selecting two vendors to provide demonstrations. Demonstration sessions took place on June 15th and 16th. On June 18th the Technology Committee approved recommending the vendor, Optimum Technologies, as the selected partner to move forward with the creating the new ICJ information sharing system.

Respectfully Submitted,

Tony De Jesus

Tony De Jesus, Chair
Information Technology Committee



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

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 the 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 group meetings. The members have a broad understanding of the ICJ rules and ample availability to review and update training materials and conduct trainings.

Meetings: Monthly online 1-hour, multiple workgroup meetings online for ABM preparations, and additional meetings as needed.

Thanks to the following Training Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Cathlyn Smith, TN
Vice Chair: Agnes Denson, FL
Pat Pendergast, AL
Anne Connor, ID
Roy Yaple, MI
Lisa Bjergaard / Jessica Wald, ND
Eavey-Monique James, U.S.V.I
Stephanie Bond, WV

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Ellen Hackenmuller, AK
Kimberly Dickerson, LA
Latoya Oliver, MD
Francesco Bianco, NY
JoAnn Niksa, RI
Corrie Copeland, TN
Dawn Bailey, WA

EX OFFICIO

Susan Frankel, National Runaway Safeline

TRAINING, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Cathlyn Smith, Training Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Tennessee

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 group meetings.

The members have a broad understanding of the ICJ rules and are available to review and update training materials and conduct trainings. The committee met online bi-monthly. The work group met online in preparation for the 2019 Annual Business Meeting training sessions.

I would like to offer my sincere gratitude to the committee members and the instructor-led presenters for their commitment and efforts for their work on behalf of the Commission.

The committee worked hard and provided continuous input for various working documents and preparation for the 2019 Annual Business Meeting trainings. Committee member are: Pat Pendergast (AL), Ellen Hackenmueller (AK), Agnes Denson (FL), Anne Connor (ID), Kimberly Dickerson, LA), Latoya Oliver (MD), Roy Yapple (MI), Francesco Bianco (NY), Lisa Bjergaard (ND), Jessica Wald (ND), Corrie Copeland (TN), Eavey-Monique James (VI), Dawn Bailey (WA) and Stephanie Bond (WV).

The committee presenters provided extensive training via WebEx webinars to foster knowledge and an ongoing learning environment for those seeking information on ICJ. The returning instructor-led presenters for the online trainings in addition to myself, are: Anne Connor (ID), Roy Yapple (MI), and Jessica Wald (ND); the new presenters this year are: Ellen Hackenmueller (AK), Agnes Denson (FL), JoAnn Niksa (RI), and Dawn Bailey (WA).

In addition to the Annual Business Meeting trainings, ICJ training is available throughout the year via different channels which include: instructor-led online, self-pace on demand,

national conferences, state conferences, and intrastate training. During the year, the completions are captured and reported annually. I am pleased to report that during fiscal year 2019, a total of 5,059 persons received training as a result of the training efforts by the Commission. The information below indicates the completions for each of these channels as provided in fiscal year 2019.

Instructor-led Webinars

Rules Training Part 1 and Part 2	556
JIDS Training	204
Performance Measurement Assessment (PMA) <i>special session</i>	38

Self-paced web-based

ICJ On Demand Training	2,327
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National and State Conferences

Training and Technical Assistance (TTA)	280
---	-----

Intrastate ICJ Training

State conducted alone or combined state training	1,815
--	-------

ICJ continues to gain visibility and provide education across the nation regarding the purpose and processes of the Commission at national and state conferences through presentations and/or exhibit booths. In FY 2019, ICJ participated in the following national and state conferences:

National

- *NCJFCJ 81st Annual Conference – July 22-25, 2018 - Denver, CO
- *APPA: 43rd Annual Training Institute – July 29 – August 1, 2018 – Philadelphia, PA
- 2018 ICJ Annual Business Meeting – Sept. 25-28, 2018 -New Orleans, LA
- ICAOS 2018 Annual Business Meeting – Oct. 1-3, 2018 – Orlando, FL
- *National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges National Conference on Juvenile Justice (NCJFCJ) – March 17-20, 2019 – Las Vegas, NV
- NCJFCJ Institute for New Juvenile and Family Court Judges – April 22-24, 2019 – Reno, NV (*First time opportunity to train new judges*)
- *Coalition for Juvenile Justice (CJJ) National Conference – June 19-21, 2019 – Washington, DC

State

- *24th National Symposium on Juvenile Services – Oct. 22-25, 2018 – Greensboro, NC
- *New Mexico Children's Law Institute – January 9-11, 2019 – Albuquerque, NM
- *Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice Statewide Director's Meeting – April 29-May 1, 2019 – Cumberland, KY
- *Tennessee Juvenile Court Services Association Conference and Annual Tennessee Judicial Conference – August 4-7, 2019 – Franklin, TN

**exhibit booths*

Trainings scheduled in 2019 for July, August, and September will be captured in the FY20 stats reports includes the remaining four rules training webinars and two intrastate conferences.

In additional to trainings, the Training Committee approved a Best Practice regarding the Return of a Juvenile Serving a State Correctional Sentence in Another State and a draft Mentoring Policy recommendation to support states in transition to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee reviewed the recommendation and approved a new ICJ Administrative Policy #01-2019 Mentoring Program.

The Training Committee continues to solicit input on the ongoing needs of the Commission to meet the training, education and public relations needs. The 2019 ABM training has been designed to provide a forum for communication and collaboration in our ever evolving daily ICJ work.

The Commission houses a wealth of great leadership and knowledge built on a strong foundation. This committee is grateful for the opportunity to serve and advocate for the communities we serve.

Respectfully Submitted,

Cathlyn Smith

Cathlyn Smith, Chair,
ICJ Training, Education and Public Relations

Fiscal Year 2019
National Conferences
 ICJ Visibility Continues

Date	Conference	Presentation	Booth	ICJ Representation
JULY 22-25 2018	NCJFCJ 81 st Annual Conference Denver, CO	N/A	Yes	MaryLee Underwood and Anne Connor
JULY 29 - AUG 01 2018	APPA 43 rd Training Institute Philadelphia, PA	Yes Co-presenters ICJ / ICPC	Yes	Cathlyn Smith (ICJ) and Carla Fults (AAICPC)
SEPTEMBER 10-12 2018	ICJ 2018 ABM 10 th Anniversary New Orleans, LA	ICJ Past, Present, Future	N/A	Full Commission and guests
OCTOBER 1-3 2018	ICAOS 2018 ABM Orlando, FL	N/A	N/A	Anne Connor ICJ Commission Chair ICJ ex officio
MARCH 17-20 2019	NCJFCJ 2019 Juvenile Justice Conference Las Vegas, NV	Yes	Yes	Cathlyn Smith, Anne Connor, and Candice Alfonso
APRIL 22-26 2019	NCJFCJ 2019 Institute for New Juvenile and Family Court Judges Reno, NV	Yes First time opportunity (invited back in 2020)	N/A	Cathlyn Smith, Anne Connor, and Candice Alfonso
JUNE 19-21 2019	CJJ 2019 Annual Conference Washington, DC	N/A	Yes	Cathlyn Smith and Emma Goode



Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Mentoring Program Overview

To help ensure successful transitions in ICJ Offices throughout its membership, the Commission operates a Mentoring Program. ICJ Mentors provide guidance, technical assistance and structured learning as required with new state commissioners, compact administrators, deputy compact administrators, and other ICJ office staff who are transitioning into a new compact role within their state for continuity of state performance under ICJ Rules.

What is the role of the MENTOR?

1. Advise and/or train mentee;
2. Ask questions to determine mentee's understanding of ICJ Rules and processes, as well as areas needing clarity or improvement;
3. Assist mentee in learning about the Commission's policies and procedures, including those related to travel, interpretation of rules, and dispute resolution;
4. Act as a resource for information and resources that can aid ICJ work;
5. Provide insight through mentor's ICJ experience and aid in problem solving;
6. Encourage and provide support during the transition period for mentee;
7. Maintain trust and confidentiality of state information per ICJ Rules; and
8. Develop with mentee determined times to meet and discuss issues of concern.

How do I become a MENTOR?

- Have an interest and meet the following:
 - ❑ Two (2) years of experience with the ICJ
 - ❑ Represent a Commission member state in good standing (indicated by previous performance measurement assessments and/or compliance-related actions)
- Complete the online **MENTOR Information Form** and submit to the National Office.

What is the role of the MENTEE?

1. Have a desire to learn, grow, and succeed in the work of ICJ;
2. Develop skills through Commission approved training opportunities;
3. Reach out in a timely fashion to seek guidance when a need develops; and
4. Determine your expectations from your assigned ICJ Mentor.

How do I become a MENTEE?

- All ICJ office staff who have taken on a new role within the last year.
- Complete the **MENTEE Request Form** and submit to the National Office
- The ICJ Training Committee Chair will reviews the request and assign your mentor.

Additional Information

Agreement

Each mentor and mentee pair is encouraged to enter into a Mentoring Agreement, specifying confidentiality parameters, agreed times to meet, professional behavior and topics/agenda goals. A sample agreement is available the [Commission's website](#).

Dispute Resolution

If a dispute or controversy arises between member states, refer to ICJ Rules and Policies for requesting the Commission's assistance with dispute resolution, interpretation of the ICJ Rules, or filing an allegation of default. The mentor shall not intervene to attempt to resolve the dispute or take any action on behalf of the mentee or other member state.

ICJ Policy

The Mentoring Program operates pursuant to [ICJ Policy # 01-2019](#).

ICJ Contacts

ICJ Training Committee Chair

ICJ National Office Administrative & Training Specialist

Emma Goode egoode@juvenilecompact.org.



Interstate Commission for Juveniles
Mentee Request Form

Welcome to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles. We are glad you are interested in the ICJ Mentoring Program. The voluntary mentoring program is offered to new state Compact office staff who have taken on their new ICJ role in their state within the last year. You will be assigned a seasoned “Mentor” who will provide guidance, technical assistance, and structured learning opportunities to support you in acclimating to your new role and promote continuity of state performance under ICJ Rules. For additional information, refer to the ICJ Administrative Policy #01-2019.

To get started in this voluntary mentoring program, simply complete this request by selecting all that apply, sign, and forward to the National Office: ICJAdmin@juvenilecompact.org. The Commission’s Training Committee Chair will acknowledge the request and assign a Mentor. A confirmation email and additional information will then be provided to you and your Mentor.

NAME: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

STATE/TERRITORY: _____ REGION: _____

ICJ ROLE(S) – current and previous

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commissioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Compact Administrator (DCA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compact Administrator (CA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Designee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

PREFERENCES REGARDING MENTOR:

- ☐ I prefer a mentor from my Region.
- ☐ I prefer a mentor who serves on the _____ Committee
- ☐ Other preferences _____
- ☐ I have no preference.

I am pleased to hear of the program and am interested in participating.

Signature

Date



Interstate Commission for Juveniles
Mentor Information Form

Mentors in the Commission's Mentoring Program are available to offer assistance to new State Compact Staff during periods of state transitions in an effort to maintain the high standards and continuity for all State Compact Offices. Your Compact experience and knowledge are crucial elements to the continued success of the ICJ. The Commission is pleased that you are interested in volunteering your time and talents to mentor new Compact staff through the Mentoring Program.

As this new Mentoring Program gets underway, please complete the information below and forward to the National Office: ICJAdmin@juvenilecompact.org. Your name and information will be added to the pool of mentors. The Training Committee Chair will review new Compact staff requests and pair a mentor with a mentee as applicable.

NAME: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

STATE/TERRITORY: _____ REGION: _____

YEARS with State Compact Office(s): _____

ICJ ROLE(S) – current and previous

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commissioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Compact Administrator (DCA) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Compact Administrator (CA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Designee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

LEADERSHIP Roles held within ICJ (Committee Chairs, trainer, etc.)

LEADERSHIP Roles held outside ICJ (Community, Civic, etc.)

I understand the role of the Mentor is to provide guidance, technical assistance and structured learning to support the Mentee in acclimating to his or her new compact roles and promote continuity of state performance under ICJ Rules and am pleased to volunteer as Mentor in accordance with the Mentoring Program Policy #01-2019.

Signature

Date



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE

Ad Hoc Committees 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 have two functions: investigate 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 to another role).

The Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee is responsible for examining information on the topic of human trafficking as it relates to ICJ. The Committee maintains matrices of information that includes identifying victims and the various laws and procedures in states when handling human trafficking cases.

