



**State of Oklahoma
Office of Juvenile Affairs
State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision**

State Council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision

Agenda

December 31, 2024

1:00 p.m.

Office of Juvenile Affairs

2501 North Lincoln Boulevard, Suite 500

Oklahoma City, OK 73105

[https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Y2Y5NjhjMjYtMWU2NC00MmZmLWE1MjEtOTZkMjE5MjYxYmQ0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%229a307864-3e98-4f08-b90a-728b62cf32c5%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%2283d6743b-d6cd-42e0-8465-7b07958d8192%22%7d)

[join/19%3ameeting_Y2Y5NjhjMjYtMWU2NC00MmZmLWE1MjEtOTZkMjE5MjYxYmQ0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%229a307864-3e98-4f08-b90a-728b62cf32c5%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%2283d6743b-d6cd-42e0-8465-7b07958d8192%22%7d](https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Y2Y5NjhjMjYtMWU2NC00MmZmLWE1MjEtOTZkMjE5MjYxYmQ0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22id%22%3a%229a307864-3e98-4f08-b90a-728b62cf32c5%22%2c%22oid%22%3a%2283d6743b-d6cd-42e0-8465-7b07958d8192%22%7d)

Meeting ID: 289 243 463 341

Passcode: 6QQ3pM74

Board members will be appearing through videoconference **except** Mr. Timothy Tardibono and Mr. Robert Hendryx who will be participating from the OJA office.

To locate council packet, go to OJA website go to the [ICJ webpage](#).

- I. Call to Order and Recording of Members Present and Absent – Mr. Timothy Tardibono, Chair
- II. Introduction of Members
- III. Discussion Items
 - A. Interstate Commission for Juveniles Update on Oklahoma 2023 Cases – Mr. Robert Hendryx, Deputy Compact Administrator
 - B. Update on the Interstate Commission for Juveniles 2023 Annual Business Meeting – Mr. Robert Hendryx, Deputy Compact Administrator
- IV. Adjournment

ICJ Case Summary

(1-1-2024 through 12/27/2024)

New Runaway Cases:

Youths returned to Oklahoma from other states – 48

Youths returned from Oklahoma to other states – 57

New Transfer-of-Supervision Cases:

Youths supervised by Oklahoma from other states – 95

Youths supervised by other states from Oklahoma – 70

New Travel Cases:

Youths traveling from Oklahoma to other states – 163

Youths from other states traveling to Oklahoma – 72

Unusual ICJ Runaway Cases

South Dakota runaway youth L.C. was returned late. South Dakota was sent an ICJ Form III (Voluntary Consent to Return Form) by Oklahoma on 6-13-2024. South Dakota did not return the youth within the five-working-day requirement. The youth was returned on 7-10-2024, after many reminders and ICJ Commissioner involvement.

Iowa youth, P.I. was detained in OK on 9-17-2024. She refused to sign the ICJ Form III (Voluntary Consent to Return Form) on 9-19-2024. Iowa was notified on that date, to send an ICJ Form I requisition for the youth. The deadline date of 11-14-2024 for the Form I requisition does not appear that it will be met. Hence, the youth will be going into Oklahoma child welfare custody on 11-14-2024. At the 80-day mark, Iowa sent Oklahoma an ICJ Form I Requisition. On 12-18-2024, the Washington Co., OK, judge chose not to honor the requisition, leaving the youth in Oklahoma child welfare custody. The youth's mother was in the courtroom, from Iowa, and consented to allowing the youth to stay in Oklahoma. The ICJ Return case was closed without the youth being returned.

2024 Interstate Compact **Annual Business Meeting** *September 23-26, 2024*

This year's ICJ ABM began in the usual manner, with the pledge of allegiance, and with the approval of the meeting's agenda.

The first guest speaker was Liz Ryan. She is the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. OJJDP has been in existence since 9-7-1974 when President Gerald Ford signed an act for it to come into existence. She mentioned that the trend has been leading to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. In the 1970's there were 500,000 youths housed in adult jails. During a rise in crime throughout the 1980's and 1990's, there was a greater tendency to have juveniles be tried as adults. Recent years have resulted in a "push-back" against punitive policies, and a trend to seek methods to assist young people in becoming crime free through treatment.

