

CALL YOUR LOCAL OFFICE WITH ALL QUESTIONS

- Interstate Compact Facts...
The ICJ was written in 1955 to ensure the protection of juveniles and the public.
- There are 15 Articles in the Basic Compact and three Amendments.
- Every state has adopted the ICJ Basic Compact law as well as the District of Columbia, Guam, and the US Virgin Islands.
- Amendments: Runaway, Rendition and Out-of-State Confinement. Not every state has signed all of the amendments. See www.ajca.us for more information.
- Every state has an ICJ office.
- The ICJ law is uniform in all 50 states and territories.
- The ICJ law supercedes any individual state law, which is in direct conflict with the ICJ law.
- All Interstate Compact law carries the full force and effect of federal law.
- The ICJ is the only legal way to transfer supervision of a juvenile on probation or parole to another state.
- The ICJ is the only legal way to return juveniles who have run away, escaped, or absconded from their home state or state of jurisdiction.
- The ICJ law provides for the return of juveniles with pending delinquent charges who have never resided in the demanding state under the Rendition Amendment.
- The ICJ law provides a definition that give states the mandate to treat juveniles in juvenile court even though they may be older than a receiving state would normally handle a case through juvenile court.

**ASSOCIATION OF
JUVENILE COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS**

Never contact another state directly.

Address all questions and inquiries directly to the ICJ Office located in your state:



Lori Pendleton, Correspondent
Interstate Compact on Juveniles
Dept. of Corrections
3099 E. Washington Ave.
Madison, WI 53704
Telephone 608-240-5931
Fax 608-240-3370

Lori.Pendleton@wisconsin.gov

**INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES
(ICJ)**

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

For more information and ICJ forms,
go to:

www.ajca.us

SENDII CASE FOR COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION

Requirements

- Juveniles must be under a court's jurisdiction and assigned terms of supervision.
- Juveniles must have a parent/guardian/individual willing to provide a stable home, participate in a home evaluation and all aspects of juvenile's supervision.

Referral Packet Contents

- Cover letter
- ICJ Form IV
- ICJ Form IA/VI
- ICJ Form V
- Petition(s)
- Order of Adjudication and Disposition
- Conditions of Supervision
- Legal and Social History
- ICJ Travel Permit, if applicable
- Treatment Records, Risk Assessment (Mandatory for Sex Offenders)
- Other Pertinent Case Information (school records, psychological reports, etc)

Send all referral packets to your ICJ Office in three (3) identical and collated packets. Allow a minimum of six weeks for response from the receiving state.

Don't forget ...

- Case remains active in your state.
- Sending state retains jurisdiction.
- If juvenile moves prior to acceptance, juvenile must sign an ICJ Travel Permit and worker must maintain contact with juvenile until approval is received.
- Supervision fees cannot be assessed by the sending or receiving states.

*Note: Call your ICJ office prior to submitting referral packets on sex offenders.

RECEIVING A CASE FOR SUPERVISION

1. Review referral packet for paperwork and to learn what you can about the juvenile.
2. Schedule an appointment with the placement resource in the home.
3. Conduct a home evaluation at the residence.

4. Ensure the placement resource knows:

- a. legal history of juvenile,
 - b. obligation and responsibility they assume to provide placement, and
 - c. terms and conditions of supervision.
5. Prepare a home evaluation (using the ICJ Home Evaluation Form) and submit to your ICJ office with your findings and recommendations for supervision. Send three copies.
 6. The ICJ office is the approval authority. (Note: Juveniles placed with their legal custodian must be accepted in accordance with the ICJ law.)
 7. If juvenile is already in the placement, begin cooperative supervision at the time of the home evaluation. Note that the juvenile has arrived in the home evaluation report.

8. If youth is not in placement, the sending state will provide arrival information.

9. Restitution payments are to be sent directly to the court's designee.

10. Progress reports are due every 90 days and should be submitted on the ICJ Progress Report form. Send three copies. Violation Reports may be submitted as needed.

11. Only the sending state may terminate

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RUNAWAYS

Juveniles who have run away from home, are not on probation or committed, and have no outstanding warrants may be released to their parent or person with legal custody within 24 hours of being detained IF the juvenile is willing to voluntarily return. All other juveniles must be returned via the ICJ.

OTHER RUNAWAYS, ABSCONDERS AND ESCAPEES

The juvenile must appear before a Judge for a "Form III" hearing. The judge will advise the juvenile of his/her rights under the ICJ and give the juvenile the opportunity to sign the Consent for Voluntary Return (ICJ Form III). If the juvenile agrees to sign the ICJ Form III, contact the ICJ office to provide applicable information and fax the completed ICJ Form III (including physical and clothing description.) The ICJ office will work with the home state to obtain travel schedule for the juvenile's return.

If the juvenile refuses to sign an ICJ Form III, return juvenile to detention and call your ICJ office for further guidance.

When one of your juveniles is located in another state, contact your ICJ office with information regarding the juvenile and his/her current location. The ICJ office will ensure that the juvenile is afforded due process rights and will advise when return arrangements can be made for the juvenile.