Thanks to the following Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Peter Sprengelmeyer, OR
Vice Chair: Trissie Casanova, VT
Agnes Denson, FL
Anne Connor, ID
Jeff Cowger, KS
Sherry Jones, MD
Sheila Poole, NY
Nate Lawson, OH
Cathlyn Smith, TN
Jedd Pelander / Dawn Bailey, WA
Maureen Clifton, WY

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Mike Casey, DE Jessica Wald, ND
Tracy Bradley, FL Edwin Lee, Jr., NJ
Holly Kassube, IL Gladys Olivares, NV
Nita Wright, IN JoAnn Niksa, RI
Anna Butler, KY Felicia Dauway, SC
Liz Wilson, KS Candice Alfonso, NJ

EX OFFICIOS

Carol Watson, ex officio victims' representative
Judge John Romero, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles
From: Peter Sprengelmeyer; Commissioner, Oregon and Trissie Casanova; Deputy Compact Administrator, Vermont – Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee Chair and Vice Chair

The Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee met on five occasions since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting. Meetings were held on: November 14, 2018; January 8, 2019; March 12, 2019, May 14, 2019; and July 9, 2019.

One clear purpose of the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee was to give committee members a forum to discuss and consider the variation in practices regarding how different ICJ Offices are trying to meet the needs of victims of human trafficking. During the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, a report was presented based on a survey of ICJ Offices. This report demonstrated both a growing awareness of the issues surrounding human trafficking and the variation in practice and needs across the States. Our goal was to build in this report and offer support for ICJ Offices in our work with victims of human trafficking.

As an Ad Hoc committee, we had the difficult task of reconceptualizing this committee each year. Toward that end, and building on prior work, the committee proposed and articulated a purpose statement. While this purpose statement was not approved until March of this year, the developing document guided our work throughout the year.

There are several resources on the ICJ website that our committee felt continue to be helpful in this work. Specifically, under the “Resources” tab there is a heading for “Human Trafficking.” This links to the VERA Victim Screening Tool, A Guide to Human Trafficking for State Courts (produced by the State Justice Institute), Human Trafficking: What Judges Need to Know (from the National Judicial College), and Polaris: State Ratings on Human Trafficking and Victims Assistance Laws. In addition to these materials, additional documents and resources were solicited from those states represented on the committee. These state-specific materials were reviewed and in the end, while there is a great deal of good work being done across the country, it was determined that we were not ready to produce a “best practices” statement, as many of the determinations that need to be made for individual cases remain dependent on the resources available in each state and jurisdiction. We did use this effort to

update Human Trafficking Matrices, which are divided by ICJ region and list the laws and resources in each state.

With the assistance of Sarah Dalton, MSW intern at the VT ICJ office, the Committee culminated this year's work with the preparation of a document that is included both in your meeting materials and on the Commission's website. This document, entitled "Key Concepts in Human Trafficking," can serve as a support for each state's efforts to work within ICJ Rules in the best interests of youth who are involved in human trafficking. The document lays out definitions of trafficking and outlines relevant Federal laws in the first section. The next two sections examine risk factors for youth who are trafficked and offers tools and tips to help in identification of these youth. The final three sections offer some relevant resources, provide flowcharts for cases involving trafficking, and look at the ICJ Rules as applied to human trafficking cases. We hope that this document will be helpful in your work and the efforts of the Commission moving forward.

The Human Trafficking Committee has been an Ad Hoc Committee for several years, and the decision was made to not renew this Committee for the next year. We know that this does not mean that we understand all of the issues involved in human trafficking nor are we perfectly addressing the needs of the youth, families and communities affected. However, we hope that the ending of this committee will encourage discussion of human trafficking to move into all of our conversations, and we believe that materials produced by this committee will be help in all of our work moving forward.

Respectfully Submitted,

Trissie Casanova

Trissie Casanova, Human Trafficking Committee Vice-Chair

and

Peter Sprengelmeyer

Peter Sprengelmeyer, Human Trafficking Committee Chair

KEY CONCEPTS IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING



PRODUCED BY THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING AD HOC COMMITTEE

JULY 2019

WWW.JUVENILECOMPACT.ORG

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What is Human Trafficking?

As addressed in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 USC § 7102), human trafficking includes:

1. **Sex trafficking**, which is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; and
2. **Labor trafficking**, which is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (22 USC § 7102).

Federal Laws Pertaining to Human Trafficking

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA): Establishes Human Trafficking and related offenses as federal crimes and defines minors in trafficking as victims and not criminals. The TVPA takes a three-pronged approach: prevention (public awareness programs), protection for victims (access to federally funded social service programs such as housing assistance, health care, education and job training and the T-Visa for international victims who have been trafficked in the U.S. to become temporary residents) and prosecution (through new federal crimes).

Victims of Child Abuse Act: Expands the definition of “child abuse” to include physical or sexual abuse or neglect of a child, including human trafficking and the production of child pornography.

Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014:

1. States must develop policies and procedures to identify, document, screen and determine appropriate services for children under the child welfare agency's care and supervision, who are victims of, or at risk of, sex trafficking.
2. State child welfare agencies must immediately report children in their care identified as sex trafficking victims to law enforcement.
3. State child welfare agencies must report missing youth to law enforcement, within 24 hours, for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).
4. Requires child welfare agencies to develop and implement protocols to locate children who runaway or are missing from foster care, determine the child's experiences while absent from care, develop screening to determine if the child is a sex trafficking victim, and report information to HHS.

Risk Factors for Children who are Trafficked for Sex

As described by the [National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center](#), risk factors include:

1. Age (especially 12-16 years)
2. Runaway and homeless youth
3. Involvements with child protection or juvenile justice systems
4. History of sexual or physical abuse, or neglect
5. Mental health challenges (often related to exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences—ACEs)
6. Substance abuse
7. Living in poverty or in areas with high-crime rates
8. LGBTQ+ identifying youth
9. Dysfunctional family systems (substance abuse, criminality, violence)
10. Family involvement in trafficking or gangs

Identifying & Working with Trafficked Youth: Tips & Tools

There is currently a lack of evidence-based best practices that are specific to human trafficking. Nonetheless, principles related to trauma-informed responses and child sexual abuse investigations are generally applicable to cases involving human trafficking.

Multidisciplinary Approach to Identification

Identifying victims of trafficking can be difficult because many juveniles don't identify themselves as "victims." Furthermore, many professionals lack training and education about human trafficking and/or fear of retribution from trafficker. Identification of youth who are victims of trafficking often falls to first responders, law enforcement, doctors, teachers, social workers and juvenile justice providers.

Many juveniles who are being trafficked are already involved with multiple systems, such as child protection, juvenile justice, law enforcement, medical, and/or education systems. Professionals who have come into contact with trafficked youth may not know it because of lack of training. When systems work together, they can pool information and resources, and share training curricula and experience. Training and awareness help improve identification. Communication among lawyers, caseworkers, social workers, mental health providers, detention staff, and probation officers can prevent youth from moving deeper into systems that are not designed to meet their underlying needs.

Numerous Screening tools have been developed help professionals identify trafficking victims. A partial list is provided on in the [Links to](#) Resources section of this document. Unfortunately, very few were specifically designed and validated for use with juveniles.

Indicators that a Youth May be Involved in Sex Trafficking

As described in [Human Trafficking in America's Schools](#), the following indicators may be signs that a youth is a victim of human trafficking and should be evaluated with an established screening tool:

1. Lack of school attendance/unexplained school absences
2. Running away from home
3. References made to travel to other cities
4. Bruises or other signs of trauma
5. Withdrawn behavior, depression, anxiety, fear
6. Lack of control over schedule
7. Signs of drug addiction
8. Responds to questions in ways that appear coached/rehearsed
9. A sudden change in attire, behavior, relationships or material items
10. References to sexual situations/terminology beyond what is developmentally normal, uncharacteristic promiscuity
11. Presence of a "boyfriend" or "girlfriend" who is older and/or controlling
12. Attempt to conceal scars, tattoos or bruises
13. A sudden change in attention to personal hygiene
14. Tattoos that appear to display a name or moniker of a trafficker
15. Hyperarousal or hypoarousal

Initial Response

The first priority must be to focus on the youth's **immediate needs** for safety, emergency housing, access to food, water, clothing, access to interpretation services if needed and establishing who has legal guardianship of the youth.

Immediate Housing Considerations: Use of Detention

Detention is Permitted by ICJ Rules and OJJDP

Pursuant to ICJ Rules [6-101](#), [6-102](#), and [6-103](#), a non-delinquent runaway may be securely detained to allow such juvenile to be safely returned to a parent or guardian having custody of the youth. While the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) generally prohibits placing status offenders in custody, it expressly includes an exemption for juveniles "held in accordance with the Interstate Compact on Juveniles as enacted by the State;" see 34 U.S.C. 11133(a)(11)(A)(III). See also [Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runaways, revised May 2019](#).

Detention is Required by ICJ Rules if Juvenile is “a Danger to Themselves or Others”

Pursuant to [Rule 6-102\(1\)](#): “Runaways and accused status offenders who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.” Similar language is reflected in Rule 6-103.

Advantages to Detention

A juvenile is less likely to run away from detention and more likely to be returned to the home state. Detention can eliminate or greatly reduce communications with trafficker, and thereby increase the juvenile’s safety and reduce the risk of the juvenile returning to the trafficker.

Concerns regarding Detention

Many trafficking victims experience additional trauma when held in detention, especially when treated as “offenders.” The likelihood of a juvenile returning to the trafficker may be increased if the trafficker’s promises are preferable to detention experiences. As discussed in [Youth Trafficking: Systems of Care](#), victims of trafficking who are inappropriately placed in detention often experience low treatment rates and high recidivism rates.

Alternatives to Detention

Residential facilities specific to youth who have been trafficked are limited, but available in some locations. Reunification with family may be an option. Foster homes may be considered, especially if child protective services are involved.

Reporting and Investigation

Once a youth has been identified as a trafficking victim, law enforcement must be notified. Typically, a local, state or federal law enforcement agency will open an investigation, which will include interviewing the victim. In addition to reporting, state ICJ office personnel should educate law enforcement agencies regarding ICJ timelines applied to returns to help ensure that investigations are planned and carried out in a timely manner.

A report to the state’s child protection system should also be made. Please note, responses by state child protective services (CPS) agencies may vary. In some states, CPS agencies will only investigate reports related to human trafficking if the trafficker is a caretaker.

Multidisciplinary Teams (MDT) in Investigations

The [U.S. Department of Justice](#) recognizes that the best approach to child abuse and neglect (including sexual exploitation of children) investigations is through the formation of an MDT. [MDTs allow providers](#)

[to better coordinate joint responses to human trafficking investigations](#), avoid the risk of multiple professionals interviewing a youth separately about traumatic events and allows for information to be shared about survivor's needs for services, treatment and placement.

The most basic MDT includes members of law enforcement (consider federal, state and local LE), child welfare agency staff and juvenile justice agency staff. Other professionals to include are a case coordinator, a victim's advocate, schools, runaway and homeless youth providers, prosecutors, mental health providers, medical providers, probation and substance abuse providers.

State laws often permit sharing information within multidisciplinary teams that would otherwise be subject confidentiality laws. Depending on state laws and resources, state ICJ office personnel may be involved in multi-disciplinary teams. It is essential to know whether the state ICJ office is listed as a member of the MDT to determine what, if any, information may be shared. Prior to participation in a MDT, state ICJ office personnel should review state laws and agencies policies regarding information sharing.

Forensic Interviewing

Many states have local forensic interviewers who work out of a [Children's Advocacy Center \(CAC\)](#) and/ or have trained law enforcement officers and child protection workers in forensic interviewing. While the CAC forensic interviewing model recommends a single investigative interview, human trafficking investigations may require multiple interviews given the complex nature of these cases.

Both the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) have forensic interviewers who conduct forensic interviews with individuals identified through an investigation by their agency. State ICJ office personnel can request FBI involvement by contacting an FBI Victims Specialist or local FBI office in either the home state or the holding state. If the juvenile has been trafficked across state lines, a Child Adolescent Forensic Interviewer (CAFI) may be assigned to conduct an interview.

Links to Resources

Multidisciplinary Responses

[Blueprint: A Multidisciplinary Approach to the Domestic Sex Trafficking of Girls](#), by Rebecca Epstein and Peter Edelman, provides an overview of the MDT approach to human trafficking and includes case studies of multidisciplinary anti-trafficking teams.

[Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide](#), published by [Office for Victims of Crime Training & Technical Assistance Center](#), provides an overview of human trafficking and suggestions on how to form an anti-human trafficking task force, supporting different populations of victims and building/prosecuting human trafficking cases.

[Preliminary Recommendations to Strengthen the Nation's Response](#) from the [National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States](#) is an outline regarding preliminary recommendations related to best practices with two literature reviews that support the content.

[Youth Trafficking: Systems of Care](#) is a literature review published by the [National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center](#)

Literature Reviews

[Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth: A Summary of Research and Recommendations for the Field](#) is a literature review published by the [National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center](#).

[Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Minors: A Selected Bibliography](#) provides extensive information regarding trafficking related research complete with abstracts for most articles, published by the [National Children's Advocacy Center](#).

