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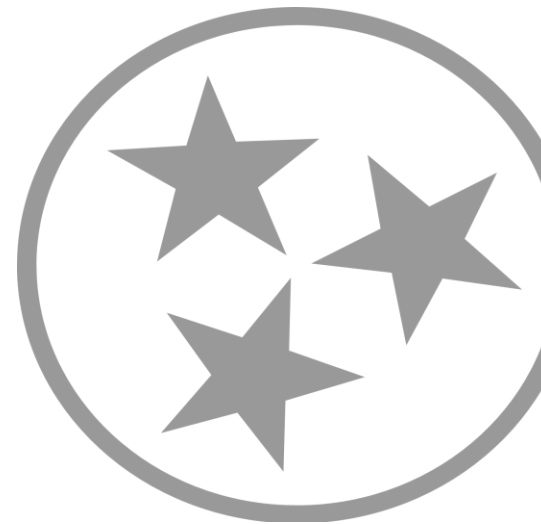
Department of  
**Children's Services**



# Interstate Compact for Juveniles

Overview and Guide for Family Service Workers and Court Staff

Tennessee Department of Children's Services | Policy | August 2018



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## I. Eligibility for ICJ Services (ICJ Rule 4-101)

A youth is eligible for transfer under the ICJ if any of the following conditions are met.

The youth:

- Is adjudicated delinquent and classified as a juvenile in the sending state;
- Is an adjudicated status offender;
- Is on Probation or Parole;
- Has run away, escaped, or absconded to or from TN;
- Plans to relocate to another state for **more than** 90 consecutive days, if youth has less than 90 days left on supervision, the case is not eligible for transfer;
- Is a full time student at a secondary school or training program and can provide proof of acceptance and enrollment;
- Has a deferred adjudication (see glossary for definition) and are under the jurisdiction of a court or appropriate authority.

States are not permitted to transfer Probation or Parole supervision out of state without making application under the ICJ.

## II. Tennessee ICJ Office and Communication (ICJ Rule 2-104)

1. The TN ICJ Office provides direct assistance to local juvenile courts with the transfer of youth on probation and with runaway cases.
2. Communication between states on ICJ matters shall take place between each state's ICJ offices per [ICJ Rule 2-104: Communication Requirements Between States](#), including written and verbal communication. States may communicate directly only when given permission by the TN ICJ Office.
3. If you are contacted by someone in another state or an out of state youth has been located in TN, immediately contact (or refer persons) to the TN ICJ Office to provide assistance. Office staff will assist with the situation and make sure we do not violate the ICJ.
4. The office may be contacted via email at [ICJ@tn.gov](mailto:ICJ@tn.gov) or by using contact information on the DCS ICJ Internet page, <https://www.tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/interstate-compact/icj.html>.

## III. Interstate Compact for Juveniles Rules

1. A youth's status as a juvenile depends on the civil age of majority law in each state. The [ICJ Age Matrix](#) provides that information as well as the age a juvenile can be prosecuted as an adult and the maximum age a youth can remain on Probation or Parole. The compact requires that youth are supervised until the age of majority in the originating state of jurisdiction.

2. Legal jurisdiction or disposition of a juvenile may not be transferred across state lines through the ICJ, the sending state retains court jurisdiction of a youth sent to TN and TN retains jurisdiction of youth supervised in other states.
3. DCS cannot open an ICJ case for the sole purpose of collecting restitution.
4. Rules regarding out of state placements for youth in DCS custody and/or placed in private residential placements are under the jurisdiction of the [Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children \(ICPC\)](#). The TN ICJ and ICPC office provide guidance for the regional DCS or court staff if the situation arises. Please see: <https://www.tn.gov/dcs/program-areas/interstate-compact/icp/contact.html> for additional information on ICPC.
5. All matters relating to the ICJ are administered in accordance with the procedures established in the [ICJ Rules, Interstate Commission for Juveniles](#) which includes, but is not limited to:
  - a) Requests for in-state supervision of a youth by a member state;
  - b) Requests for out-of-state supervision of a youth from within the state;
  - c) Return of runaway youth;
  - d) Travel Permits; and
  - e) Quarterly Reports.
6. All casework is completed on approved ICJ Forms, see Appendix B, all forms are available on the DCS forms page as well as the ICJ Commission website, <https://www.juvenilecompact.org/>.
7. The TN ICJ Office is required to utilize the **Juvenile Interstate Data System (JIDS)** to document case activity from state to state. An intake is completed by the ICJ Office in **TFACTS** for youth entering Tennessee for supervision.