Soon thereafter, Training Session #1 began. Glenn Tapia, the Director of Leadership and Organizational Intelligence, Alliance for Community and Justice Innovation began to speak. Mr. Tapia has 37 years of experience in juvenile justice, in Colorado. Highlights were:

- Everyone faces adaptive challenges.
- Today's problems may be caused by yesterday's solutions.
- People may not resist change as much as they may resist being changed without their permission.
- We must be prepared to continually change our thinking in order find the best solutions.
- We need to always distinguish between symptoms and problems.
- There is something that could be called "change clutter." It is when too many different things are changed simultaneously.
- It is estimated that only 14% of all changes succeed. That, essentially, means that most changes result in an 86% failure rate.
- 16% of all change plans never get fully implemented.
- We should always seek authentic, useful change.

- As we all realize that we work in a cultural setting, we must be willing to change our work culture in order to adapt to useful change.
- Cultural problems cannot be changed with technical solutions.
- Sometimes there is a situation where there is a 100% squeeze, but a 0% solution.
- When new ideas fail, most people and organizations revert or rebound to “old” ways.
- People disengage from the planned changes.
- Hence, people need to look hard at symptoms vs. problems. We should ask what causes *Problem X*? When we see that it is *A*, we must ask what causes *Problem A*? When we learn that it is *B*, we must ask what causes *Problem B*? When we ask why did *Problem B* happen? Then, we can learn that it was *C* and *D*. We can try *Solution Y*, but realize that it might (or might not help), or that it could cause *Problems E* and *F*.
- When suggestions or solutions are implemented, they can be technical in nature (usually concrete action is taken as a result of an authoritative edict). However, the solutions can be adaptive (abstract, complex, and ongoing – going beyond an organization’s normal boundaries).
- Symptoms might just reveal a portion of deeper problems – think about icebergs.
- We must keep thinking about our thinking processes to be adaptive, and not always reverting back to previous knowledge to solve problems.
- When examining the results of actions, we must ask if there was appreciation or depreciation from the previous state. If appreciation is realized, then further adaptive changes can still be pursued. [If we wait for a perfect solution, the problem may never be solved.]
- Catastrophizing to always avert risk can lead to paralysis.
- All levels of people that will be affected need to have a voice in the solution process.
- When leadership makes every single item a priority, nothing can be a priority. Bosses need to learn how to really prioritize.

- Impact vs. feasibility is something to weigh. The best solutions are the ones that are very feasible and have high impact. These are rare. Other solutions can have varying degrees of each. These are more common.
 - Some changes have an exponential effect (with good or bad results). Think geometric progression rather than arithmetic progression.
 - We must realize that in order to do new things we must stop doing old things. We must embrace changes in work culture.
 - We need to remain humble and learn to forgive ourselves when mistakes are made. As such, we should “fail forward” rather than “fail backward.”
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Next, was the keynote speaker, Michael O’Key, JD. Mr. O’Key’s motto is / was “,,To hear the story, to change the system, and to balance voices and vision in juvenile justice.” Mr. O’Key had been reared in poverty with much food insecurity, and, sometimes, with a single set of clothing. When he spoke to his school teachers, his school counselors, and other adults within his orbit, about his needs, the adults in his life failed him – nobody assisted him in his plight. As a result, he resorted to crime for the help that was needed. He was eleven years of age when he entered the juvenile justice system, in the state of North Carolina, at a time when a twelve-year-old could be tried as an adult. He was placed into an institution where he was not helped by the adults who were hired to help him. In fact, some abused him, instead. He remained institutionalized for years. The D.A. in his case seemed to hold a special dislike for him and made sure that he stayed institutionalized far longer than his peers. He was not released for five years. His release came as a result of someone visiting him from the governor’s office who was on a fact-finding mission, wanting to know why he had been in the institution so long. His behavior was recorded as having been good, and he was afforded less restriction than others – even allowed to clean the administrative offices. Once it was clear that he was there as a result of the D.A. pressuring the judge to keep him in the system, the governor of North Carolina made certain that he was released within a week. After having lost all hope, he, once more, had a glimmer, again. (He had been grateful, though, that his mother visited him weekly, while he had been in the facility.)

Once released, however, he remained on parole. The local D.A. was not pleased with the youth's release. He was age 16 then, and the authorities tried to make him go back into the 7th grade, at age 16. He was somewhat behind in his learning since there had been a series of undedicated teachers within the institution (and because there was much turnover in the institutional teaching staff). He was allowed to do some testing, though, and he was given the opportunity to enter the 9th grade (with some help from his juvenile parole officer). He was, at that time, thrust into the high school setting being completely unfamiliar with the current norms, fashion trends, etc. He was, at first, socially awkward, but progressing well academically. Having learned to listen closely to everyone and everything, as an act of hypervigilance (for survival within the institution), he was able to apply those same listening skills to his new peers and teachers. He became proactive in trying to meet and greet others, and with the help of an English teacher, he was allowed to be placed into some of the advanced-placement courses. Once there, he heard other young people speaking of attending college and making future educational plans – introducing him to thoughts that he had never considered, previously, for himself.