Screening Tools

[Human Trafficking Screening Tool](#) published by the [Urban Institute](#)

[Comprehensive Human Trafficking Assessment Tool](#) published by the [National Human Trafficking Resource Center](#)

[Commercial Sexual Exploitation Identification Tool](#) published by the [WestCoast Children's Clinic](#)

[Human Trafficking Screening Tool](#) published by the [Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force](#)

[Trafficking Victim Identification Tool](#) published by the [VERA Institute of Justice](#)

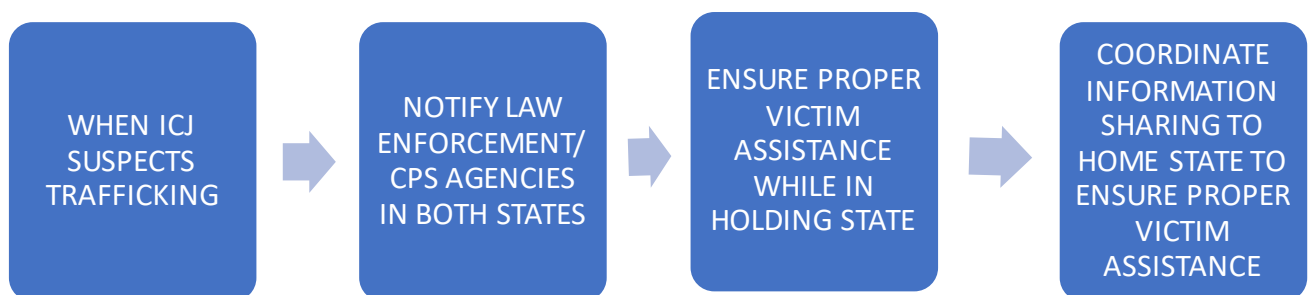
[A Short Screening Tool to identify Victims of Child Sex Trafficking in the Health Care Setting](#) published by the [Semantic Scholar](#)

Interstate Compact for Juveniles and Human Trafficking Flowcharts

When a Human Trafficking Victim Has Been Identified



When Human Trafficking Is Suspected



ICJ Rules as Applied to Human Trafficking (HT) Cases

RULE 6-101(1) states: “Juvenile authorities may release a non-delinquent runaway to his/her legal guardian or custodial agency within the first twenty-four (24) hours (excluding weekends and holidays) of detainment without applying the Compact, except in cases where the holding authority suspects abuse or neglect in the residence of the legal guardian or custodial agency.”

APPLICATION: Abuse or neglect may be assumed in HT cases and the juvenile will not be released to a parent/legal guardian under this rule.

RULE 6-102(1) states: “Runaways and accused status offenders who are a danger to themselves or others shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. The holding state shall have the discretion to hold runaways and accused status offenders who are not a danger to themselves or others at a location it deems appropriate.” Similar language is reflected in Rule 6-103.

APPLICATION: Secure detention is required in cases where the juvenile has been determined to be a danger to themselves or others. However, that does not exclusively mean a juvenile detention center. Under ICJ, a staff secure facility meets the definition of a secure facility.

RULE 6-105 states: “When a holding state has reason to suspect abuse or neglect by a person in the home/demanding state, the holding state’s ICJ Office shall notify the home/demanding state’s ICJ Office of the suspected abuse or neglect. The home/demanding state’s ICJ Office shall work with the appropriate authority and/or court of competent jurisdiction in the home/demanding state to affect the return of the juvenile.”

APPLICATION: Holding state ICJ office will notify home state of HT of a juvenile from their state. The home state must work with a home state court, i.e. a child welfare court, to affect a safe return of the juvenile.

Glossary of Terms

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs): Experiences in childhood that have been linked to risky health behavior, chronic health conditions, low life potential and early death. Some ACEs that have been identified include childhood physical, emotional and sexual abuse, neglect, parental substance abuse, parental absence (divorce, abandonment, death), witnessing domestic violence, parental mental health, and parental incarceration

Assessment vs. Screening: A screening is a process for evaluating the possible presence of a particular problem that helps determine if someone is in need of an assessment. An assessment is a way to gather detailed information regarding a person's needs in a certain area. Example: the UNCOPE screening helps identify whether someone may be misusing substances and an assessment would help determine if someone meets criteria for a substance abuse disorder and what kind of treatment is

Child Advocacy Center (CAC): CACs are child-focused, facility-based programs in which representatives from many disciplines, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, medical and mental health, victim advocacy, and child advocacy, work together to conduct interviews and make team decisions about investigation, treatment, management, and prosecution of child abuse cases.

Exploitation: Unfair, if not illegal, treatment or use of somebody or something, usually for personal gain

Forensic Interview: A non-leading, victim sensitive, neutral, and developmentally appropriate investigative interview that helps law enforcement determine whether a crime occurred and what happened. The goals of a forensic interview are to minimize any potential trauma to the victim, maximize information obtained from victims and witnesses, reduce contamination of the victim's memory of the alleged event(s), and maintain the integrity of the investigative process.

LGBTQ+: Acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, plus others who identify as part of this community

Multidisciplinary Team (MDT): A team of professionals from multiple agencies/systems who collaborate with each other to coordinate responses to complex issues, such as child sexual abuse and human trafficking in order to establish a more effective approach to the issue and to better meet the needs of children and families

Survival Sex: Trading sex for food, a place to sleep, clothes, other basic needs, drugs, or anything of value

System of Care: Community-based approach that includes a full range of services and effective coordination between providers to deliver a holistic response to a targeted population

EAST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

From: Becki Moore, East Region Representative
Designee, Commonwealth of Massachusetts

The East Region met four times since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting. Internet meetings were conducted in the months of October and November of 2018 and in January and July of 2019. At these meetings, the East Region regularly received Executive Committee updates and discussed individual state updates.

During each meeting, the East Region also reviewed and discussed potential rule proposal amendments for consideration at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting. After much thoughtful deliberation, the region decided to submit two rule amendment proposals for consideration at the Annual Business Meeting, regarding Rule 4-102, *Sending and Receiving Referrals*, and Rule 4-103, *Transfer of Supervision Procedures for Juvenile Sex Offenders*. The Region also submitted a rule amendment proposal regarding Rule 8-101, *Travel Permits*, but withdrew the proposal after comments were received. The East Region plans to continue discussion of strategies to address related concerns.

During our meetings, the East Region also discussed adding *Strategies Roundtable* as a standing agenda item. *Strategies Roundtable* would allow for dedicated time on each East Region meeting agenda for members to share knowledge and learn from one another regarding priority issues encountered by the staff administering services and the youth served by the Commission.

I am thankful for the opportunity to serve as the East Region representative and look forward to our collaborative work together both as a region and as a Commission.

Respectfully Submitted,

Becki Moore

Becki Moore, Representative
East Region

MIDWEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Charles Frieberg, Midwest Region Representative
Commissioner, State of South Dakota**

The Midwest Region held five meetings since the last Midwest Region Report. We met on September 11, 2018; November 20, 2018; December 20, 2018; February 14, 2019; and August 1, 2019. During the meetings, the Commissioners of the Midwest Region were given updates on what was happening in the National Office and actions taken by the standing committees, including the Executive Committee.

The Region agreed to submit a rule amendment proposal to the Rules Committee concerning Rule 1-101 for consideration at the Annual Business Meeting. The Region also proposed an amendment to Rule 6-102, *Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders*, but withdrew the proposal after comments were received and the Rules Committee suggested additional research and collaboration to address the issue in the next rulemaking cycle.

The Region held a good discussion on a proposal submitted by Michigan concerning whether states that provide airport surveillance more frequently than others should be given credit by either reducing the costs of the dues or some sort of reimbursement. After discussion by the region and consultation by the Regional Representative with other regional representatives, the Region decided not to advance a proposal. The Region also discussed the idea of creating a new form for all states to use to make sure everybody was getting correct information when dealing with runaways. It was not pursued once it was determined that most all states have a form developed in-state that they are using and a national form is not needed.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charles R. Frieberg

Charles Frieberg, Representative,
Midwest Region

SOUTH REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana**

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Traci Marchand, South Region Representative
Commissioner, North Carolina**

Since the 2018 ABM in New Orleans, the South Region met four times via WebEx teleconferences in November 2018, January 2019, April 2019 and July 2019. The South Region meetings consisted of updates from the ICJ Executive Committee, including the various committees within the ICJ Commission. Topics of interest included 2019 rule proposals, state performance measurement assessments, requests for proposals (RFPs) for a new replacement data system and ICJ training opportunities. The meetings also focused on updates from each of the states in the South Region.

Challenges providing airport supervision, collaborating with other states on complicated juvenile returns and providing training and technical assistance to local field staff, the judiciary and juvenile justice stakeholders were areas of note for the South Region states. Over the past year, the Region showed resiliency when faced with adversity resulting from severe weather events and staff turnover.

The South Region welcomed Compact office staff in various states, along with new Commissioners/Designees in Arkansas, the District of Columbia and South Carolina.

Respectfully Submitted,

Traci Marchand

Traci Marchand, Representative
South Region

WEST REGION REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles

**From: Dale Dodd, West Region Representative
Commissioner, New Mexico**

The West Region met face-to-face at the 2018 Annual Business Meeting in New Orleans. In 2019 three online meetings were conducted in the months of February, May and July.

In addition to discussing regional issues, states shared updates on staffing changes and state training initiatives. Other topics of discussion included JIDS enhancements, Legal Advisory Opinions, rules proposals and staff recognition and leadership nominations.

The region submitted one rule proposal regarding State Councils that was moved forward by the Rules Committee for presentation to the Commission for vote at the 2019 Annual Business Meeting in Indianapolis.

The West Region welcomed new Commissioners or designees in the states of Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dale Dodd

Dale Dodd, Representative
West Region

LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles
From: Rick Masters, General Counsel

General Legal Work:

The General Counsel's Office provides legal guidance to the Interstate Commission and its committees with respect to legal issues which arise in the conduct of their respective duties and responsibilities under the terms of the Compact, its Bylaws and administrative rules. The provisions of the Compact specifically authorize formal legal opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the actions of the Interstate Commission which are issued through the Executive Director's Office in consultation with the Office of General Counsel. These advisory opinions are made available to state officials who administer the compact for guidance. The General Counsel's office also works with the Commission and its member states to promote consistent application of and compliance with its requirements including the coordination and active participation in litigation concerning its enforcement and rule-making responsibilities.

Since the last annual report, in addition to day to day advice and counsel furnished to the Commission's Executive Director, the Executive Committee, the Rules Committee, and the Compliance Committee, the General Counsel's Office in conjunction with the Executive Director issues advisory opinions concerning the interpretation and application of various provisions of the compact and its administrative rules and assists with informal requests for legal guidance from member states as well as dispute resolutions under the applicable ICJ Rules. Since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, six (6) new advisory opinions have been issued concerning (03-2018); Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC. (03-2018); Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state. and Return of a juvenile serving a sentence for a new offense in the receiving state (4-2018); Does the ICJ apply to a juvenile who leaves home with permission of the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs? (5-2018); In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold a juvenile (1-2019); State's obligation to inform juvenile that s/he may not be returned to home state and whether the Form III may

be withdrawn. (2-2019); and Can a person subject to a juvenile warrant be released on bond when he is considered an adult under the laws of the demanding and holding states based on the age of majority? (3-2019). These Advisory Opinions, as well as Legal Guidance Memoranda and White Papers, are public record and are available at the website of the Commission.

Judicial training and compact administrator training concerning the legal aspects of the Compact and its administrative rules is also being addressed, in part, by the General Counsel's office under the auspices of the ICJ Executive Committee and Training Committee, including the revised ICJ Bench Book and review of Judicial training and New Commissioner training materials as well as training modules used for the ICJ Annual Meeting and for use in development of training modules for Web-Ex and live on site training for Judges.


In addition, the General Counsel assisted the Compliance Committee and the Executive Committee in several matters pertaining to investigation, compliance, and enforcement responsibilities under the compact, as well as the above referenced dispute resolutions.

While the Compliance and Executive Committees continue to exercise appropriate oversight concerning compact compliance, it has not yet been necessary for the Commission to become involved in litigation concerning enforcement of the ICJ or ICJ Rules during the period from the 2018 Annual Business Meeting to date.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard L. Masters". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Richard L. Masters
General Counsel

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2018	Page Number: 1
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: Mary Lee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC	Dated: Sept. 10, 2018	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the ICJ Executive Committee has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:


The Executive Committee has requested an advisory opinion concerning:

- 1) a sending/home/demanding state's obligation under ICJ Rule 7-104 to return a juvenile being held on a warrant, even if the warrant has been withdrawn; and
- 2) whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC.

