



INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

Serving Juveniles While Protecting Communities

Best Practice

Please note, this document is not a policy or procedure, but simply a reference to assist states when dealing with this type of case.

Topic: Working with Unhoused Juveniles

On occasion, an ICJ Office may receive a request for transfer of supervision where a juvenile will reside with a relative who is unhoused. Often, these cases are “mandatory acceptance cases,” where the transfer is necessary for the juvenile to live with a legal guardian pursuant to Rule 4-104(5).

It is important for the sending state to document the relative’s living situation and maintain contact with the relative while the transfer request is in process, providing regular updates to the sending state’s ICJ office.

It may be a challenge for receiving states to meet with a juvenile and ensure they are complying with the terms of their supervision. The following recommendations may assist states once supervision has been accepted:

- Work with local offices or others to determine if there are services that may assist the relative in acquiring stable living arrangements.
- Consider the standards of supervision that prevail for your own juveniles who are on supervision and found to be in an unhoused situation (Rule 5-101(1)).
- Maintain open communications between the relative and locals during the transition.
- Additional considerations:
 - Relative’s ability in the past to provide a stable (or at least minimally acceptable) home.
 - Relative’s ties and resources in the area – are they familiar with the area, do they have some informal support?
 - Relative’s plans to find work and housing – are they realistic and achievable, with local supports?
 - What are the plans to enroll the juvenile(s) in school? Is there a local program that assists unhoused juvenile(s) to be successful in school? Will the juvenile(s) have transportation?
 - What is the best way to contact the relative and are they responsive when contacted?
 - If in a shelter, is there a time limit for how long they can stay?
 - Will the juvenile be able to fulfill their court-ordered obligations?

In cases such as these, the potential for conflict between states may be high. It is essential that both sending and receiving states communicate and collaborate, within the scope of the ICJ rules, in the best interest of the juvenile(s), relative, and community.

Communication and collaboration are essential when working with unhoused juveniles.

If the receiving state is unable to provide any condition of supervision imposed by the sending state, the receiving state shall notify the sending state of its inability by documenting the conditions which cannot be provided on the Form VIII, Home Evaluation Report (Rule 4-104(6)).