

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is statutory law in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. Developed in 1974, the compact was designed to ensure protection and services to children placed across state lines. The compact is a binding contract between member Jurisdictions and establishes uniform legal and administrative procedures governing the interstate placement of children. Interstate Compact law applies when private adoptions occur across state lines. It also applies to private parent placements of children in residential treatment facilities, group homes, and other licensed facilities. State agencies and courts must also comply with Compact law when placing, their wards in treatment facilities, in foster homes or with the child's relatives who live in another state.

For additional information contact the Nebraska HHS deputy compact administrator at 402-471-9245. For adoption related compact questions, contact the adoption specialist at 402-471-9331. The ICPC office fax number is 402-471-9034. Information about ICPC offices in other states can be accessed at <http://icpc.aphsa.org/>

Forms

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Request - ICPC 100A
Report on Child's Placement Status - ICPC 100B

Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children Packet For Private Adoptions

Important Reminders
Adoption Agencies Cover Letter
Social History Bio Mother
Social History Bio Father

XI. THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

43-1101. Enactment; form. The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE I. Purpose and Policy

It is the purpose and policy of the party states to cooperate with each other in the interstate placement of children to the end that:

- (a) Each child requiring placement shall receive the maximum opportunity to be placed in a suitable environment and with persons or institutions having appropriate qualifications and facilities to provide a necessary and desirable degree and type of care.
- (b) The appropriate authorities in a state where a child is to be placed may have full opportunity to ascertain the circumstances of the proposed placement, thereby promoting full compliance with applicable requirements for the protection of the child.
- (c) The proper authorities of the state from which the placement is made may obtain the most complete information on the basis of which to evaluate a projected placement before it is made.
- (d) Appropriate jurisdictional arrangements for the care of children will be promoted.

ARTICLE II. Definitions

As used in this compact:

- (a) Child means a person who, by reason of minority, is legally subject to parental, guardianship or similar control.
- (b) Sending agency means a party state, officer or employee thereof; a subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof; a court of a party state; a person, corporation, association, charitable agency or other entity which sends, brings, or causes to be sent or brought any child to another party state.
- (c) Receiving state means the state to which a child is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought, whether by public authorities or private persons or agencies, and whether for placement with state or local public authorities or for placement with private agencies or persons.
- (d) Placement means the arrangement for the care of a child in a family free or boarding home or in a child-caring agency or institution but does not include any institution caring for the mentally ill, mentally defective or epileptic or any institution primarily educational in character, and any hospital or other medical facility.

ARTICLE III. Conditions for Placement

- (a) No sending agency shall send, bring, or cause to be sent or brought into any other party state any child for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption unless the sending agency shall comply with each and every requirement set forth in this article and with the applicable laws of the receiving state governing the placement of children therein.
- (b) Prior to sending, bringing or causing any child to be sent or brought into a receiving state for placement in foster care or as a preliminary to a possible adoption, the sending agency shall furnish the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state written notice of the intention to send, bring, or place the child in the receiving state. The notice shall contain:
 - (1) The name, date and place of birth of the child.
 - (2) The identity and address or addresses of the parents or legal guardian.

(3) The name and address of the person, agency or institution to or with which the sending agency proposes to send, bring, or place the child.

(4) A full statement of the reasons for such proposed action and evidence of the authority pursuant to which the placement is proposed to be made.

(c) Any public officer or agency in a receiving state which is in receipt of a notice pursuant to paragraph (b) of this article may request of the sending agency, or any other appropriate officer or agency of or in the sending agency's state, and shall be entitled to receive therefrom, such supporting or additional information as it may deem necessary under the circumstances to carry out the purpose and policy of this compact.

(d) The child shall not be sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought into the receiving state until the appropriate public authorities in the receiving state shall notify the sending agency, in writing, to the effect that the proposed placement does not appear to be contrary to the interest of the child.

ARTICLE IV. Penalty for Illegal Placement

The sending, bringing, or causing to be sent or brought into any receiving state of a child in violation of the terms of this compact shall constitute a violation of the laws respecting the placement of children of both the state in which the sending agency is located or from which it sends or brings the child and of the receiving state. Such violation may be punished or subjected to penalty in either jurisdiction in accordance with its laws. In addition to liability for any such punishment or penalty, any such violation shall constitute full and sufficient grounds for the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or other legal authorization held by the: sending agency which empowers or allows it to place, or care for children.