Applicable Law and Rules:

ICJ Rule 7-104 provides:

1. All warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact shall be entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius with no bond amount set.
2. Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states and shall, no later than the next business day, notify the ICJ Office in the home/demanding/sending state that the juvenile has been placed in custody pursuant to the warrant. Upon notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall issue a detainer or provide a copy of the warrant to the holding state.
3. Within two (2) business days of notification, the home/demanding/sending state shall inform the holding state whether the home/demanding/sending state intends to withdraw the warrant. Withdrawal of the warrant does not negate the home/demanding/sending state's responsibility to return the juvenile under other applicable rules.
4. The holding state shall not release the juvenile in custody on bond.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2018	Page Number: 2
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: Mary Lee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC	Dated: Sept. 10, 2018	


Analysis and Conclusions:

The above language of ICJ Rule 7-104 establishes a mandatory obligation placed upon the home/demanding/sending state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant, even if the warrant has been withdrawn. As the U.S. Supreme Court has made clear, “Our first step in interpreting a statute is to determine whether the language at issue has a plain and unambiguous meaning ... [o]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” See *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997). The above language of ICJ Rule 7-104 is “plain and unambiguous.” It states: “Withdrawal of the warrant does not negate the home/demanding/sending state’s responsibility to return the juvenile under other applicable rules.”

However, since the rules of statutory construction require the provisions of the ICJ statute and rules to be read in harmony with each other, there may be situations in which such a return is not possible. For example, a return may not be possible when no parent or legal guardian remains in the home/demanding/sending state. In such cases, documentation should be provided by home/demanding/sending state in writing as to the reason why it is not possible to affect a return. The written explanation should note specific provisions of the Compact, its authorized rules, and/or controlling circumstances, such as that no parent or legal guardian remains in the state. Given the clear mandate of the Rule 7-104(3), the use of this procedure should be limited to only those cases where return is not possible. Subsequent action by the Commission to clarify requirements for such cases would also be warranted.

Article XIII B.1. of the Compact, which has been enacted by all 52 member-jurisdictions, provides that ICJ Rules have the force and effect of statutory law and are binding on the compacting states. Article VII A. 2. further provides that the courts and executive agencies of each compacting state shall enforce the Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact’s purposes and intent.


With respect to the issue of whether confidentiality laws prohibit the issuance of warrants for juveniles subject to the ICJ into NCIC, the answer is “no”. The ICJ is an interstate compact to which congressional consent has been given, under both the Compact Clause (Art. I, Section 3.) and the Contract Clause (Art. I, Sec. 1) of the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, the provisions of the ICJ and its administrative rules supersede any conflicting state laws, including state confidentiality requirements.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2018	Page Number: 3
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: Mary Lee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC	Dated: Sept. 10, 2018	

By entering into this compact, the member states contractually agree on certain principles and rules and all state officials and courts are required to effectuate the terms of the compact and ensure compliance with the rules. *In Re Stacy B.*, 190 Misc.2d 713, 741 N.Y.S.2d 644 (N.Y. Fam.Ct. 2002) (“The clear import of the language of the Compact is that the state signatories to the compact have agreed as a matter of policy to abide by the orders of member states . . . and to cooperate in the implementation of the return of runaway juveniles to such states.”) Once entered, the terms of the compact as well as any rules and regulations authorized by the compact supersede substantive state laws that may be in conflict. *See West Virginia ex rel. Dyer, supra* at 29. This applies to prior law (*See Hinderlider, infra*, 304 U.S. at 106) and subsequent statutes of the signatory states. *See Green v. Biddle*, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 1, 92 (1823). It is well settled that as a congressionally approved interstate compact, the provisions of the ICJ and its duly authorized rules enjoy the status of federal law. *See Cuyler v. Adams*, 449 U.S. 433, 440 (1981); *Carchman v. Nash*, 473 U.S. 716, 719 (1985) (“The agreement is a congressionally sanctioned interstate compact within the Compact Clause and thus is a federal law subject to federal constructions.” (Citation omitted)); *see also Alabama v. Bozeman*, 533 U.S. 146 (2001) and *Reed v. Farley*, 512 U.S. 339 (1994); and *Doe v. Pennsylvania Board of Probation & Parole*, 513 F.3d 95, 103 (3rd Cir. 2008).

The duly promulgated rules are equally binding upon the parties to the compact. One of the axioms of modern government is the ability of a state legislature to delegate to an administrative body the power to make rules and decide particular cases. This delegation of authority extends to the creation of interstate commissions through the vehicle of an interstate compact. *West Virginia ex rel. Dyer v. Sims*, 341 U.S. 22, 30 (1951). It has been held that the states may validly agree, by interstate compact with other states, to delegate to interstate commissions, or agencies, legislative and administrative powers and duties. *Hinderlider v. La Plata River & Cherry Creek Ditch Co.*, 304 U.S. 92 (1938); *Scott v. Virginia*, 676 S.E.2d 343, 346 (Va. App. 2009); *Dutton v. Tawes*, 171 A.2d 688 (Md. 1961); *Application of Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor*, 120 A.2d 504, 509 (N.J. Super. 1956). Thus, rules of the compact are legally authorized and approved by the Commission and no state which is a party to the contractually binding provisions of the compact is permitted to unilaterally modify any of these requirements.

In *Dyer*, the Court also made clear that an interstate compact cannot be “... given final meaning by an organ of one of the contracting states.” Member states may not take unilateral actions, such as the adoption of conflicting legislation or the issuance of executive orders or court rules that violate the terms of a compact. *See Northeast Bancorp v. Bd. of Governors of Fed. Reserve*

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2018	Page Number: 4
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: Mary Lee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
<p>Description: Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC</p>	<p>Dated: Sept. 10, 2018</p>	

System, 472 U.S. 159, 175 (1985). See *Wash. Metro. Area Transit Auth. v. Once Parcel of Land*, 706 F.2d 1312, 1318 (4th Cir. 1983); *Kansas City Area Transp. Auth. v. Missouri*, 640 F.2d 173, 174 (8th Cir. 1981). See also *McComb v. Wambaugh*, 934 F. 2d 474, 479 (3rd Cir. 1991); *Seattle Master Builders Ass’n v. Pacific Northwest Electric Power & Conservation Planning Council*, 786 F.2d 1359, 1371 (9th Cir. 1986); *Rao v. Port Authority of New York*, 122 F. Supp. 595 (S.D.N.Y. 1954), aff’d 222 F.2d 362 (2nd Cir. 1955); *Hellmuth & Associates, Inc. v. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority*, 414 F. Supp. 408, (Md. 1976).


The legal standing of compacts as contracts and instruments of national law applicable to the member states annuls any state action in conflict with the compact’s terms and conditions. Therefore, once adopted, the only means available to change the substance of a compact (and the obligations it imposes on a member state) are through withdrawal and renegotiation of its terms, or through an amendment to the compact (or in this case, the administrative rules) adopted by all member states in essentially the same form.

The contractual nature of the compact controls over any unilateral action by a state; no state being allowed to adopt any laws “impairing the obligation of contracts,” including a contract adopted by state legislatures pursuant to the Compact Clause. See U.S. Const. art. I, § 10, cl. 1 (“No state shall pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts ...”); see also *West Virginia ex rel. Dyer, supra* at 33; *Hinderlider v. La Plata River & Cherry Creek Ditch Co.*, 101 Colo. 73 (1937), rev’d 304 U.S. 92 (1938).

Summary:


ICJ Rule 7-104 is a mandatory obligation placed upon the home/demanding/sending state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn. Failure to carry out this obligation constitutes a default under the compact subjecting the non-compliant state to appropriate enforcement action under the terms of the ICJ.

Moreover, because the ICJ is an interstate compact to which congressional consent has been given, under both the compact clause (Art. I, Section 3.) and the contract clause (Art. I, Sec. 1) of the U.S. Constitution, the provisions of the ICJ and its administrative rules supersede any conflicting state laws, including confidentiality requirements applicable to issuance of warrants for juveniles subject to the compact and the requirements of ICJ Rule 7-104 that “shall be

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2018	Page Number: 5
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: Mary Lee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC	Dated: Sept. 10, 2018	

entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with a nationwide pickup radius with no bond amount set.”

However, there may be situations in which a return is not possible. In such cases, documentation should be provided by home/demanding/sending state in writing as to the reason why it is not possible to affect a return. The written explanation should note specific provisions of the Compact, its authorized rules, and/or controlling circumstances, such as that no parent or legal guardian remains in the state. Given the clear mandate of the Rule 7-104(3), the use of this procedure should be limited to only those cases where return is not possible. Subsequent action by the Commission to clarify requirements for such cases would also be warranted.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 04-2018	Page Number: 1
<p align="center"> ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters </p>			
Description: Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state	<p> Dated: December 13, 2018 Revised: January 24, 2019 </p>		

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the ICJ Executive Committee has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:

This issue was presented as a request for legal guidance from Illinois concerning a potential amendment of the ICJ Rule 6-102. The proposed rule addresses cases in which an out-of-state juvenile is being detained as a juvenile in the holding state and has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the demanding state.


As described by Illinois, “In these cases, returns of juveniles are not being tracked in JIDS, as required by the Compact, which makes it more difficult to facilitate their returns. . . According to Advisory Opinion 03-2012, these juveniles should be returned as juveniles.” Illinois also noted that states reportedly experience several barriers, including:

- Some states will assist, but request that the return not be entered into JIDS
- Other states indicate the ICJ Office is not required to assist because related guidance is provided in an Advisory Opinion, “not a rule.” Instead, they direct the holding state to contact the detention center where the youth/adult is in custody.

As examples of the variation among states, the following examples have been provided:

EXAMPLE 1:

Offender was detained in a juvenile detention facility based on the age of majority in Holding State. The warrant from Demanding State was issued out of the adult court, even though the offender was a juvenile at the time the charge was filed. When contacted, Demanding State advised Holding State that this was “an adult matter” and should be handled through the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS). Holding State’s ICAOS office declined involvement, because the offender was classified as a juvenile in Holding State. After the Holding State’s ICJ Office advised Demanding State’s ICJ Office of Advisory Opinion 03-2012, Demanding State agreed to facilitate the return, but declined to track the return in JIDS (because it was considered an adult court case in the demanding state).

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 04-2018	Page Number: 2
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state	Dated: December 13, 2018 Revised: January 24, 2019	

EXAMPLE 2:

A local sheriff department in Holding State's notified Demanding State that an offender from the Demanding State was being detained on new charges filed in Holding State's adult court. Demanding State's ICJ Office notified Holding State's ICJ Office. Holding State's ICJ Office informed Demanding State's ICJ Office that this was "an adult case" and that Demanding State should contact the Holding State's sheriff department directly. Demanding State facilitated the return of the youth within both states and there was no tracking.

Applicable Rules:

ICJ Rule 5-101(7) states:

The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state.


Analysis and Conclusions:

The proposed rule change is in part for the purpose of 'codifying' the substance of Advisory Opinion 03-2012, as it relates to returns. Some states reportedly indicate that Advisory Opinion 03-2012 is not applicable because it addresses cases involving transfers of supervision (rather than returns).

The Advisory Opinion 03-2012 is based, in part, on ICJ Rule 5-101(7), which states:

The age of majority and duration of supervision are determined by the sending state. Where circumstances require the receiving court to detain any juvenile under the ICJ, the type of secure facility shall be determined by the laws regarding the age of majority in the receiving state. (*emphasis added*)

It is noteworthy that Rule 5-101(7) is part of Section 500: Supervision in Receiving State. Nonetheless, it provides a clear mandate that laws of the original state (sending state in transfers of supervision and home/demanding/sending state in returns) govern whether the ICJ applies. A similar mandate regarding the predominant role of the home/demanding state is reflected in Rule

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 04-2018	Page Number: 3
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
<p>Description: Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state</p>	<p>Dated: December 13, 2018</p> <p>Revised: January 24, 2019</p>		


7-102, which states: “The home/demanding/sending state's ICJ Office shall determine appropriate measures and arrangements to ensure the safety of the public and of juveniles . . .” Therefore, while Advisory Opinion 03-2012 specifically addresses transfers of supervision, an interpretation of similar issues related to returns would reach a similar result.

ICJ and ICAOS as Mandatory Legal Alternative to Extradition

Some states have also suggested that it is more appropriate to use extradition procedures in these cases. This position is not consistent with current law concerning a fundamental purpose of the ICJ, as well as the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS), which is to serve as a legal alternative to extradition which has been approved by Congress pursuant to the Compact Clause (Art. I , Sec. 10, Clause 3). As such the Revised ICJ is to provide for the effective transfer of delinquent juveniles on probation or parole to other states where they may be cooperatively supervised, and to affect the return of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded, or juveniles who have run away from home, through means other than formal extradition.

The purpose of the ICJ is to control and prevent crimes, not only through the transfer of supervision of offenders convicted of crimes, but also to return them to a state from which they have absconded. Therefore, the Extradition Clause of the U.S. Constitution is implicated in that both ICJ and its adult counterpart the ICAOS are alternatives to extradition under the Constitution. *See* U.S. CONST. Art. IV, § 2, Cl. 2. Furthermore, in the case of *In Re O.M.*, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals stated that “the Compact was created and adopted by the states precisely because the Extradition Clause of the Constitution did not operate with respect to juveniles.” 565 A.2d 573, 582-583 (D.C. 1989).