#### **IV. Sex Offenders (ICJ Rule 4-103)**

Juvenile sex offenders under the supervision of DCS or the court that request to move or visit another state are **not allowed** to depart TN prior to an approved interstate transaction processed through the TN ICJ office. A transaction includes a Travel Permit (Form VII) or an approved transfer.

1. Prior to a youth visiting or moving to another state the Family Service Worker (FSW) or Court Staff notifies the youth and family of laws pertaining to sex offenders in the state they wish to visit or reside in.
2. The FSW/Court staff explains the requirements using the [ICJ State Sex Offender Matrix](#) which provides an overview of registration requirements, DNA testing, public notification, residency restrictions and electronic monitoring requirements per state.
3. For youth leaving TN for a vacation or visit, the FSW or court staff complete [ICJ Form VII, ICJ Travel Permit and Agreement to Return](#) and submits the form to the ICJ office.

See section **VI.9** below for additional requirements to transfer supervision of sex offenders.

## **V. Runaway Youth (ICJ Rule 6-101 to 6-103A)**

If an out-of-state youth has been located and detained, contact the TN ICJ office, someone will assist you and ensure proper procedures are followed when returning a youth to a demanding state and instruct you on next steps depending on the type of case and the youth's legal status. If available, fill out DCS Form, [CS-1094, Runaway Intake-Tennessee Interstate Compact for Juveniles](#), and email the form to ICJ.TN.

If runaway youth have new/pending charges in the state they are located in, those charges are resolved before the youth returns to the demanding state, unless permission is given by **both** states' ICJ Offices.

### **Voluntary Return, Rule 6-102**

Applies to Runaways, Probation/Parole Absconders, Escapees or Accused Delinquents and Accused Status Offenders

Once a youth is detained a court hearing is held as soon as possible for the Judge to explain, review and sign the forms below.

- [ICJ Form III, Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile](#), and
- [Juvenile Rights Form for Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile](#) for the judge to explain the youth's due process rights.

The court has the option to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem to represent the youth. The signed forms are immediately sent to the ICJ Office and will be sent to the home/demanding state so they can make travel arrangements to return the youth. Once forms are received in the ICJ office the demanding state must return the youth 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.

### **Non-Voluntary Return, Rule 6-103 and 6-103A**

A requisition applies to all youth being held who refuse to voluntarily return to their home/demanding state or to request a youth, whose whereabouts are known but not in custody be picked up and detained pending return. Different forms are used to return youth who will not return voluntarily.

#### ***Runaways or Accused Status Offenders***

The home/demanding state will file a petition in the court of jurisdiction. [ICJ Form A, Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile](#) may be used and submitted to the court. The petition will request the issuance of a requisition to return the youth.

If the youth is already being detained, a petition is filed within sixty (60) calendar days of the notice that the youth will not return voluntarily.

When received the petition is sent to the holding court and a hearing is requested (the hearing it to be held as soon as possible but not longer than thirty (30) days).

The purpose of the hearing is to determine proof of entitlement for the return of the youth. Prior to the hearing the judge notifies the youth of the demand made for his/or return and may elect to appoint counsel or a guardian ad litem. If the judge determines that the youth should return and entitlement is established, the judge signs [Form 1, Requisition for Runaway Juvenile](#). The signed

form, petition and supporting documentation is sent to the ICJ Office who sends the information to holding state.