ARTICLE V. Retention of Jurisdiction

(a) The sending agency shall retain jurisdiction over the child sufficient to determine all matters in relation to the custody, supervision, care, treatment and disposition of the child which it would have had if the child had remained in the sending agency's state, until the child is adopted, reaches majority, becomes self-supporting or is discharged with the concurrence of the appropriate authority in the receiving state. Such jurisdiction shall also include the power to effect or cause the return of the child or its transfer to another location and custody pursuant to law. The sending agency shall continue to have financial responsibility for support and maintenance of the child during the period of the placement. Nothing contained herein shall defeat a claim of jurisdiction by a receiving state sufficient to deal with an act of delinquency or crime committed therein.

(b) When the sending agency is a public agency, it may enter into an agreement with an authorized public or private agency in the receiving state providing for the performance of one or more services in respect of such case by the latter as agent for the sending agency.

(c) Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prevent a private charitable agency authorized to place children in the receiving state from performing services or acting as agent in that state for a private charitable agency of the sending state; nor to prevent the agency in the receiving state from discharging financial responsibility for the support and maintenance of a child who has been placed on behalf of the sending agency without relieving the responsibility set forth in paragraph (a) hereof

ARTICLE VI. Institutional Care of Delinquent Children

A child adjudicated delinquent may be placed in an institution in another party jurisdiction pursuant to this compact but no such placement shall be made unless the child is given a court hearing on notice to the parent or guardian with opportunity to be heard, prior to his being sent to such other party jurisdiction for institutional care and the court finds that:

1. Equivalent facilities for the child are not available in the sending agency's jurisdiction; and

2. Institutional care in the other jurisdiction is in the best interest of the child and will not produce undue hardship.

ARTICLE VII. Compact Administrator

The executive head of each jurisdiction party to this compact shall designate an officer who shall be general coordinator of activities under this compact in his jurisdiction and who, acting jointly with like officers of other party jurisdictions, shall have power to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out more effectively the terms and provisions of this compact.

ARTICLE VIII. Limitations

This compact shall not apply to:

(a) The sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state by his parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, adult uncle or aunt, or his guardian and leaving the child with any such relative or nonagency guardian in the receiving state.

(b) Any placement, sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state pursuant to any other interstate compact to which both the state from which the child is sent or brought and the receiving state are party, or to any other agreement between said states which has the force of law.

ARTICLE IX Enactment and Withdrawal

This compact shall be open to joinder by any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and, with the consent of Congress, the Government of Canada or any province thereof. It shall become effective with respect to any such jurisdiction when such jurisdiction has enacted the same into law. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until two years after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other party jurisdiction. Withdrawal of a party state shall not affect the rights, duties and obligations under this compact of any sending agency therein with respect to a placement made prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

ARTICLE X Construction and Severability

(a) The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

(b) Financial responsibility for any child placed pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article V thereof in the first instance. However, in the event of partial or complete default of performance thereunder, the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 42 or of any other applicable state law fixing responsibility for the support of children also may be invoked.

(c) The appropriate public authorities as used in Article III of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children shall, with reference to this state, mean the Department of Social Services, and said Department shall receive and act with reference to notices required by Article III.

(d) As used in paragraph (a) of Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, the

phrase appropriate authority in the receiving state with reference to this state shall mean the Department of Social Services.

(e) The officers and agencies of this state and its subdivisions having authority to place children are hereby empowered to enter into agreements with appropriate officers or agencies of or in other party states pursuant to paragraph (b) of Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. Any such agreement which contains a financial commitment or imposes a financial obligation on this state or subdivision or agency thereof shall not be binding unless it has the approval in writing of the Director of Administrative Services in the case of the state and of the chief local fiscal officer in the case of a subdivision of the state.

(f) Any requirements for visitation, inspection or supervision of children, homes, institutions or other agencies in another party state which may apply under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to be met if performed pursuant to an agreement entered into by appropriate officers or agencies of this state or a subdivision thereof as contemplated by paragraph (b) of Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

(g) The provisions of section 43-704, shall not apply to placements made pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

(h) Any court having jurisdiction to place delinquent children may place such a child in an institution or in another state pursuant to Article V of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children and shall retain jurisdiction as provided in Article V thereof.

(i) As used in Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, the term executive head means the Governor. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a compact administrator in accordance with the terms of said Article VII.

43-1102. Department of Health and Human Services; successor agency. The Department of Health and Human Services is the successor to the Department of Social Services for purposes of Article X of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children found in section 43-1101.