Among the fundamental purposes of the ICJ is to provide for the “return of juveniles. . . accused of an offense to the state requesting their return.” Based upon this statutory mandate, it is consistent with the purposes of the ICJ to enable juveniles to be returned under the ICJ whenever possible and rules such as the proposed amendment to ICJ Rule 6-102 are consistent with that purpose. The application of the ICJ in return cases is dependent upon 1) the age of majority as determined by the sending state and 2) whether the juvenile is a runaway, absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 04-2018	Page Number: 4
<p align="center"> ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters </p>			
Description: Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state	<p align="right"> Dated: December 13, 2018 Revised: January 24, 2019 </p>		

Impact of Charges Filed in an Adult Court


When a juvenile has charges pending in the home state, the juvenile can be returned as an “accused delinquent,” which is defined under the ICJ is “A person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense,” The fact that a juvenile has been “charged as an adult” and a warrant has been issued does not terminate that person’s status as a juvenile or “accused delinquent.” Being charged as an adult should not be equated with being tried and convicted as an adult. In order to clarify that the status of the juvenile remains unaffected it would also be wise to amend the definition of “accused delinquent.”

Furthermore, it may be a violation of the juvenile’s due process guarantees, at this early stage of the proceeding, to deny such juvenile access to the protections otherwise available such as detention in an adult facility as provided pursuant to the Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (“JJDP”). In fact, the JJDP prohibits detention of a juvenile in an adult setting until tried or convicted in an adult court. Given the fact that such juveniles have merely been charged and an outstanding warrant has been issued, it is consistent with the JJDP and juvenile justice reform principals to both utilize the juvenile justice system and, consistent with the purposes of the ICJ, to return such juveniles pursuant to the ICJ.

Summary

When an out-of-state juvenile is being detained as a juvenile in the holding state and has an outstanding adult warrant in the demanding state, the Compact should be applied if the person is classified as a juvenile in the home/demanding state. In such cases, the juvenile should be returned to the home/demanding/sending state as a juvenile.

ICJ Rule 6-102 applies to non-delinquent juveniles, probation and parole absconders, escapees, and accused delinquents, including those who are charged with adult offenses. Moreover, it is clearly consistent with the fundamental purposes of the Compact to provide a rule which requires that these juveniles should be returned as juveniles. These returns of juveniles under the Compact should also be entered into the Juvenile Interstate Data System (“JIDS”).

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 05-2018	Page Number: 1
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: Does the ICJ apply to a juvenile who leaves home with permission of the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs?	Dated: December 13, 2018	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the ICJ Executive Committee has requested an advisory opinion regarding the requirements of the Compact and ICJ Rules on the following issue:

Issues:

Does the ICJ apply to a juvenile who leaves home with permission from the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs? This issue emerged in a case in which the State of Iowa sought a requisition to return a juvenile from the State of Alaska as a “runaway” pursuant to the terms of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ). The juvenile was initially permitted by her parent/guardian to visit friends in Alaska, but when subsequently requested by her mother to return, the juvenile refused.

Applicable Rule:

ICJ Rule 1-101, in relevant part, state:


“Runaways: persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who have voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency but who may or may not have been adjudicated.”

Analysis and Conclusions:

While the ICJ statute does not define the term ‘runaway,’ it is defined in the ICJ Rules as follows:

“Runaways: persons within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who have voluntarily left their residence without permission of their legal guardian or custodial agency but who may or may not have been adjudicated.”

Under this definition, the juvenile in question was voluntarily away from her residence, initially with the permission of her parent and legal guardian. but remained away from home without permission when she refused to return upon the request of her mother.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 05-2018	Page Number: 2
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters		
Description: Does the ICJ apply to a juvenile who leaves home with permission of the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs?	Dated: December 13, 2018	


The U.S. Supreme Court has held that when interpreting statutes, [O]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997) (*internal quotation marks omitted*). In this case, the plain meaning of the term ‘runaway’ would lead one to the conclusion that strictly speaking the juvenile does not meet the definition of ‘runaway.’

However, based upon the purposes of the ICJ, which include the return of juveniles who have runaway, the juvenile in question can be considered a ‘runaway’ for purposes of the ICJ and returned pursuant to the ICJ and ICJ Rule 6-103. Under the above definition, it can be argued that the juvenile in question became subject to the provisions of ICJ Rule 6-103 when she refused to return to her place of residence after leaving voluntarily and having had her permission to continue to remain in Alaska withdrawn became “a person within the juvenile jurisdictional age limit established by the home state who. . . voluntarily left her residence without permission of the legal guardian . . .”

Accordingly, while the decision of the Court in this case is consistent with the purpose of the ICJ statute and ICJ rules, the ambiguity here allows a Court discretion in this regard and as a result would justify clarification of the definition by the ICJ rules committee.

Summary:

The ICJ applies to a juvenile who leaves home with permission of the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2019	Page Number: 1
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold a juvenile	Dated: January 24, 2019	

Background:

Pursuant to Commission Rule 9-101(3), the state of Minnesota required an interpretation of Rule 6-102(2) and the Executive Committee authorized the release of this Advisory Opinion so that the interpretation may be circulated to all states.

Issues:

- 1) In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold the juvenile?
- 2) Would holding a juvenile based only on a verbal request constitute a due process violation?

Applicable Law and Rules:


ICJ Rule 6-102(2) provides:

Probation/parole absconders, escapees or accused delinquents who have an active warrant shall be detained in secure facilities until returned by the home/demanding state. ***In the absence of an active warrant, the holding state shall have the discretion to hold the juvenile at a location it deems appropriate. (emphasis added)***

Background

Minnesota provided the following scenario:

A juvenile is on probation in their home state so they are not subject to the compact as they live in the state they were adjudicated in. The juvenile gets arrested in another state (border state), but there is no warrant, they are not reported as a runaway and they were not charged with a crime yet. Would the compact apply? And if so, how would the holding state have the authority to hold? Can the demanding state verbally request a hold with no other documentation?

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2019	Page Number: 2
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
Description: In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold a juvenile	Dated: January 24, 2019		


Analysis and Conclusions:

In construing statutory provisions (or in this case the ICJ rules), the U.S. Supreme Court has held first step in interpreting a statute is to determine whether the language at issue has a plain and unambiguous meaning . . . [O]ur inquiry must cease if the statutory language is unambiguous and the statutory scheme is coherent and consistent.” See *Robinson v. Shell Oil Co.*, 519 U.S. 337, 340 (1997).

While the above language of ICJ Rule 6-102(2) is not “plain and unambiguous,” the context of the rule suggests that the language of the rule can be construed to provide the authority to hold an absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent. The second sentence of this section of the statute states that **"In the absence of an active warrant, the holding state shall have the discretion to hold the juvenile at a location it deems appropriate"**(emphasis supplied). This section does not state that the holding state has the discretion **not to hold** the juvenile, but only that it may do so "at a location it deems appropriate."

Since the ICJ is a compact, the statute and authorized ICJ rules provide the authority to hold a juvenile even if in conflict with another state statute. In *West Virginia ex rel. Dyer v. Sims*, 341 U.S. 22, 33 (1951), the U.S. Supreme Court made clear that an interstate compact cannot be “. . . given final meaning by an organ of one of the contracting states.” Member states may not take unilateral actions, such as the adoption of conflicting legislation or the issuance of executive orders or court rules that violate the terms of a compact. See *Northeast Bancorp v. Bd. of Governors of Fed. Reserve System*, 472 U.S. 159, 175 (1985). See *Wash. Metro. Area Transit Auth. v. Once Parcel of Land*, 706 F.2d 1312, 1318 (4th Cir. 1983); *Kansas City Area Transp. Auth. v. Missouri*, 640 F.2d 173, 174 (8th Cir. 1981). See also *McComb v. Wambaugh*, 934 F. 2d 474, 479 (3rd Cir. 1991); *Seattle Master Builders Ass’n v. Pacific Northwest Electric Power & Conservation Planning Council*, 786 F.2d 1359, 1371 (9th Cir. 1986); *Rao v. Port Authority of New York*, 122 F. Supp. 595 (S.D.N.Y. 1954), aff’d 222 F.2d 362 (2nd Cir. 1955); *Hellmuth & Associates, Inc. v. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority*, 414 F. Supp. 408, (Md. 1976).

Under the above principles, this section of the authorized ICJ rules, which have the force and effect of law, provide the authority to hold a juvenile in the absence of an active warrant.


 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 01-2019	Page Number: 3
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold a juvenile	Dated: January 24, 2019	

With respect to the second question concerning whether holding a juvenile based only on a verbal request would be consistent with due process, it is important to remain mindful of the fact that a juvenile has never been afforded the same spectrum of procedural rights as adults. *See generally In re C.J.W.*, 377 So.2d 22, 24 (Fla. 1979). Moreover, the rights of a person who is actually, or constructively in the custody of state corrections officials due to the conviction of a criminal offense differs markedly from citizens in general, or for that matter citizens under suspicion of criminal conduct. *People v. Gordon*, 672 N.Y.S.2d 631, 636 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1998). Thus, the mere fact that a request to hold a probation/parole absconder, escapee or accused delinquent under ICJ Rule 6-102(2) is oral rather than written would not in and of itself be a denial of due process. Nonetheless, a written request would nonetheless appear to be advisable for the purposes of documentation and proof that such a request was made.

Summary:

ICJ Rule 6-102(2) provides the authority to hold an absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent, even in absence of a warrant.

The mere fact that a request to hold a probation/parole absconder, escapee or accused delinquent under ICJ Rule 6-102(2) is oral rather than written would not in and of itself be a denial of due process. Nonetheless, a written request would nonetheless appear to be advisable for the purposes of documentation and proof that such a request was made.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2019	Page Number: 1
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters		
Description: State's obligation to inform juvenile that s/he may not be returned to home state and whether the Form III may be withdrawn	Dated: March 28, 2019	

Background:

The State of Maine requested a formal advisory opinion regarding whether a demanding or holding state has an obligation to ensure a youth is aware that (s)he may not be returned to their home state when asking for them to sign the Form III. Secondly, does a youth have a right to withdraw the Form III if (s)he learns that they won't be returning to their home state?

Issues:

1. Does the demanding state or holding state have an obligation to ensure the youth is aware that (s)he may not be returned to their home state when asking for them to sign the Form III? The reason for this question is because Maine had no intention of returning this youth back to our State, but rather have him transferred to another treatment facility in a different state. If the youth was aware of this, (s)he may not have agreed to sign the Form III.
2. Does a youth have a right to withdraw their Form III if the juvenile learns that (s)he will not be returning to the juvenile's home state? Again, in the case we are discussing here, the youth was told he would be returning to Maine. Ultimately, he was returned to Maine, but not until after several attempts to place him in another treatment program.


Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

RULE 6-102, regarding Voluntary Return of Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offender, provides:

“(5) At a court hearing (physical or electronic), the judge in the holding state shall inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights and may use the ICJ Juvenile Rights Form. The court may elect to appoint counsel or guardian ad litem to represent the juvenile.”


Analysis and Conclusions:

There is no affirmative requirement under the applicable ICJ Rules (6-102) to inform the youth that a return may be to a treatment facility rather than the home state. However, the court, at a hearing on the matter, has the duty to inform the juvenile of his/her due process rights under ICJ Rule 6-102 (5). Consistent with that process, it seems consistent that the juvenile should at least be put on notice that he/she may be returned to a treatment facility rather than the home state. If

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 02-2019	Page Number: 2
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>		
Description: State's obligation to inform juvenile that s/he may not be returned to home state and whether the Form III may be withdrawn	Dated: March 28, 2019	

the juvenile refuses to sign the Form III then the procedures for a Non-Voluntary Return could be applied under ICJ Rule 6-103 for Non-Voluntary Returns.

Based upon the fact that a juvenile is entitled to be informed of his/her due process rights under ICJ Rule 6-102 (5), it is consistent that a juvenile who learns that he/she will not be returned to the home state should be afforded the opportunity to withdraw their consent to voluntary return under ICJ Rule 6-102. In that case, the procedures under ICJ Rule 6-103 could be applied.

 Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2019	Page Number: 1
ICJ Advisory Opinion Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters		
Description: Can a person subject to a juvenile warrant be released on bond when he is considered an adult under the laws of the demanding and holding states based on the age of majority?	Dated: May 23, 2019	

Background:

Pursuant to ICJ Rule 9-101(3), the State of Kentucky has requested an advisory opinion concerning the following issue:

Issue:

A juvenile court judge in Kentucky has set bond because the person in question, having reached the age of majority, is no longer a “juvenile” as defined by Kentucky law. This issue frequently arises about juveniles subject to the ICJ in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. Thus, the question about which an advisory opinion is being sought is:

Can a person subject to a juvenile warrant be released on bond when he is considered an adult under the laws of the demanding and holding states based on the age of majority?