### ***Escapee, Absconder or Accused Delinquent***

A different form is required to return a youth who has escaped, absconded or is an accused delinquent. If a youth to return voluntarily the holding state may mandate the youth's return using [ICJ Form II, Requisition for Escapee or Absconder](#). Upon receipt of the Requisition in the holding state, the court shall issue an order to take the youth into custody. A court hearing is held where the judge reviews the requisition, determines if the requisition is in order, and if proof of entitlement is not established, the judge shall issue written findings detailing the reason(s) for the denial. If requisition is found in order the youth shall be returned to the home/demanding state within five (5) business days. This time may be extended up to an additional five (5) days with approval from both ICJ Offices.

1. For any return situation, if a youth alleges neglect or abuse is occurring in the current residence, a referral is made to the Child Protective Services Hotline 877-237-0004 to initiate a referral. The TN ICJ Office will contact the other state ICJ Office for a dual investigation.
2. Travel arrangements for youth that voluntarily or involuntary return are processed by the ICJ offices of each state. Tennessee is responsible for paying for the return of residents of Tennessee.

## **VI. Incoming/Outgoing Probation and Parole Cases (Rule 4-101to 4-104)**

1. Youth on Probation or Parole are approved by the ICJ office to relocate to another state.
2. A sending state **may not** allow a youth on Parole to move until the request for transfer is approved.
3. Local Tennessee courts may make a Probation transfer requests directly to the ICJ office, it is **not** necessary to place youth on State Probation in order to do an interstate transfer. As long as the youth meets the requirements in Section 1 above, the request will be sent to the designated state.
4. States in the Compact may send a request for Probation or Parole supervision to the State ICJ Office. The sending state is responsible for supervision **until** the case is - approved by the receiving state.
5. The following forms are filled out completely for youth leaving or coming into TN:
  - a) [ICJ Form Parole or Probation Investigation Request](#) is filled out completely by the FSW to include a maximum and minimum Parole/Probation Expiration Date, unless the court specified a date, for Tennessee cases use the youth's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.
  - b) [ICJ Form IA-VI, Application for Services and Waiver](#) is completed and reviewed with the youth. The top of the form (IA) is notice to the youth regarding supervision requirements; on the middle of the form (VI) the youth verifies with signature that conditions are understood. If the youth is on Probation, the Juvenile Court Judge signs to approve. If the



youth's on Parole, the form is sent to the ICJ Office where the ICJ official signs the form.

**Please note:** the juvenile is also agreeing to return to the sending state if he/she fails to adhere to the requirements of probation/parole without further action from the court.

- c) If the youth is not already in the receiving state, [ICJ Form V, Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer being sent to the Receiving State](#) is completed to notify when the youth is leaving and is expected to arrive in the receiving state.
6. The assigned worker submits a referral packet, including the forms noted above. See **Appendix A** for packet requirements.
7. For cases entering Tennessee, the TN ICJ Office opens an ICJ Intake in TFACTS and the request for supervision and referral packet is sent to the Team Coordinator/Team Leader in the region/county where the youth will reside.
8. For cases leaving Tennessee, the FSW submits a referral packet to the ICJ office. The ICJ office does not make any changes in TFACTS for cases leaving Tennessee; all required documentation in TFACTS is completed by the FSW.
9. Once a request for supervision is received, the assigned worker schedules a home visit to complete a home evaluation. Prior to the home visit the FSW reviews the referral packet. While at the home the FSW assesses:
  - a) The home and neighborhood, physical description of the home, if youth will have a place to sleep, criminal/gang activity, etc.;
  - b) The composition of the family, interactions between family members, if there are "at-risk" family members living in the home (note if any sex offenders live in the home), attitude and ability of family to support and supervise the youth;
  - c) Family employment and financial resources;
  - d) Legal history of the family including any current charges, is anyone in the home on Probation or Parole;
  - e) The plan once the youth moves in regarding attending school, working, completing court ordered conditions and treatment needs; and
  - f) Note the availability of needed community resources in the area.
10. If the youth is a **sex offender**, information below is also included in the Home Evaluation:
  - a) Is there is a victim or potential victim in the home;
  - b) Are there any local ordinances restricting residence; and
  - c) Advise of Sex Offender Registry requirements.
11. The assigned worker will document the required information on [ICJ Form VIII, Home Evaluation Report](#) and make a recommendation to supervise or not supervise the youth with valid reasoning to sustain the recommendation.
12. The ICJ Office will review the report and approve or reject the request and notify the sending state.