Regulation No. 0.01

Forms

1. To promote efficiency in processing placements pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) and to facilitate communication among sending agencies, states and other concerned persons, the forms promulgated by the compact administrators, acting jointly, shall be used by all sending agencies, sending and receiving states, and others participating in the arranging, making, processing and supervision of placements.

2. ICPC forms shall be uniform as to format and substance, and each state shall make available a reference to where its forms may be obtained by the public.

3. The mandatory forms currently in effect are described below. These forms shall be reproduced in sufficient supply by each of the states to meet its needs and the needs of persons and agencies required to use them. Forms referenced in the preceding sentence, above, currently in effect are the following:

ICPC - 100A "Interstate Compact Placement Request
ICPC-100B "Interstate Compact Report on Child's Placement Status"
ICPC-100C "Quarterly Statistical Report: Placements Into An ICPC State,"
ICPC-100D "Quarterly Statistical Report: Placements Out Of An ICPC State," and
ICPC-101 "Sending State's Priority Home Study Request."

4. Form ICPC-102 "Receiving State's Priority Home Study" is an optional form that is available for use.

5. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

6. This regulation is adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 29 through May 2, 2001; the regulation, as amended, was approved May 2, 2001 and is effective as of July 2, 2001.

Regulation No. 1

Conversion of Intrastate Placement into Interstate Placement; Relocation of Family Units

Regulation No. 1 as first effective May 1, 1973, amended April 1999, is repealed and is replaced by the following:

The following regulation was amended by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children on April 18, 2010, and is declared to be effective as amended as of October 1, 2010.

1. A placement initially intrastate in character becomes an interstate placement subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) if the child's principal place of abode is moved to another state, except as set forth herein.
2. Intent: This Regulation addresses the request for approval for placement of a child in an approved placement resource in the receiving state where the sending state has already approved the placement in the sending state and the resource now desires to move to the receiving state. The intent of Regulation 1 is to ensure that an already safe and stable placement made by a sending agency in the sending state will continue if the child is relocated to the receiving state. Additionally, it is the intent of this Regulation for supervision of the placement to be uninterrupted, for the family to comply with the requirements of the receiving state, and for both states to comply with all applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations.
3. Applicability to Relocation: This Regulation shall apply to relocation of a child and the placement resource where supervision is ongoing. A request for a home study solely for the purpose of a periodic assessment of the placement where there is no on-going supervision shall not be governed by this regulation and shall be a matter of courtesy between the states. Nothing shall prohibit a sending state from contracting privately for a periodic assessment of the placement.
4. Applicability to Temporary Relocation: If a child is brought into the receiving state by an approved placement resource for a period of ninety (90) days or less and remains with the approved placement resource, approval of the receiving state is not required. Either the sending or receiving state may request approval of the placement, and, if the request is made, the sending and receiving states shall take the necessary action to process the request if the sending and receiving states agree to do so.

Supervision by the receiving state is not required for a temporary relocation of ninety (90) days or fewer; however, pursuant to section 422(b)(17) of the Social Security Act 422 U.S.C. 622, supervision by the sending agency is required. Supervision may be provided as a courtesy to the sending state. If supervision is requested, the sending state shall provide a Form 100B and the information required in Section 5(b) below.

If a child is brought into the receiving state by an approved placement resource for a temporary placement in excess of ninety (90) days or if the temporary relocation will recur, full compliance with this regulation is required.

The public child placing agency in the sending state is responsible to take action to ensure the ongoing safety of a child placed in a receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC, including return of the child to the sending state as soon as possible when return is requested by the receiving state.