Applicable Compact Provisions and Rules:

ICJ Rule 1-101 defines juvenile as follows:

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

ICJ Rule 7-104(2) provides, in relevant part:


“Holding states shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states. . .”

ICJ Rule 7-104(4) provides, in relevant part:

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

Analysis and Conclusions:

It is important to note that whether a juvenile is subject to the ICJ definition of a “juvenile” depends on the laws of the state where the delinquent act or status offense occurred. ICJ Rule 1-101 states, in effect, that the term “juvenile” means any person defined as a juvenile in *any* member state.

	Interstate Commission for Juveniles	Opinion Number: 03-2019	Page Number: 2
<p align="center">ICJ Advisory Opinion</p> <p align="center">Issued by: Executive Director: MaryLee Underwood Chief Legal Counsel: Richard L. Masters</p>			
Description: Can a person subject to a juvenile warrant be released on bond when he is considered an adult under the laws of the demanding and holding states based on the age of majority?	<p align="right">Dated: May 23, 2019</p>		

Because the sentence is written in the disjunctive (that is, not “all” but “any”), the laws of the state where the offense occurred trigger the provisions of the ICJ, even if the individual would not be considered a juvenile in any other member state. *See, e.g., Washington v. Cook*, 64 P.3d 58, 58 (Wash. Ct. App. 2003). (“Under Texas law, adult defendant properly charged with a crime while a child was subject to the jurisdiction of the Texas Juvenile Court, and thus the Washington court was required, pursuant to the ICJ, to honor Texas’s rendition request and return the juvenile to Texas, despite the defendant’s claim that he was no longer a juvenile.”)

In cases involving the ICJ, jurisdiction over a juvenile is derived from the jurisdiction of the home/demanding/sending state. The issue is not whether the receiving state can extend its jurisdiction past eighteen, but rather whether the home/demanding/sending state can make such an extension. *See In re Appeal in Coconino Cty. Juvenile Action No. J-10359*, 754 P.2d 1356, 1352-63 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1987).

However, in this case, the person is not a “juvenile” under the law of either state. Instead, there is a warrant pending based on a matter that occurred when the person was a juvenile under one state’s law. Notwithstanding the fact that the juvenile has reached the age of majority in both states, the warrant is still valid even if the person in question is no longer a juvenile in either state. Neither ICJ Rule 7-104 (2) nor 7-104 (4) specify that a warrant is no longer valid and does not have to be honored simply because the juvenile has aged out in both states.

Moreover, ICJ Rules 7-104 (2) and 7-104 (4) dictate that holding states “shall honor all lawful warrants as entered by other states,” and “shall not release the juvenile in custody on bond.” Thus, the operative nature of the above rules when interpreted in harmony with each other requires the holding state to honor the home/demanding/sending state’s juvenile warrant, even if the juvenile has reached the age of majority in both states. Unless and until the home/demanding/sending state has withdrawn the warrant, the holding state must hold the juvenile in custody without bond pursuant to ICJ Rule 7-104 (4).

Summary:

The operative nature of the above referenced ICJ rules, when interpreted in harmony with each other, requires the holding state to honor the home/demanding/sending state’s juvenile warrant, even if the juvenile has reached the age of majority in both states. Unless and until the home/demanding/sending state has withdrawn the warrant, the holding state must hold the juvenile in custody without bond pursuant to ICJ Rule 7-104 (4).



Committee Description and 2019 Membership

RULES COMMITTEE

The Rules Committee provides oversight and guidance regarding proposed rule amendments throughout the ICJ rulemaking cycle. The Rules Committee is responsible for administering the Commission's rulemaking procedures, drafting proposed rule amendments and considering proposed rule amendments from other committees and regions. The Rules Committee ensures the rule amendments are properly formatted with justifications proper to considering whether or not to recommend for adoption. All proposals are posted for comment and the Rules Committee meets monthly via online and once face-to-face every 2-year rule-making cycle. The 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 during throughout the year at the regional meetings. The member participates in monthly online meetings each year. During the rule proposals year, the members meet face-to-face to review comments; and participate in the presentation and training at the annual business meeting. This is the only committee that operates on a 2-year cycle.

Meetings: Bi-monthly online 60 minutes and additionally as needed. During a rulemaking year, monthly online 90 minutes and face-to-face once.

Thanks to the following Rules Committee Members for fiscal year 2019:

VOTING MEMBERS

Chair: Jeff Cowger, KS

Vice Chair: Tracy Hudrlik, MN

Judy Miller, AR

Melanie Grimes / Christine Norris, DE

Anne Connor, ID

Tomiko Frierson, IL

Galan Williamson, ME

Julie Hawkins, MO

Kevin Brown / Edwin Lee, Jr., NJ

Dale Dodd, NM

Chuck Frieberg, SD

NON-VOTING MEMBERS

Stephen Horton, NC

Raymundo Gallardo, UT

Dawn Bailey, WA

EX OFFICIO

Steve Jett, NPJS

RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

2019 Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis Indiana

To: Commissioners and Designees of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles
From: Jeff Cowger, Rules Committee Chair
Commissioner, State of Kansas

The work of the Rules Committee flows in conjunction with the rule amendment 2-year cycle to present new or amended rule proposals in odd-numbered years, as prescribed by the ICJ Rules. Since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting, the Rules Committee reviewed 19 proposed rules or amendments on a wide range of topics including entry of warrants in to NCIC, state council requirements, returning juveniles on warrants issued by adult courts, and responding to and investigation disputes.

The 15 proposals submitted at this business meeting are the result of the diligent and conscientious work of the Rules Committee members, including a face-to-face meeting in Lexington, Kentucky to review all 22 of the comments received by the Commission during the amendment review period. To prepare for presentation and voting of rule amendments during the General Session, the Commission hosted a public hearing on Monday, September 9th and a presentation on Tuesday, September 10th.

Thank you for your continued support of the Rules Committee's tremendous commitment.

Respectfully Submitted,


Jeff Cowger, Chair
Rules Committee

STAFF RECOGNITION

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting
Indianapolis
September 2019

The Commission believes in recognizing individuals doing the day-to-day work of the Compact who surpass expectations to provide assistance. The following individuals were nominated for going above and beyond the general call of duty to reach a conclusion or solution that best serves public safety.

The following individuals received a Staff Recognition nomination since the 2018 Annual Business Meeting:

Tracy Bradley – Deputy Compact Administrator Florida

Anna Butler – Designee, Kentucky

Mason Harrington – Compact Office Staff, South Carolina

Tiffany Howard – Compact Office Staff, South Carolina

Holly Kassube – Deputy Compact Administrator - Probation, Illinois

Randall Wagner – Compact Administrator, West Virginia

Jessica Wald – Deputy Compact Administrator, North Dakota

2019 LEADERSHIP AWARD

Interstate Commission for Juveniles

Annual Business Meeting

Indianapolis

September 2019

The recipient of this award exhibits outstanding leadership skills and dedication to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles through extraordinary service. This individual is a Commissioner, Designee, Compact Administrator, Deputy Compact Administrator, or compact coordinator who:

1. Promotes the mission, vision, and values of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
2. Demonstrates expertise in the successful movement of juveniles;
3. Actively supports the Interstate Commission for Juveniles by attending meetings, holding offices, and faithfully carrying out designated duties;
4. Has over two years of devoted service to the administration of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles;
5. Collaborates and communicates effectively with other Compact professionals;
6. Uses strategies for ensuring public safety; and
7. Suggests innovative policies or procedures to improve Interstate Compact operations.

Past Recipients:

2018 – *Anne Connor, Commissioner, Idaho*

2017 – *Cathlyn Smith, Commissioner, Tennessee*

2016 – *Mia Pressley, Commissioner, South Carolina*

2015 – *Anne Connor, Commissioner, Nevada*

New & Updated Resources



This year, the Interstate Commission for Juveniles published a variety of new and updated resources to help address the needs of state ICJ offices, judges, and others working to implement the Compact.

Materials are available via links in the ABM mobile app and at www.juvenilecompact.org. To request printed copies, contact the ICJ National Office at 859-721-1062 or ICJAdmin@juvenilecompact.org.

Judicial/Legal Resources

“Temporary Secure Detention of Non-Adjudicated Juvenile Runways,” whitepaper, updated
“Enhanced Juvenile Justice Guidelines,” served on Advisory Committee for publication by NCJFCJ in collaboration with OJJDP

State ICJ Office Resources

“2018 State Councils for Interstate Juvenile Supervision Report,” new
“Key Concepts in Human Trafficking,” new from the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee
“Human Trafficking Matrices” (online resource), updated
“Expunging Juvenile Records,” JIDS Guideline, updated
Dispute Resolution Webform (online resource), new
Interpretation of Rules Request Webform (online resource), new

ICJ Policies & Procedures

ICJ Compliance Policy: 01-2009 “Response to Allegations of Default,” updated and retitled
ICJ Compliance Policy: 02-2009 “Compliance Enforcement Investigation Process,” retired and incorporated into 01-2009
ICJ Compliance Policy: 03-2009 “Dispute Resolution” updated and retitled
ICJ Administrative Policy: 06-2009 “Travel Reimbursement,” updated
ICJ Administrative Policy: 02-2012 “Disposal of Assets,” updated
ICJ Administrative Policy: 01- 2016 “Personnel Policies,” updated
ICJ Administrative Policy: 01-2019 “Mentoring Program,” new
“ICJ Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual,” new

Training Materials (New & Updated)

“Preparing for Performance Measurement Assessments,” Live Webinar (available On Demand)
“JIDS Return Workflow Changes, effective 1/14/19,” Live Webinar (available On Demand)
“ICJ Rules Trainings” (Parts 1 & 2), reorganized for greater consistency and accessibility
“History of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles” – Recorded Training Session from 2018 Annual Business Meeting, (available On Demand)
“Charting the Future: Frontiers in Juvenile Justice Report” – Recorded Panel Discussion from 2018 Annual Business Meeting, (available On Demand)
“When Transfers and Runaways Cross State Lines,” presented at the Institute for New Juvenile and Family Court Judges hosted by NCJFCJ
“New Employee Orientation & Training Guide,” new for National Office staff
Best Practice: “ Return of a Juvenile Serving a State Correctional Sentence in Another State ” revised for clarity

New Advisory Opinions

03-2019	Can a person subject to a juvenile warrant be released on bond when he is considered an adult under the laws of the demanding and holding states based on the age of majority?
02-2019	State’s obligation to inform juvenile that s/he may not be returned to home state and whether the Form III may be withdrawn.
01-2019	In the absence of a warrant, what would appropriately authorize a holding state to hold a juvenile
05-2018	Does the ICJ apply to a juvenile who leaves home with permission of the guardian, but refuses to return when the guardian directs?
04-2018	Whether a person should be returned as a juvenile when being detained as a juvenile in the holding state, but has an outstanding warrant from an adult court in the home state.
03-2018	Whether ICJ Rule 7-104 requires a home/demanding state to return a juvenile being held on a warrant even if the warrant has been withdrawn and whether state confidentiality laws prohibit entry of warrants issued for juveniles subject to the Compact into NCIC.

Biographies

Presenters and Guest Speakers

Tuesday and Wednesday



Anne Connor serves as the Chair of the Interstate Commission for Juveniles and Idaho's Deputy Compact Administrator and Voting Designee.

Ms. Connor works for the Idaho Department of Juvenile Corrections in Boise, Idaho, and oversees the daily operations of the Idaho Compact office. Prior to December 2017, Ms. Connor served as Nevada's ICJ Commissioner for five years and worked in the Nevada ICJ Compact office for seven years. In addition to chairing the ICJ Executive Committee, she serves on five of the six ICJ standing committees. Anne has chaired the Training Committee and Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committees; and has provided leadership in the West Region as the Regional Representative and mentor. In 2018, she collaborated with NCJFCJ and OJJDP as a member of the "Juvenile Delinquency Guidelines" Update Project Advisory Committee. Anne was responsible for the development of an internal database to track Nevada's ICJ youth in 2010 and was a designated "power user" representing the West Region in the development of the national database (JIDS) now used by all member states within ICJ. She has been and continues to be a JIDS and Rules trainer.

Anne has presented ICJ in multiple conferences including APPA, CJJ, and the NCJFCJ. Anne led the charge for the development of the States in Transition Best Practice; numerous other best practice documents, and the human trafficking matrix.

In addition to serving and chairing numerous committees, in October 2012, Anne was elected as the Western Region Chair; elected Vice Chair of the Commission; and was awarded the first ICJ Leadership Award in 2015 and 2018 recognition of her dedication to the National Commission for Juveniles.

Ms. Connor is the ICJ Commission Chair and will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics," Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns," and "On The Horizon: Data System Update" on Tuesday. Ms. Connor will Chair the General Session on Wednesday.