10. Supervision **may not be** denied if:
  - a) The custodial parent/legal guardian lives in the home or
  - b) Based solely on the juvenile's age or the offense.
13. Supervision **may be denied** when the home evaluation reveals the proposed placement is
  - a) Unsuitable according to the information in the report;
  - b) The youth is not in substantial compliance with the terms and conditions of supervision required by the sending or receiving state.
14. If an incoming case is approved for supervision, all DCS supervision and case management requirements applicable to in-state Probation and Aftercare cases apply to out of state youth. See DCS Policy, **13.1, Supervision and Case Closure for Custodial and Non-Custodial Delinquent Youth.**
15. The sending state is financially responsible for required treatment services if the youth/family do not have resources to pay.

## **VII. Quarterly Reports: Revocation and Case Closure (Rule 5-103; 5-104)**

1. **Quarterly progress reports** are due every 90 days. The [ICJ Form IX, Quarterly Progress, Violation, or Absconder Report](#) is a three in one form used to document the following:
  - a) Quarterly supervision progress every 90 days;
  - b) To report a violation or request revocation;
  - c) If a youth under supervision has absconded, include the dates/times contact was last made with the youth/family, the last known residence, school/employer and subsequent information that will aid in locating the youth;
  - d) To recommend continued supervision; and
  - e) Additional reports may be requested if concerns arise or a change in residence occurs.

**Note:** *Timelines are tracked in JIDS and if reports are sent after the 90 day due date Tennessee is out of compliance with ICJ Rules.*

2. When a new case is accepted, the **ICJ Office will send the** FSW the date(s) quarterly progress reports are due.
3. If an out-of-state youth has complied with all the terms of supervision, the FSW may recommend to the sending state that the case be closed. Include documentation to support your request.



#### 4. Violation of Supervision/Request Revocation

If a youth is out of compliance at any time during supervision, the receiving state shall notify the sending state with a violation report within an expedient timeframe:

- a) Indicate violation on the top of the form and fill in complete information;
- b) Describe in detail the violation including specific information regarding what happened, any current charges, etc.
- c) Attach any applicable court documents such as arrest reports/petitions, court orders and other documents to support the recommendation).

#### 5. Case Closure/Expiration of Supervision Order

- a) Only the sending state can give permission to close a case, Tennessee cannot close an incoming ICJ case without permission from the sending state.
- b) The FSW may recommend early case closure/discharge if youth completes all requirements of supervision. Submit Form IX with complete information on why the request is being submitted and necessary documentation if warranted.
- c) Thirty (30) days before the Supervision Expiration Date submit [Form IX](#) to the ICJ Office recommending case closure.
- d) When a youth is convicted of a crime and sentenced under the jurisdiction of the adult court in the receiving state and the adult sentence is longer than the juvenile sentence, a case closure request can be submitted. In such cases, the receiving state may close the ICJ case once it has notified the sending state, in writing, and provide the sending state with a copy of the adult court order.

Once the ICJ office receives a response from the sending or receiving state it will be forwarded to the assigned worker, along with a Form X Case Closure notification of the appropriate action/reason to close the case.

### **VIII. Travel Permits (Rule 8-101)**

1. A travel permit is **mandatory** for a youth traveling out-of-state for a period **in excess of 24 consecutive hours**, for youth who meet any of the following:
  - a) Sex-related offenses (required if youth is out of state for any amount of time –not in rule? – I know we prefer they send for all kids, but if it's not required we should cite the rule as written);
  - b) Violent offenses that have resulted in personal injury or death;
  - c) Offenses committed with a weapon;
  - d) State commitment;

- e) Relocating pending a request for transfer of supervision and subject to the compact (testing a potential placement);
- f) Returning to the state from which they were transferred for the purpose of visitation;
- g) Transferring to a subsequent state(s) with the approval of the initial sending state; and
- h) Transferring to a state in which the victim notification laws, policies, and practices of the sending and/or receiving state require such notification.