5. Provisional Approval:

- (a) In any instance where the decision to relocate into another state is made or it is intended to send or bring the child to the receiving state, or the child and existing family unit have already been sent or brought into the receiving state, an ICPC-100A and its supporting documentation shall be prepared immediately upon the making of the decision, processed within five (5) business days by the sending agency's state compact administrator and transmitted to the receiving state compact administrator with notice of the intended placement date. The sending agency's state compact administrator shall request that the receiving state respond to the case within five (5) business days of receipt of the request and with due regard for the desired time for the child to be sent or brought to the receiving state. If the family unit and child are already present in the receiving state, the receiving state's compact administrator shall determine within five (5) business days of receipt of the 100A and complete home study request packet whether provisional approval shall be granted and provide the decision in writing to the sending state compact administrator by facsimile, mail, overnight mail or electronic transmission, if acceptable.
- (b) The documentation provided with a request for prompt handling shall include:
- (1) A form ICPC-100A fully completed.
 - (2) A form 100B if the child is already present in the receiving state
 - (3) A copy of the court order pursuant to which the sending agency has authority to place the child or, if authority does not derive from a court order, a statement of the basis on which the sending agency has authority to place the child and documentation that supervision is on-going.
 - (4) A case history for the child, including custodial and social history, chronology of court involvement, social dynamics and a description of any special needs of the child.
 - (5) In any instance where the sending state has required licensure, certification or approval, a copy of the most recent license, certificate or approval of the qualification of the placement resource(s) and/or their home showing the status of the placement resource(s), as qualified placement resource(s).
 - (6) A copy of the most recent home study of the placement resource(s) and any updates thereof.
 - (7) Copies of the progress reports on the family unit for the last six months and the most recent judicial review court report and court order completed in the sending state.
 - (8) A copy of the child's case/services/permanency plan and any supplements to that plan, if the child has been in care long enough for such a plan to be required.
 - (9) An explanation of the current status of the child's Title IV-E eligibility under the Federal Social Security Act.

- (c) Requests for prompt handling shall be as provided in paragraph 5(a) hereof. Some or all documents may be communicated by express mail or any other recognized method for expedited communication, including electronic transmission, if acceptable. The receiving state shall recognize and give effect to any such expedited transmission of an ICPC-100A and/or supporting documentation, provided that it is legible and appears to be a complete representation of the original. However, the receiving state may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies if it considers them necessary for a legally sufficient record under its laws.
- (d) In an instance where a placement resource(s) holds a current license, certificate or approval from the sending state evidencing qualification as a foster parent or other placement resource, the receiving state shall give effect to such license, certificate or approval as sufficient to support a determination of qualification pursuant to Article III(d) of the ICPC, unless the receiving state compact administrator has substantial evidence that the license, certificate, or approval is expired or otherwise not valid. If the receiving state requires licensure as a condition of placement approval, or the receiving state compact administrator determines that the license, certificate, or approval from the sending state has expired or otherwise is not valid, both the sending state and the placement resource shall state in writing that the placement resource will become licensed in the receiving state.
- (e) The receiving state shall recognize and give effect to evidence that the placement resource has satisfactorily completed required training for foster parents or other parent training. Such recognition and effect shall be given if:
 - (i) the training program is shown to be substantially equivalent to training offered for the same purpose in the receiving state; and
 - (ii) the evidence submitted is in the form of an official certificate or document identifying the training.

6. Initial Home Study Report:

- (a) Pursuant to the Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Children Act of 2006, within sixty (60) days after receiving a home study request, the receiving state shall directly or by contract conduct, complete, and return a report to the sending state on the results of the study of the home environment for purposes of assessing the safety and suitability of the child remaining in the home. The report shall address the extent to which placement in the home would meet the needs of the child. In the event the parts of the home study involving the education and training of the placement resource remain incomplete, the report shall reference such items by including a prospective date of completion.
- (b) Approval of the request may be conditioned upon compliance by the placement resource with any licensing or education requirement in the receiving state. If such condition is placed upon approval, a reasonable date for compliance with the education or licensing requirement shall be set forth in the documentation granting approval.

7. Final Approval or Denial:

- (a) Pursuant to Article III(d), final approval or denial of the placement resource request shall be provided by the receiving state compact administrator as soon as practical but no later than one-hundred and eighty days (180) days from receipt of the initial home study request.
- (b) If necessary or helpful to meet time requirements, the receiving state may communicate its determination pursuant to Article III(d) to the sending agency and the sending agency's state compact administrator by "FAX" or other means of facsimile transmission or electronic transmission, if acceptable. However, this may not be done before the receiving state compact administrator has actually recorded the determination on the ICPC-100A. The written notice (the completed ICPC-100A) shall be mailed, sent electronically, if acceptable, or otherwise sent promptly to meet Article III(d) written notice requirements.