Since his mother had a career in the military, and was often stationed overseas, a young Mr. O'Key had to go to Alabama to live with his father, where he could be served / supervised through the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, there. The North Carolina D.A., of course, opposed the move. Yet, it transpired. He found his father to be very consistent, but not very magnanimous. Family was not very important to his father. He was now attending Auburn University, but still on parole. He remained on juvenile parole until age 21. His Alabama parole officer was, thankfully, very supportive. Mr. O'Key was very careful to always be cognizant of how his peers perceived him to be, and he worked to interact well with them. He became the student body president, and only the second black person to ever be Auburn's student body president. While campaigning to be the student body president, he was able to see many white, wealthy, upstanding classmates walking around wearing T-shirts with his name on the shirts, trying to help him get elected. It seemed surreal to him and, really, rather mind-blowing. His campaign slogan was "I like Mike." At one point, he did share with the student body of his past institutionalization, not knowing what the reaction would be. The reaction to him remained favorable, thankfully. He told his best friend, first, and his friend was supportive, and all others, once he told them, seemed to be gracious.

From Auburn, he went to Cornell University, for his master's degree. While at Cornell, he realized that most academics had parents who were academics, as well. He, of course, was not a child of academics.

Eventually, he shared his life story on social media, and it went "viral." Soon, Stanford University contacted him and offered him the opportunity to study there. He became an attorney, seeking to assist others who might have shared some of the same past experiences as he had lived. He knew that people needed hope to change, and he wanted to help people to a point where they could have hope. While helping others, he was involved with a youth who kept getting fined \$170 for being truant. The youth kept skipping school to earn money to pay the truancy fines, but entered into a cycle of getting more fines, and skipping more school to earn money to pay the fines. He realized that many youths, like him, had become perpetual victims in a system where those who are paid to help, actually hurt (intentionally, or not). For real progress to be realized, youths need to be in a setting where they can be proactive toward helping in forging a future, rather than being stuck in a system that keeps them reactive to unproductive pathways. Youths who are reactive, constantly, do not have the capacity to think ahead and make worthwhile decisions. Mr. O'Key indicated that we need to treat all youths as having great potential.

The next training session involved ideas for building bridges between the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ) and the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC). The Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ), of course, deals mostly with delinquent youths, and the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children (ICPC) deals mostly with child-welfare youths. This session was presented by the national ICJ Director, Marylee Underwood, Washington D.C.'s Carla Fults, New Hampshire's Caitlynn Bickford, Utah's Raymundo Gallardo, and Georgia's Niesha Robinson (ICPC). The following points were made:

- 25% of all child-welfare youths become involved in the juvenile justice system.
- All child-welfare youths are more likely to, eventually, become involved in the adult justice system.

- Most of our learning on how to assist the youths has been done by trial-and-error.
- As we promote better understanding between ICJ and ICPC, the faster we can be in responding to the needs of the youths.
- It is best to try to build the relationships between ICJ and ICPC before emergency situations appear.
- Some states benefit by adding an ICPC representative to their ICJ state councils.
- Just as ICJ was begun in 1955, ICPC began in the 1950's as well.
- ICPC was established to facilitate placements of child-welfare youths across state lines.
- ICPC allows for youths to be adopted, to enter into foster care, and to go to residential treatment centers in states other than the home states of the youths.
- ICPC uses home studies, assessments, licensing, and criminal background checks, to process the cases of the youths.
- ICPC home evaluations can take up to six months to complete.
- If an out-of-state placement disruption occurs, the return time for the youths is five days.
- The first memorandum of understanding between ICJ and ICPC came in 2011.
- For child-welfare youths that are judicially involved (since the ICPC home evaluations take longer than the ICJ evaluations), the ICPC requests should be initiated first. ICJ home evaluations remain viable for 90 days after completion.
- For youths involved with ICJ and ICPC, the ICJ Form VII travel permit can allow for the youths to be in the receiving states, prior to the completion of the ICPC home evaluations.
- Some states, like New York, however, will not accept requests for ICPC home evaluations.
- All states accept requests for ICJ home evaluations.