A travel permit may be used as a notification of a youth traveling to an out-of-state private residential treatment facility, and who is also on Probation or Parole.

2. The permit will not exceed 90 calendar days. If the travel permit is for testing placement, a referral packet is sent to the ICJ office within 30 calendar days of the effective date noted on the travel permit. The issuing state ensures the youth has been instructed to immediately report any change in status during that period. If the travel permit **exceeds 30 calendar days**, the sending state provides specific instructions for the youth to maintain contact with the originating supervising agency.
3. Authorization for out-of-state travel is approved at the discretion of the supervising worker, unless other instructions have been given. The sending state's ICJ office submits the travel permit in JIDS, as appropriate, to the state in which visit or transfer of supervision occurs. The travel permit is sent to the ICJ office **prior to the youth's travel**. Upon receipt of the travel permit, the receiving state processes and/or disseminates the information in accordance with established law, policy, practice, or procedure in the receiving state.
4. If victim notification is required by the sending state, an additional Victim Notification form will be sent.
5. Sex Offenders and Travel Permits

If a youth sex offender requires relocation prior to acceptance of supervision, the sending state will determine if the circumstances of the youth's immediate relocation justify the use of a travel permit. If a paroled youth or youth sex offender requires out-of-state supervision, prior to acceptance of supervision, a travel permit, [ICJ Form VII](#) is sent to the ICJ office. The form is sent to the receiving state and the referral packet must be received within **10 business days**.

## Training

1. Tennessee DCS staff will receive training on the ICJ during Pre-service training.
2. In-service training sessions are offered by the ICJ office quarterly for DCS Staff and for Juvenile Court staff as requested. There is on-demand training on the ICJ website.
3. Judges and Court Personnel can access ICJ Court procedures using the [ICJ Bench Book for Judges & Court Personnel](#) as well as the Toolkit for Judges via the links below or via the compact website at [www.juvenilecompact.org](http://www.juvenilecompact.org).

## Appendix A – ICJ Referral Packet Requirements

### A cover letter is written and will include:

The need for out-of-state placement including information about the prospective placement including whether the:

- Youth's parent or legal guardian resides in the receiving state.
- Placement will be in the home of the youth's parent/legal guardian; if not explain who the person is and relationship with family.
- Youth wishes to receive post-secondary education in the receiving state
- Youth has any mental health or service needs.
- Sex offender registry information and if a safety plan is in place, if applicable.

### The packet will include:

- [ICJ Form IV](#), *Probation and Parole Investigation Request*
- [ICJ Form IA/VI](#) *Application for Services and Waiver*. For probation case the judge needs to sign this form; ICJ Commissioner signs for Aftercare cases.
- Court Order(s) placing youth under DCS supervision
- Petition (s)
- *Rules of Probation/Aftercare, DCS Form CS-0043*
- CANS Assessment results
- School & Medical/Immunization Records
- Other pertinent documents: i.e. Legal guardianship papers, Power of Attorney, etc.
- [ICJ Form VII](#), *Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return*
- Anticipated date for release from Probation or Aftercare indicated in the court order; if it is not in the order use youth's 19<sup>th</sup> birthday.
- Reporting instructions (sending FSW does telephone supervision until the receiving state accepts the case).
- [ICJ Form V](#), *Report of Sending State upon Parolee /Probationer being sent to the Receiving State*.

### Additional Items needed for Aftercare case:

- [Release to Home Placement Form, DCS Form CS-0130](#)
- Release/Discharge Summary from residential placement
- [Rules of Probation/Aftercare, DCS Form CS-0043](#)

**NOTE:** After the referral packets is reviewed by the TN ICJ office and no other information is needed the packet will be sent to the ICJ office in the receiving state.