- 8. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to alter the obligation of a receiving state to supervise and report on the placement; nor to alter the requirement that the placement resource(s) comply with the licensing and other applicable laws of the receiving state after arrival therein.
- 9. A favorable determination made by a receiving state pursuant to Article III(d) of the ICPC and this regulation means that the receiving state is making such determination on the basis of the best evidence available to it in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 5(a) of this regulation and does not relieve any placement resource or other entity of the obligation to comply with the laws of the receiving state as promptly as possible after arrival of the child in the receiving state.
- 10. The receiving state may decline to provide a favorable determination pursuant to Article III(d) of the Compact if the receiving state compact administrator finds that the child's needs cannot be met under the circumstances of the proposed relocation or until the compact administrator has the documentation identified in subparagraph 5(b) hereof.
- 11. If it is subsequently determined by the receiving state Compact Administrator that the placement in the receiving state appears to be contrary to the best interest of the child, the receiving state shall notify the sending agency that approval is no longer given and the sending state shall arrange to return the child or make an alternative placement as provided in Article V(a) of the ICPC.

12. Supervision:

Within thirty (30) days of the receiving state compact administrator being notified by the sending state compact administrator or by the placement resource that the placement resource and the child have arrived in the receiving state, the appropriate personnel of the receiving state shall visit the child and the placement resource in the home to ascertain conditions and progress toward compliance with applicable federal and state laws and requirements of the receiving state. Subsequent supervision must include face-to-face visits with the child at least once each month. A majority of visits must occur in the child's home. Face-to-face visits must be performed by a Child Welfare Caseworker in the receiving state. Such supervision visits shall continue until supervision is terminated by the sending state. Concurrence of the receiving state compact administrator for termination of supervision should be sought by the sending state prior to termination. Reports of supervision visits shall be provided to the sending state in accordance with applicable federal laws and as set forth elsewhere in these regulations.

The public child placing agency in the sending state is responsible to take action to ensure the ongoing safety of a child placed in a receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC, including return of the child to the sending state as soon as possible when return is requested by the receiving state.

13. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.
14. This regulation is adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 2010.

Regulation No. 2

Public Court Jurisdiction Cases: Placements for Public Adoption or Foster Care in Family Settings and/or with Parents, Relatives

Regulation No. 2, as adopted on May 25, 1977 by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, was repealed April 1999 and is replaced by the following:

The following regulation, adopted by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, is declared to be in effect on and after October 1, 2011. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning. If a court or other competent authority invokes the Compact, the court or other competent authority is obligated to comply with Article V (Retention of Jurisdiction) of the Compact.

1. Intent of Regulation No. 2: The intent of this regulation is to provide at the request of a sending agency, a home study and placement decision by a receiving state for the proposed placement of a child with a proposed caregiver who falls into the category of: placement for public adoption, or foster care and/or with parents, or relatives.

2. Regulation No. 2 does apply to cases involving children who are under the jurisdiction of a court for abuse, neglect or dependency, as a result of action taken by a child welfare agency: The court has the authority to determine supervision, custody and placement of the child or has delegated said authority to the child welfare agency, and the child is being considered for placement in another state.

(a) Children not yet placed with prospective placement resource: This Regulation covers consideration of a placement resource where the child has not yet been placed in the home. ICPC Regulation No. 7 Expedited Home Study can be used instead of Regulation No. 2 for this category when requirements are met for an expedited home study request.

(b) Change of status for children who have already been placed with ICPC approval: This regulation is used when requesting a new home study on the current approved placement resource. This might include an upgrade from unlicensed relative to licensed foster home or to adoption home placement category (see Regulation No. 3 section 2(a) Types of Placement Categories).

(c) Child already placed without ICPC approval, except when the child has relocated with the caregiver to the receiving state pursuant to Regulation 1: When a child has been placed in a receiving state prior to ICPC approval, the case is considered a violation of ICPC and the placement is made with the sending state bearing full liability and responsibility for the safety of the child. The receiving state may request immediate removal of the child until the receiving state has made a decision per ICPC. The receiving state is permitted to proceed, but not required to proceed with the home study/ICPC decision process, as long as the child is placed in violation of ICPC. The receiving state may choose to open the case for ICPC courtesy supervision but is not required to do so, as is required under ICPC Regulation No. 1 Relocation of Family Unit Cases.

3. Placements made without ICPC protection: Regulation No. 2 does not apply to:

(a) A placement with a parent from whom the child was not removed: When the court places the child with a parent from whom the child was not removed, and the court has no evidence that the parent is unfit, does not seek any evidence from the receiving state that the parent is either fit or unfit, and the court relinquishes jurisdiction over the child immediately upon placement with the parent, the receiving state shall have no responsibility for supervision or monitoring for the court having made the placement.