Tuesday



Cathlyn Smith currently serves as the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Commissioner for Tennessee, employed by the Department of Children's Services (DCS) Office of Juvenile Justice. She provides oversight for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles providing technical assistance to regional staff courts and external stakeholders.

Ms. Smith serves on two committees for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, the governing body for the ICJ, actively participating in the ICJ Training committee, which addresses training needs for all member states, and the ICJ Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee, which keeps abreast of human trafficking issues around the country affecting youth served by ICJ. Ms. Smith currently serves as the ICJ Training, Education, and Public Relations Chair. She has worked in state government for twenty-eight years in direct service and supervisory roles advocating for children and families.

She obtained her undergraduate degree in Communications from the University of Central Arkansas, a Master's degree in Public Service Management from Cumberland University and a Master of Social Work degree from the Middle Tennessee Collaborative MSW Program at Tennessee State University.

Ms. Smith is the ICJ Training, Education, and Public Relations Committee Chair and will host the trainings session and activities on Tuesday.



Agnes Denson was appointed to serve as the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Commissioner for the State of Florida in 2014, employed by the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Office of Probation and Community Intervention. Ms. Denson began her career path with the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) in 1998 with the office of Communication.

Ms. Denson has served nationally on several ICJ committees over the years including: Training, Finance, Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee, and Special Projects. Presently, she serves on the Ad Hoc Human Trafficking Committee, which helps to recognize that the paths in/out of child sex trafficking are complex and there is an excessive need for services from a National aspect. Also, Ms. Denson currently serves as the Vice-Chair for the ICJ Training, Education and Public Relations Committee. Agnes is one of the instructors for the ICJ Trainings Part 1 and 2 provided via WebEx.

Tuesday

Agnes is responsible for the daily activities of Florida's Interstate Compact Office, including providing the necessary training and technical support for Headquarters Parole and Probation Field staff and monitoring all youth relocating into and out of the State of Florida.

Ms. Denson has been a dedicated employee through-out her tenure with state government, she has observed how other agencies operate, and appreciates that she holds a key position within the Florida Department of Interstate Compact Office. Because of her experiences within the juvenile justice arena, her life goals have evolved, inspiring her to continue to increase public safety by reducing juvenile delinquency through effective prevention and assist with turning around the lives of Florida's troubled youth. Ms. Denson received a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology and her Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida A&M University.

Ms. Denson is the ICJ Training, Education, and Public Relations Committee Co-Chair and will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.



Jessica Wald currently serves as the ICJ Deputy Compact Administrator for North Dakota. She is employed by the North Dakota Department of Corrections with the Division of Juvenile Services and responsible for the daily activities of the North Dakota Compact including training all new parole and probation staff and monitoring all youth moving in and out of North Dakota. In addition to her active participation in the ICJ Midwest Region, she serves on the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee and the Human Trafficking Ad Hoc Committee.

Jessica is one of the instructors for the ICJ Trainings Part 1 and 2 provided via WebEx. Ms. Wald has worked with the at-risk juvenile population for 19 years, being in State Government with the Division of Juvenile Services for almost 11 years. Her roles have included Case Management of paroled youth and currently she is responsible for all ICJ matters, training new staff on Juvenile Correctional Practices, Mental Health and the Juvenile Justice System, and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. She also oversees the implementation of the state's Day Treatment Programs. Prior to the Division of Juvenile Services Ms. Wald worked for a non-profit organization in programs that assisted at-risk youth in getting the treatment services they needed. This included supervising staff, implementing groups to youth who were court ordered into the program, as well as restorative justice conferences within the community. Ms. Wald is also involved in Human Trafficking Multi-Disciplinary Teams within the State of North Dakota.

Tuesday

Mrs. Wald is a long-standing member of Jaycees in North Dakota and held many positions at the state and local level. Due to her leadership skills she received a National Award for outstanding chapter president; only 5 were given in the nation that year. She currently volunteers her time to teach a 1st grade religious education class as well as playing soccer mom, baseball mom and basketball mom.

She has worked with the at-risk juvenile population for 18 years, being in state government with the Division of Juvenile Services for nearly a decade. Her roles have included case management of paroled youth and currently she is responsible for all ICJ matters, training new staff on Juvenile Correctional Practices and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, overseeing the implementation of the state's Day Treatment Programs, and Juvenile Detention inspections. Ms. Wald earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree in psychology at the University of North Dakota and has always had a passion for working with the youth population.

Ms. Wald will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.



Roy Yapple was appointed as the ICJ Commissioner for Michigan in September 2017 and has worked as an ICJ practitioner for seven years in the Michigan Compact office. He has served on the ICJ Rules and Compliance Committees and currently is a member of the Training Committee. Roy is one of the instructors for the ICJ Trainings Part 1 and 2 provided via WebEx.

His experience in juvenile justice matters over 20 years includes residential and field policy development, quality assurance, and numerous technology projects. Additionally, Mr. Yapple serves as the Deputy Compact Administrator for Michigan for the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children where he serves on the ICPC Nomination Committee, Training Committee and Forms Committee. He has also been involved in strategic planning associated with the Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Task Force. Roy, a 21-year Navy veteran, is President of the Southeastern Michigan Chapter of the Military Officers Association of America. He holds a BS in Chemistry from Arizona State University, an MBA from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, and an MS in Environmental Management from the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Mr. Yapple will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.

Tuesday



JoAnn Niksa has been the Deputy Compact Administrator for the ICJ in Rhode Island since 2011. Ms. Niksa has served on various ICJ committees over the year and currently participates on the Training Committee and is one of the instructors for the ICJ Trainings Part 1 and 2 provided via WebEx. Ms. Niksa has over 30 years of experience in child welfare and juvenile justice in Rhode Island and has been a social worker, a probation officer, and a probation supervisor.

JoAnn's formal education includes a bachelor's degree in psychology from Rhode Island College and a Juris Doctor from Suffolk University Law School. JoAnn has been at the forefront of several initiatives in her state, including "Safe Streets", a collaboration with law enforcement to supervise high risk gang members on probation, as well as the Rhode Island Child Welfare System of Care. Other statewide initiatives include the Serious and Violent Offender Re-Entry Initiative, the Juvenile Justice Re-Entry Court and the Human Trafficking Committee. Additionally, JoAnn also supervises the detention alternative juvenile electronic monitoring program.

JoAnn has been a trainer and educator for many years. This includes 15 years as an adjunct professor at Rhode Island College and most recently a trainer on the Functional Family Assessment and is currently developing a statewide three-tier training curriculum on social determinants of health for the Rhode Department of Children, Youth, and Families

Mrs. Niksa will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.



Corrie Copeland currently serves as the Deputy Compact Administrator for Interstate Compact for Juveniles, Office of Juvenile Justice with the Tennessee Department of Children's Services. Ms. Copeland has been with the department for 17 years serving in various positions. Her daily responsibilities include: oversight of interstate probation/parole cases and the process of returning runaway youth, absconders, and escapees.

She currently serves on two committees through the Interstate Juvenile Commission: Compliance Committee, which ensures states, adhere to the rules and protocols of the Compact and the Training Committee, which provides training and materials to states and stakeholders responsible for the work of the compact.

Tuesday

Ms. Copeland also participates in the Southern Regional ICJ workgroup which makes sure the region as a whole is in compliance and addresses any interstate issues that may affect the Southern region and ICJ stakeholders. Ms. Copeland obtained her undergraduate degree in History from Fisk University and a master's degree in Public Service Management from Cumberland University.

Ms. Copeland will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.



Kimberly Dickenson is the Deputy Compact Administrator for the State of Louisiana, through the Office of Juvenile Justice. She has worked with juveniles, in the field of criminal justice, for over 11 years, providing community-based services.

Ms. Dickenson works for the Office of Juvenile Justice, and is responsible for overseeing the day to day functions of Louisiana Compact office. Kimberly is a new member of the ICJ Training Committee. She speaks at local high schools on the dangers that surround human trafficking and has developed agency staff guidelines to ensure compliance with ICJ rules.

She makes herself available to law enforcement officials, judges, and probation staff in an effort to assist with the smooth transition of all ICJ cases. In 2017, she received ICJ Staff Recognition for her service to the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Ms. Dickenson earned a Bachelor of Arts in Human Services, from the University of Phoenix and a Master of Science in Criminal Justice, from Grambling State University. She has a passion for working with juveniles who present a high risk for delinquent behavior and also hopes to play a direct role in reducing the number of human trafficking cases in the state of Louisiana

Ms. Dickenson will be presenting during the Training Session I: "ICJ in Action 24/7: Back to Basics" on Tuesday.

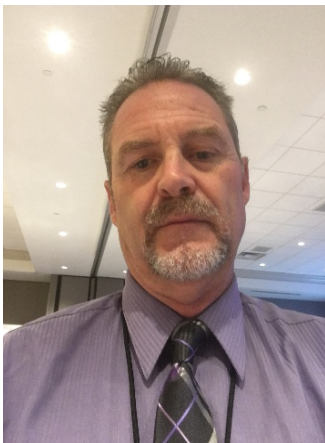
Tuesday



Jeff Cowger is the Chief Legal Counsel for the Kansas Department of Corrections. As part of his duties, he serves as the Commissioner/ Compact Administrator in Kansas for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles. Jeff was formerly General Counsel to the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority, Director of Unemployment for the Kansas Department of Labor, and Legal Counsel for the Lansing Correctional Facility.

Prior to his state service, Jeff was in private practice for many years focusing on juvenile and criminal law. Jeff earned a bachelor's degree in Psychology from the University of Kansas; a Bachelor of Science Degree in Instrumental Music Education from Missouri Western University; and a Juris Doctor from Washburn University School of Law. Additionally, Jeff served 25 years with the 35th Infantry Division Band of the Kansas Army National Guard.

Mr. Cowger is the ICJ Rules Committee Chair and will lead the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.



Dale Dodd is currently the Commissioner of the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Office in the State of New Mexico. Prior to taking this position in 2002, he worked as a Juvenile Probation and Parole Officer in New Mexico since 1998. Dale's experience includes working with juveniles in both California and New Mexico as a Juvenile Detention Center supervisor as well as a manager of a residential treatment facility in California before moving to New Mexico. An active member of the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators, Dale served three terms on the Executive Board and numerous other Committees. Dale currently serves as the West Region Representative and is a member of the Executive Committee for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Mr. Dodd will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.

Tuesday



Tracy Hudrlik is currently the ICAOS Deputy Compact Administrator and the ICJ Commissioner for the Minnesota Department of Corrections. In this role, she is responsible to provide statewide direction, planning and coordination of all activities related to the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision and Interstate Compact on Juveniles. She is the primary liaison between the Department of Corrections and the courts, corrections agencies, attorneys, law enforcement, compact staff across the country and other agencies with regard to the Interstate Compact process. Tracy has worked in the field of corrections for over 20 years, holding positions in both Minnesota and Wisconsin ranging from Probation and Parole Agent to Interstate Compact Commissioner.

Currently she serves as the vice chair of the ICJ Rules Committee as New Jersey's Director of Juvenile Parole & Transitional Services for the Juvenile Justice Commission. Additionally, she serves as the DCA Liaison Committee Chair; Executive Committee ex-officio member; and Rules Committee ex-officio member for the Interstate Commission of Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS).

Ms. Hudrlik will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.



Judy Miller is currently the ICJ Designee and Deputy Administrator for the Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services. She began working for the State of Arkansas in 1972 in the office for the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. In 1979, her role and duties expanded to include Deputy Administrator of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) with the Division of Children and Family Services. She has been actively involved and for both compacts over the years which included Rules Committee Chair; policy and procedures writing; and training for local agencies, courts and, probation officers.

In 2000, she transferred to the Division of Youth Services. Judy handles the daily operations of the Arkansas Compact Office. Judy is a native of Louisville, Kentucky and moved to Arkansas in 1971 where she attended the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Within the Interstate Commission for Juveniles her service has included: South Region Representative; Executive Committee; and currently serves on the Rules and Information Technology Committees.

Ms. Miller will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.

Tuesday



Edwin Lee, Jr. was appointed as New Jersey's Director of Juvenile Parole & Transitional Services for the Juvenile Justice Commission in April 2013. In this capacity, Mr. Lee has established and implemented operational policies, monitored and evaluated program performance, developed programs, and maintained a close working relationship with community partners.

As part of Mr. Lee's existing relationship with the juvenile justice system, he serves as a member of the New Jersey Governor's State Advisory Group for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; as a representative to the statewide Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement; as a designee for the Interstate Compact for Juveniles; and as a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court Committee for Minority Concerns. Immediately prior to his joining the Juvenile Justice Commission, Mr. Lee also served as chair of the New Jersey Conference of Chief Probation Officers Juvenile Managers Committee. In his current duties as Director of Juvenile Parole & Transitional Services, Mr. Lee is responsible for eight offices statewide and staff comprised of Parole Officers, Community Program Specialists, Social Workers, Substance Abuse Counselors, Assistant District Parole Supervisors, Regional Parole Supervisors, and support staff as they supervise and assist juvenile parolees transition upon release from a Juvenile Justice Commission facility into their home communities.