During the ICJ Annual Business Meeting, there were regional meetings. The states participating in the Southern Region ICJ Meeting were Florida, Georgia, Washington D.C., Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

- At the Southern Region Meeting, unhoused youths were the primary topic of discussion. Home evaluations are not possible for people living in their vehicles. Home evaluations can be conducted at shelters, at hotels, and in travel trailers at campgrounds, however. Attempts to find housing for the unhoused youths and the youths' caretakers has challenges, in that there is often no money for rent deposits and / or utility deposits. Verifiable sources of income are needed for leases. Schools require addresses for the youths as they try to enroll. The Form IV and Form VII portions of the transfer-of-supervision packets often show false (or non-existent) addresses.
- The passing of North Carolina's Rachel Johnson, recently, was very much commemorated. All states seemed to share in the loss of her life. Her abilities, her attitude, and her willingness to help will be missed.
- The registration requirements of youths with a history of problematic sexual behavior were another area of discussion. Sex-offender registration can be necessary for both transfer-of-supervision cases and for travel cases. The FDLE (Florida Department of Law Enforcement) determines registration requirements for Florida. Oklahoma does not require registration for travel permits.
- In Tennessee, the rules are changing for the ages of the juvenile compact vs. the adult compact.
- We should be aware that the UNITY software system will be upgraded to become more secure, beginning in December of 2024.
- There will be upgrades to the UNITY system every third Wednesday of each month from 7:00 P.M. (Eastern time) until Midnight, beginning in December of 2024.
- Alabama is adding a representative for their detention centers to their state council.
- Felicia Dauway will remain the Southern Region Chair.

Another training session dealt with returning non-delinquent juveniles and developing strategies for success. Alabama's Chanda Leshoure and North Dakota's Jessica Wald facilitated this training. Various scenarios were discussed. The scenarios (based on actual cases) were reviewed to see if the involved ICJ offices communicated effectively, to see if useful information was available (and used or, perhaps, not adhered to), and to see if there needed to be any communication between juvenile justice and child welfare offices. Additionally, would an already-established relationship between juvenile justice and child welfare have helped with the return? Much discussion ensued, in small groups, and reviewed, later, in the larger group. The attendees came forth with worthwhile responses.

The committee reports were as follows:

- *Executive Committee Report* (by the National ICJ Office Director, Marylee Underwood) – The committee met eleven times throughout the year to do strategic planning. The goals being pursued involved improving data systems for better outcomes, promoting racial justice and leadership development, addressing gaps in rules and resources (including juvenile record expungement), and reviewing investment policies. Also being pursued was a goal to leverage relationships to promote awareness and improve outcomes. The committee members wish to provide training sessions – including training for involvement with the agency known as the Federal Office of Refugee Resettlement, or ORR.
- *Compliance Committee Report* (by Michigan's Michael Tymkew) – The committee met seven times throughout the year. The committee performed UNITY data assessments and conducted UNITY proactive monitoring. They collected real-time information seeking case-specific data and assessed in-state processes. They wish to have new compliance “dashboards” for transfer-of-supervision cases and return cases. The compliance reports will focus on compliance standards, dues assessments, commissioner appointments, and state council reports.
- *Finance Committee Report* (by Dale Dodd of New Mexico) – This committee met five times over the past year. The committee made recommendations for travel reimbursement policy (for air travel) and

for parking fees. There was investment training for the committee members. They have made it possible for electronic funds transfers for reimbursements. The Fiscal Year 2025 budget has been approved for \$1,313,550. The National ICJ Office has \$2,000,000 in reserve, and \$400,000 in the checking account.

- *Information Technology Committee Report* (by Iowa's Kellianne Torres) – This committee focused on the UNITY software updates and enhancements. The new security enhancements to UNITY will be implemented in December of 2024. Additional monthly routine updates will be taking place on the third Wednesday of each month, from 7:00 P.M. to Midnight, Eastern time.
- *Racial Diversion Equity and Inclusion Committee Report* (by Maryland's Sherry Jones) – This committee tries to develop mutual respect for all individuals. This committee is seeking to close disparities on home evaluations (including working with tribal governments to establish relationships). The committee will try to assist with developing strategies to handle undocumented youths.
- *Rules Committee Report* (by North Carolina's Stephen Horton) – This committee met six times throughout the last year. A rules calendar for 2025 was developed. They selected regional ambassadors for outreach. Rule amendment training was conducted. This committee worked to make suggestions for non-delinquent returns, including trying to help determine the "appropriate authority" in the demanding states. The committee discussed developing an appeals process for denied home evaluations. They are seeking to help find ways of returning unaccompanied minor runaways safely. All requests for upcoming rules changes need to be submitted by 12-31-2024.
- *Training Committee Report* (by Tennessee's Corrie Copeland) – This committee met seven times over the last year. It was reported that training report forms are now available. Over 4,000 people have been trained on ICJ matters over the last year. There were four national conference presentations. The committee wishes to train social services personnel and judges.
- *Legal Counsel Report* (by the national ICJ office attorney Richard Masters) – Advisory Opinion 01-2024 was issued. The judicial bench book was updated. Training was provided to the Washington,

DC, judiciary. The national ICJ office did not pursue any litigation with any individual state within the last year. It was reported that the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision on *Love Bright Enterprises vs. Remundo* may result in changes involving Federal judges' rulings which result in administrative office decision making.