## Appendix B – ICJ Forms

### Travel

- [ICJ Form VII-Out of State Travel Permit and Agreement to Return](#)

### Runaways, absconders, escapees:

- [ICJ Form III - Consent for Voluntary Return of Out-of-State Juvenile](#)
- [ICJ Form II-Requisition for Escapee or Absconder](#)
- [ICJ Form I-Requisition for Runaway Juvenile](#)

### Optional Forms:

- [Form A, ICJ-Petition for Requisition to Return a Runaway Juvenile](#)
- [ICJ-Juvenile Rights Form for Consent for Voluntary Return of Out of State Juvenile](#)
- [ICJ-Order Setting Hearing for the Requisition for a Runaway Juvenile](#)
- [ICJ-Order Setting Hearing for Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent](#)
- [ICJ-Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Escapee, Absconder, or Accused Delinquent](#)
- [ICJ-Petition for Hearing on Requisition for Runaway Juvenile](#)
- [ICJ Victim Notification Supplement](#)

### Probation/Parole Transfers

- [ICJ Form IA/VI-Application for Services and Waiver](#)
- [ICJ Form IV-Parole or Probation Investigation Request](#)
- [ICJ Form VIII-Home Evaluation Report](#)
- [ICJ Form IX-Quarterly Progress, Violation or Absconder Report](#)
- [ICJ Form V-Report of Sending State Upon Parolee or Probationer Being Sent to the Receiving State](#)
- [ICJ Form X-Case Closure Notification](#)

### Appendix C: Helpful Resource Links Interstate Commission Website

[www.juvenilecompact.org](http://www.juvenilecompact.org)

- Human Trafficking Matrix
- Airport Surveillance Matrix
- ICJ Quick Reference Guide and ICJ Fact Sheet
- PREA resolution
- Best Practice Guide

### Appendix D: Glossary

**Absconder** - a juvenile probationer or parolee who hides, conceals, or absents himself/herself with the intent to avoid legal process or authorized control.

**Accused Delinquent** - a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense

**Accused Status Offender** - a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

**Adjudicated** - a judicial finding that a juvenile is a status offender or delinquent.

**Aftercare (temporary community placement)** - a condition in which a juvenile who has been committed in the sending state who is residing and being supervised in the community (for purposes of ICJ, see state committed).

**Appropriate authority** - the legally designated person, agency, court or other entity with the power to act, determine, or direct.

**Commitment** - an order by a court ordering the care, custody, and treatment of a juvenile to an agency, private institution, or state institution maintained for such purpose.

**Deferred Adjudication** - A decision made by a court that withholds or defers formal judgment and stipulates terms and/or conditions of supervision.

**Delinquent juvenile** - any juvenile who has been adjudged delinquent and who, at the time the provisions of the ICJ are invoked, is still subject to the jurisdiction of the court that has made such adjudication or to the jurisdiction or supervision of an agency or institution pursuant to an order of such court.

**Demanding State** - the state seeking the return of a juvenile with or without delinquency charges.

**Detainer** - a document issued or made by a legally empowered officer of a court or other appropriate authority authorizing the proper agency to keep in its custody a person named therein.

**Emancipation** - the legal status in which a minor has achieved independence from parents or legal guardians as determined by the laws of the home state.

**Escapee** - a juvenile who has made an unauthorized flight from a facility or agency's custody to which he/she has been committed by the court.

**Extended jurisdiction juveniles (EJJ)** - a sentencing option that gives the adjudicated youth both a juvenile disposition and a stayed adult sentence.

**Guardian** - one who legally has the care and management of the person, or the estate, or both, of a child during the child's minority or for the purpose and duration expressed in the order of guardianship.

**Guardian ad litem** - a person who is appointed by the court to look after the best interests of the juvenile.

**Hearing**- any proceeding before a judge or other appropriate authority, in which issues of fact of law is to be determined, or in which parties against whom proceedings are initiated have notice and a right to be heard, and which may result in a final order.

**Holding state**- the state having physical custody of a juvenile and where the juvenile is located.

**Home Evaluation/Investigation (form VIII, attached)** - an evaluation and subsequent report of findings to determine if placement in a proposed and specified resource home/place is in the best interest of the juvenile and the community.