This professional and community experience provides him with a unique understanding of the challenges that face both probationers and parolees as well as officers, supervisors, staff, families, and community partners statewide.

Mr. Lee will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.



Raymundo Gallardo is the Deputy Compact Administrator and Designee for the Utah Interstate Compact for Juveniles Office. Prior to joining the Utah ICJ Office in 2017, Raymundo served as a juvenile probation officer in the Fourth District Juvenile Court in Provo, Utah, for five years. During this period, Raymundo was a member of the Utah Juvenile Court's Probation Officer Safety Committee and trained probation officers in safety tactics. Raymundo began his career in public service as a wildland firefighter for the state of Utah, where for five years he traveled across the Western US battling wildfires as a member of a wildland firefighting crew. He has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Criminal Justice from Utah Valley University.

Mr. Gallardo will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday

Tuesday

Stephen Horton is the Deputy Compact Administrator for the North Carolina Interstate Compact for Juveniles Office.

Mr. Horton began his career in North Carolina over twenty years ago as a Court Counselor. In that twenty years, he has worked in many facets of North Carolina Juvenile Justice which included Court Counselor, Staff Development Specialist, and Court Counselor Supervisor.

Mr. Horton will participate in the Training Session II: "2019 Proposed Rule Amendments" on Tuesday.



Stacey Sanders is the Stakeholder Liaison and Customer Support Manager for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) at the Indianapolis International Airport. In this role, she provides customer service oversight for the other commercial service airports in Indiana as well as the Fort Wayne and South Bend International Airports; and the Evansville Regional Airport.

Ms. Sanders has worked with the TSA for over 16 years in a variety of administrative and operational capacities. Currently, Ms. Sanders champions TSA programs, such as TSA Pre✓® and TSA Cares. These programs aim to help customers have a less stressful screening experience. She also assists passengers with lost or damaged items and addresses a myriad of complaints and compliments. Ms. Sanders collaborates with the Autism Society of Indiana and the St. Vincent Foundation in community outreach events, as well as with Delta Airlines, American Airlines and Republic Airlines for airport-based events and programs.

Ms. Sanders earned a Bachelor of Science in Aviation Administration from Eastern Kentucky University and a Master of Aeronautical Science from Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University. Prior to joining Federal service, she worked in the airline industry, airport management, and aviation consulting.

Ms. Sanders will be presenting during the Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns" on Tuesday.

Tuesday



Traci Marchand is the Interstate Commission for Juveniles Commissioner and Juvenile Court Services Administrator for North Carolina. As the Juvenile Court Services Administrator in North Carolina, she functions as a key link between juvenile justice field staff and the juvenile justice central office in North Carolina. This includes overseeing statewide training initiatives for Court Services staff. Traci also manages the Quality Assurance, Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) and ICJ sub units for Court Services.

Traci has worked in juvenile justice for over 20 years and has been involved in juvenile interstate compact for 16 years serving as the Secretary to the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA). In 2009, she was appointed the North Carolina Commissioner for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles.

Traci has been an active member with the ICJ since establishment and serving as an ICJ Executive Committee since 2011. She was involved in the development of JIDS, chaired the Information Technology Committee, and later lead the Training, Education and Public Relations Committee. Commissioner Marchand chaired the full Commission for two years and now serves on the Executive Committee as the South Region representative.

A native Virginian, she became a Tar Heel after earning her BA in Political Science from The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Traci also has an MS in Criminal Justice from Radford University.

Mrs. Marchand will be presenting during the Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns" on Tuesday.



Summer Foxworth is the currently serves as the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Commissioner for the State of Colorado. Summer has worked for the Colorado Division of Youth Services for 25 years and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice. Ms. Foxworth started her career with the Division of Youth Services in 1994 as a Security Services Officer at Gilliam Youth Services Center and did this for three years before accepting a position with the Staff Development Office where she trained new employees during a two-week training academy. She then accepted the ICJ position in 2000. Summer served on the Executive Board for the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators (AJCA) for numerous years, and was awarded the William L. Frederick Award from AJCA in 2006 for outstanding service, contribution and dedication to the Juvenile

Compact and Corrections. Summer continued to serve when the Interstate Commission for

Tuesday

Juveniles was adopted in 2008 and has held the following positions: Vice Chair, Chair of the Compliance Committee and Western Region Representative (numerous times) and has served on the Finance Committee, and Technology Committee.

Summer and her husband of 21 years and have two children. Cornelius is a sophomore at Arizona State University and Nyema is a junior in High School. Summer serves as an Usher at True Light Baptist Church and is an active member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., she is an avid reader and is the president of the Circle of Sister Book Club which she helped to start in 1998.

Ms. Foxworth will be presenting during the Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns" on Tuesday.



Tracy Cassell currently serves as the Deputy Compact Administrator for Georgia's Interstate Compact for Juveniles and is employed by the Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice. She provides oversight for the daily activities of the Georgia Interstate Compact Office and has served in this role since August 2016. She has over 20 years of experience working in juvenile justice.

Some of her former roles have included Diversion Counselor, Juvenile Probation/Parole Specialist, Juvenile Program Manager and Operations Analyst. She holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Public and Social Services with a concentration in Criminal Justice.

Ms. Cassell will be presenting during the Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns" on Tuesday.



Daryl Liedecke currently serves and has served as the Interstate Compact for Juveniles Commissioner and Deputy Compact Administrator since 2012.

Prior to that he worked as a caseworker with youth in a high restriction program in Texas for two years and worked under the direction of the ICJ's first Commission Chair Donna Bonner. Daryl earned a Master's Degree in Social Work from the University of Texas at Austin. He and his family continue to reside in Austin, Texas.

Mr. Liedecke will be presenting during the Training Session III: "Airport Jeopardy: Real ID, Surveillance, and Returns" on Tuesday.

Tuesday



Tony De Jesus serves as the Chair of the Information Technology Committee for the Interstate Commission for Juveniles, and California's Deputy Compact Administrator and Voting Designee.

Mr. De Jesus works for the California Department of Correction and Rehabilitation Division of Juvenile Justice in Elk Grove, California. He oversees the daily operations of the California Compact Office, and as a Parole Agent III he manages a DJJ dual commitment caseload of youth, and conducts intake screenings for youth referred to DJJ. Prior to his assignment at DJJ headquarters, Mr. De Jesus worked for 12 years as a Casework Specialist at both N.A.Chaderjian Youth Correctional Facility and Preston Youth Correctional Facility. He was assigned to the Intensive Behavioral Treatment Program which provides education and treatment to California's youthful offenders up to the age of 25 who have the most serious criminal backgrounds and most intense treatment needs.

Mr. De Jesus will be presenting during the "On The Horizon: Data System Update" on Tuesday.



Joe Johnson serves as the Systems Project Manager for Interstate Commission for Juveniles in Lexington, Kentucky. As Systems Project Manager, Joe will be primarily responsible for oversight and project management of the Commission's new web-based data system. In addition to this role, Joe will be the leader of ICJ's internal technology operations.

Joe has spent the majority of his career building technology consulting divisions inside two regional CPA firms (Dean Dorton Allen Ford, LLC and Moore Stevens Potter, LLC) focusing on the 501(c) sector. He was also a partner in the consulting firm, Non-Profit Partners, LLC which operated in Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland and Washington, DC. Joe has been an adjunct educator for over 10 years at the Center for Nonprofit Excellence. He regularly spoke on technology topics at regional and national meetings including the Kentucky Association for American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), Maryland AICPA, and the National Urban League. As a business analyst and software consultant, Joe takes a hands-on approach to software, operations, project management, and systems implementation and integration.

Tuesday

According to Joe, his mission is to “leverage technology to ensure the systems handle the workload, so that organizations can focus more on the mission and the people they serve.”

Mr. Johnson received both his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science from the University of Kentucky and holds several project management and software certifications.

Mr. Johnson will be presenting during the “On The Horizon: Data System Update” on Tuesday.



Robert Patton is currently the Principle Architect at Optimum Technology. Mr. Patton has more than 20 years of software product development experience in developing and designing high performance, scalable solutions for the public sector, retail, insurance, and business to business e-commerce. He is responsible for the creation of the nationally recognized OHLEG-SE system for the Office of the Ohio Attorney General and the industry-leading SWIFTREPOSITORY™. In addition to his leadership at Optimum Technology, he has been a speaker at national conferences and contributed to several books.

Mr. Patton has extensive experience developing and supporting criminal justice information applications and processes. His projects include the development of the SWIFTPROTECT RMS. SWIFTPROTECT RMS system is a highly customizable and responsive web application developed with modern technologies such as Bootstrap, AngularJS, JQuery, MVC, etc. that integrates digital information on accident, traffic and arrest reports into a cohesive database. He also designed and developed, OLLEISN (Ohio Law Enforcement Information Sharing System), OJIN (Ohio Justice Information Network) Distributed Search, Dynamic Rules Based Validation System, Simple Search

(Natural Language Processor), CCH Statistical Reports, Ohio Emergency Management Alert Publication System, and OHLEG-SE Mobile (Ohio Law Enforcement Gateway Search Engine).

Mr. Patton holds numerous Microsoft technical certifications, has written numerous publications for Syngress Media, and can code in over 13 programming languages.

Mr. Patton is the principle architect in building the new data base system for ICJ.

Mr. Patton will be presenting during the “On The Horizon: Data System Update” on Tuesday.

Wednesday



Chief Justice Loretta H. Rush took the oath of office as Indiana's 108th Supreme Court Justice in November 2012 after being appointed by Governor Mitch Daniels. The Judicial Nominating Commission named her Chief Justice in August 2014. As Chief Justice, she is responsible for supervising the entire judicial branch. That includes administration and funding of court programs across the state.

A central administrative office with multiple agencies works under Rush's direction to handle everything from caseload measures to technology updates to admission and discipline of lawyers. With millions of cases already in a central system, the Court continues to use technology to improve access and efficiency. The ability to e-file documents in both the trial and appellate courts became a reality under Rush's leadership with strong support from judicial colleagues, clerks, and bar associations.

Chief Justice Rush serves on the Conference of Chief Justices Board of Directors (2nd term) and is co-chair of the National Judicial Opioid Task Force. In addition to being a member of local, state, and national bar associations, Chief Justice Rush is a Life Fellow of the American Bar Foundation. She is an Academy of Law Alumni Fellow for the Maurer School of Law. She chairs or is a member of several commissions (including the Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana and the Judicial Nominating/Qualifications Commission).

Most recently, Chief Justice Rush was named the 2018 Indiana Chamber Government Leader of the Year. She has also received the Purdue University Distinguished Alumni Award with induction into the Boiler Business Exchange Hall of Fame; the Indianapolis Bar Association's Antoinette Dakin Leach Award; the Indiana Civil Rights Commission Spirit of Justice Award; and the Indiana Business Journal Women of Influence Award.

Prior to her appointment, Rush spent 15 years at a Lafayette law firm and was elected three times to serve as Tippecanoe Superior Court 3 judge. She was born in Pennsylvania and moved frequently as a child before settling in Indiana in 1972. She earned her undergraduate degree from Purdue University and her law degree from Indiana University Maurer School of Law, both with honors. She is married to Jim Rush with four children and two grandchildren.

Chief Justice Rush will deliver the welcome address to open the General Session on Wednesday.

Wednesday



Derek Young is a motivational speaker and trainer who inspires audiences to transform their results by transforming how they view culture, diversity, and leadership. As a motivational speaker, leadership trainer and corporate leader for some of the world's greatest organizations, his unique people skills strategies have positively impacted millions of businesses and organizations.

His expertise and experiences have inspired and uncanny insight into human and organizational development enables him to immediately connect with executive boards, middle management, and corporate leaders to motivate and gather information for leaders in their fields to better understand their business, vision, and assist in the development of a leadership tracking plan.

Mr. Young worked the ICJ Executive Committee this year for 2-days to develop frame work and direction for the next 3-years strategic plan.

Mr. Young is this year's keynote speaker during the General Session on Wednesday.



Kimberly Kay Lough is a Management and Program Analyst in the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Ms. Lough has been with the FBI over 24 years, working in various positions from Data Entry to Analyst.

Ms. Lough assessed user compliance with FBI policy for nine years as a Systems Auditor; served as a dedicated CJIS Division Tribal Liaison for multiple years; and supported the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Program over nine years. Ms. Lough is currently assigned to the Global Law Enforcement Support Section's NCIC Operations and Policy Unit. In this position, Ms. Lough is a regional representative for 14 Western states and 3 territories. Ms. Lough is also the subject matter representative on NCIC's Wanted Person File and the National Sex Offender Registry.

Ms. Lough is this year's guest speaker during the General Session on Wednesday.