Several Awards were presented to the following individuals:

- Wisconsin's Jenny McFadden received the *Rising Star Award*.
- The *Leadership Award* was given posthumously to North Carolina's Rachel Johnson.
- A *Legacy Award* was given to Robert Hendryx (from Oklahoma) and to Liz Wilson (from Kansas).

New officers were elected:

- Treasurer – Maryland's Sherry Jones
 - Vice Chair – New Hampshire's Caitlyn Bickford
 - Chair – Arizona's Howard Wykes
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Next year's ICJ Annual Business Meeting was announced. It will be in Cleveland, Ohio, from 8-25-2025 through 8-27-2025.



ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

September 23-25, 2024
MOBILE, ALABAMA

2024 Annual Business Meeting Agenda

Renaissance Mobile Riverview Plaza Hotel

(All times indicated in central time)

Monday, September 23, 2024

2:00 – 4:00 pm Executive Committee Meeting

5:00 – 6:00 pm Welcome Reception

Tuesday, September 24, 2024 – Training Day

7:15 – 8:15 am Networking Breakfast

8:30 – 9:00 am Welcome Address: *Looking Back and Moving Forward: Celebrating 50 Years of Juvenile Justice* – Liz Ryan, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

9:00 – 10:30 am Training Session #1: *Becoming Organizationally Intelligent Leaders: Facing Our Adaptive Challenges* – Glenn Tapia, Director of Leadership and Organizational Intelligence, Alliance for Community and Justice Innovation

10:30 – 10:45 am Break

10:45 – 12:15 pm Training Session #2: *Returning Non-Delinquent Juveniles: Strategies for Success* – Members of the ICJ Training Committee

12:15 – 1:45 pm Lunch (On your own)
First-Time Attendees Orientation (By invitation only)

1:45 – 3:15 pm Training Session #3: *ICJ and ICPC: Exploring Differences and Building Bridges* – MaryLee Underwood, Executive Director, Interstate Commission for Juveniles and Carla Fults, Director, Interstate Affairs and Compact Operations, American Public Human Services Association

3:15 – 3:30 pm Break

3:30 – 5:00 pm Region Meetings



ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

September 23-25, 2024
MOBILE, ALABAMA

Wednesday, September 25, 2024 – General Session

7:15 – 8:15 am	Breakfast
8:30 – 10:00 am	Keynote Address: <i>Hear the Story, Change the System: Balancing Voices and Vision in Juvenile Justice</i> – Michael O’Key, Ph.D. Candidate, Stanford University
10:00 – 10:15 am	Break
10:15 – 11:45 am	Convene General Session – Commission Chair Nina Belli (OR) Call to Order Flag Presentation Roll Call – Executive Director MaryLee Underwood Opening Remarks – Commission Chair Nina Belli (OR) Welcome Address Approval of Agenda and Minutes Committee Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Executive Committee – Commission Chair Nina Belli (OR)▪ Compliance Committee – Chair Jacey Rader (NE)▪ Finance Committee – Chair Dale Dodd (NM)▪ Information Technology Committee – Chair Kellianne Torres (IA)▪ Racial Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion Committee – Chair Sherry Jones (MD)▪ Rules Committee – Chair Stephen Horton (NC)▪ Training, Education, & Public Relations Committee – Chair Corrie Copeland (TN)
11:45 – 1:15 pm	Lunch (On your own)
1:15 – 3:00 pm	Reconvene General Session – Commission Chair Nina Belli (OR) Region Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ East Region – Representative Caitlyn Bickford (NH)▪ Midwest Region – Representative Chuck Frieberg (SD)▪ South Region – Representative Felicia Dauway (SC)▪ West Region – Representative Howard Wykes (AZ) Legal Counsel Report – Richard Masters Unfinished Business
3:00 – 3:15 pm	Break



ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

September 23-25, 2024
MOBILE, ALABAMA

3:15 – 5:00 pm

New Business

Call to the Public

Election of Officers – Judge Robert Hofmann, Immediate Past President, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

5:00 pm

Adjourn

5:00 – 5:30 pm

New Officers & Region Representatives Work Session