**Involuntary return:** If the escapee or absconder refuses to return voluntarily the holding state may request that a Requisition for Escapee or Absconder (Form II). Upon receipt of the Requisition in the holding state, the court shall issue an order to take the juvenile into custody. The juvenile will be presented to the juvenile court in the holding state and if the judge finds the requisition is in order, the juvenile may then be returned to the demanding state. Travel arrangements are processed by the ICJ offices of each state.

**Involuntary return of a runaway:** The holding state may request that a Request for a Runaway Juvenile (ICJ Form I) be filed. The Judge in the holding state's juvenile court may hold a hearing to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to legal custody and whether or not it is in the best interest of the juvenile to return to his/her home state. If the judge determines that the juvenile should be returned, all forms are completed and the juvenile is taken into custody and then is brought before the judge who will inform him/her of the demand for his/her return. If the judge agrees then the juvenile will be returned to the demanding state. Upon notice of the juvenile's release, the ICJ offices will coordinate the travel arrangements.

**Juvenile** - any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:

1. Accused delinquent – a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
2. Adjudicated delinquent – a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense;
3. Accused status offender – a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
4. Adjudicated status offender – a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult; and
5. Non-offender – a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent.

**Legal custodian** - the agency and/or person(s) who has been ordered to or given authority by the appropriate court to render care, custody, and/or treatment to a juvenile.

**Legal jurisdiction** - the authority a court has to preside over the proceeding and the power to render a decision pertaining to one or more specified offenses with which a juvenile has been charged.

**Non-delinquent juvenile** - any juvenile who has not been adjudged or adjudicated delinquent.

**Petition** - a written request to the court or other appropriate authority for an order requiring that action be taken or a decision made regarding a juvenile stating the circumstances upon which it is founded.

**Private provider** - any person or organization contracted by the sending or receiving state to provide supervision and/or services.

**Probation/parole** - any kind of supervision or conditional release of a juvenile authorized under the laws of the compacting states.

**Receiving state** - a state to which a juvenile is sent for supervision under provision of the ICJ.

**Relocate** - when a juvenile remains in another state for more than 90 consecutive days in any 12 months period.

**Requisition** - a written demand for the return of a non-delinquent runaway, probation or parole absconder, escapee, or accused delinquent.

**Residence** - the home or regular place of abode as recognized by a state's law that is established by a parent, guardian, person, or agency having legal custody of a juvenile.

**Retaking** - the act of a sending state physically removing a juvenile, or causing to have a juvenile removed, from a receiving state.

**Runaways**- persons with a 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 may or may not have been adjudicated.

**Sending state** - a state which has sent or is in the process of sending a juvenile to another state for supervision under the provisions of the ICJ.

**Sex offender**- a juvenile having been adjudicated for an offense involving sex or of a sexual nature as determined by the sending state, or who may be required to register as a sex offender in the sending or receiving state.

**Status offense** - conduct which is illegal for juveniles but not illegal for adults, including, but not limited to: incorrigibility, curfew violations, running away, disobeying parents, or truancy.

**Substantial compliance** - a juvenile who is sufficiently in compliance with the terms and conditions of his or her supervision so as not to result in initiation of revocation of supervision proceedings in the sending or receiving state.

**Supervision** - the oversight exercised by authorities of a sending or receiving state over a juvenile for a period of time determined by a court or appropriate authority, during which time the juvenile is required to report to or be monitored by appropriate authorities, and to comply with regulations and conditions, other than monetary conditions, imposed on the juvenile.

**Termination** - the discharge from ICJ supervision of a juvenile probationer or parolee by the appropriate authority.

**Travel Permit (form VII, attached)** - written permission granted to a juvenile authorizing the juvenile to temporarily travel from one state to another.



**Voluntary return**- the return of a juvenile runaway, escapee, absconder, or accused delinquent who has consented to voluntarily return to the home/demanding state.

**Warrant** - an order authorizing any law enforcement or peace officer to apprehend and detain a specified juvenile.