(b) Sending court makes parent placement with courtesy check: When a sending court/agency seeks an independent (not ICPC-related) courtesy check for placement with a parent from whom the child was not removed, the responsibility for credentials and quality of the courtesy check rests directly with the sending court/agency and the person or party in the receiving state who agree to conduct the courtesy check without invoking the protection of the ICPC home study process. This would not prohibit a sending state from requesting an ICPC.

4. Definitions and placement categories: (See Regulation No. 3)

5. Sending state case documentation required with ICPC-100A request: The documentation provided with a request for prompt handling shall be current and shall include:

(a) A Form ICPC-100A fully completed.

(b) A Form ICPC-100B if the child is already placed without prior approval in the receiving state. The receiving state is not obligated to provide supervision until the placement has been approved with an ICPC-100A signed by the receiving state ICPC office, unless provisional approval has been granted.

(c) A copy of the current court order pursuant to which the sending agency has authority to place the child or, if authority does not derive from a court order, a statement of the basis on which the sending agency has authority to place the child and documentation that supervision is on-going.

(d) Signed statement required from assigned sending agency case manager:

(1) confirming the potential placement resource is interested in being a placement resource for the child and is willing to cooperate with the ICPC process.

(2) including the name and correct physical and mailing address of the placement resource and all available telephone numbers and other contact information for the potential placement resource.

(3) describing the number and type of bedrooms in the home of the placement resource to accommodate the child under consideration and the number of people, including children, who will be residing in the home.

(4) confirming the potential placement resource acknowledges that he/she has sufficient financial resources or will access financial resources to feed, clothe, and care for the child, including child care, if needed.

(5) that the placement resource acknowledges that a criminal records and child abuse history check will be completed for any persons residing in the home required to be screened under the law of the receiving state.

(e) A current case history for the child, including custodial and social history, chronology of court involvement, social dynamics and a description of any special needs of the child.

(f) Any child previously placed with placement resource in sending state: If the placement resource had any child placed with them in the sending state previously, the sending agency shall provide all relevant information regarding said placement to the receiving state, if available.

(g) Service (case) Plan: A copy of the child's case/service/permanency plan and any supplements to that plan, if the child has been in care long enough for a permanency plan to be required.

(h) Title IV-E Eligibility verification: An explanation of the current status of the child's Title IV-E eligibility under the Federal Social Security Act and Title IV-E documentation, if available. Documentation must be provided before placement is approved.

(i) Financial/Medical Plan: A detailed plan of the proposed method for support of the child and provision of medical services.

(j) A copy of the child's Social Security card or official document verifying correct Social Security Number, if available, and a copy of the child's birth certificate, if available.

6. Methods for transmission of documents: Some or all documents may be communicated by express mail or any other recognized method for expedited communication, including FAX and/or electronic transmission, if acceptable by both sending and receiving state. The receiving state shall recognize and give effect to any such expedited transmission of an ICPC-100A and/or supporting documentation, provided that it is legible and appears to be a complete representation of the original. However, the receiving state may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies of any legal documents if it considers them necessary for a legally sufficient record under its laws. All such transmissions must be sent in compliance with state laws and/or regulations related to the protection of confidentiality.

7. Safe and Timely Interstate Home Study Report to be completed within sixty (60) calendar days. This report is not equivalent to a placement decision.

(a) Timeframe for completion of Safe and Timely Interstate Home Study Report: As quickly as possible, but not more than sixty (60) calendar days after receiving a home study request, the receiving state shall, directly or by contract, complete a study of the home environment for purposes of assessing the safety and suitability of the child being placed in the home. The receiving state shall return to the sending state a report on the results of the home study that shall address the extent to which placement in the home would meet the needs of the child. This report may, or may not, include a decision approving or denying permission to place the child. In the event the parts of the home study involving the education and training of the placement resource remain incomplete, the report shall reference such items by including an anticipated date of completion.

(b) Receiving state placement decision may be postponed: If the receiving state cannot provide a decision regarding approval or denial of the placement at the time of the safe and timely home study report, the receiving state should provide the reason for delay and an anticipated date for a decision regarding the request. Reasons for delay may be such factors as receiving state requires all relatives to be licensed as a foster home therefore ICPC office cannot approve an unlicensed relative placement request until the family has met licensing requirements. If such condition must be met before approval, a reasonable date for

compliance shall be set forth in the receiving state transmittal accompanying the initial home study, if possible.

8. Decision by receiving state to approve or deny placement resource (100A).

(a) Timeframe for final decision: Final approval or denial of the placement resource request shall be provided by receiving state Compact Administrator in the form of a signed ICPC-100A, as soon as practical but no later than one hundred and eighty (180) calendar days from receipt of the initial home study request. This six (6)-month window is to accommodate licensure and/or other receiving state requirements applicable to foster or adoption home study requests.

(b) Expedited communication of decision: If necessary or helpful to meet time requirements, the receiving state ICPC office may communicate its determination pursuant to Article III(d) to the sending agency's state Compact Administrator by FAX or other means of facsimile transmission or electronic transmission, if acceptable to both receiving and sending state. However, this may not be done before the receiving state Compact Administrator has actually recorded the determination on the ICPC-100A. The written notice (the completed ICPC-100A) shall be mailed, sent electronically, if acceptable, or otherwise sent promptly to meet Article III(d) written notice requirements. The receiving state home study local agency shall not send the home study and/or recommendation directly to the sending state local agency without approval from the sending and receiving state ICPC offices.

(c) Authority of receiving state to make final decision: The authority of the receiving state is limited to the approval or denial of the placement resource. The receiving state may decline to provide a favorable determination pursuant to Article III(d) of the Compact if the receiving state Compact Administrator finds that based on the home study, the proposed caregiver would be unable to meet the individual needs of the child, including the child's safety, permanency, health, well-being, and mental, emotional and physical development.

(d) Authority of sending court/placing agency: When the receiving state has approved a placement resource, the sending court/placing agency has the final authority to determine whether to use the approved placement resource in the receiving state. The receiving state ICPC-100A approval expires six months from the date the 100A was signed by receiving state.

9. Reconsideration of an ICPC denial: (requested by the sending ICPC Office)

(a) Sending state may request reconsideration of the denial within 90 days from the date 100A denying placement is signed by receiving state. The request can be with or without a new home study, see items 9(a)(1) and 9(a)(2) below. After 90 days there is nothing that precludes the sending state from requesting a new home study.

(1) Request reconsideration without a new home study: The sending ICPC office can request that the receiving state ICPC office reconsider the denial of placement of the child with the placement resource. If the receiving state ICPC office chooses to overturn the denial it can be based on review of the evidence presented by the sending ICPC office and any other new information deemed appropriate. A new 100A giving an approval without a new home study will be signed.

(2) Request new home study re-examining reasons for original denial: A sending ICPC office may send a new ICPC home study request if the reason for denial has been corrected; i.e., move to new residence with adequate bedrooms. The receiving state ICPC

office is not obligated to activate the new home study request, but it may agree to proceed with a new home study to reconsider the denial decision if it believes the reasons for denial have been corrected. This regulation shall not conflict with any appeal process otherwise available in the receiving state.

(b) Receiving state decision to reverse a prior denied placement: The receiving state ICPC office has 60 days from the date formal request to reconsider denial has been received from the sending state ICPC office. If the receiving state ICPC administrator decides to change the prior decision denying the placement, an ICPC transmittal letter and the new 100A shall be signed reflecting the new decision.

10. Return of child to sending state/Receiving state requests to return child to sending state:

(a) Request to return child to sending state at time of ICPC denial of placement: If the child is already residing in the receiving state with the proposed caregiver at the time of the above decision, and the receiving state Compact Administrator has denied the placement based on 8(c) then the receiving state Compact Administrator may request the sending state to arrange for the return of the child as soon as possible or propose an alternative placement in the receiving state as provided in Article V(a) of the ICPC. That alternative placement resource must be approved by the receiving state before placement is made. Return of the child shall occur within five (5) working days from the date of notice for removal unless otherwise agreed upon between the sending and receiving state ICPC offices.

(b) Request to return child to sending state after receiving state ICPC had previously approved placement: Following approval and placement of the child, if the receiving state Compact Administrator determines that the placement no longer meets the individual needs of the child, including the child's safety, permanency, health, well-being, and mental, emotional, and physical development, then the receiving state Compact Administrator may request that the sending state arrange for the return of the child as soon as possible or propose an alternative placement in the receiving state as provided in Article V(a) of the ICPC. That alternative placement resource must be approved by the receiving state before placement is made. Return of the child shall occur within five (5) working days from the date of notice for removal unless otherwise agreed upon between the sending and receiving state ICPC offices.

The receiving state request for removal may be withdrawn if the sending state arranges services to resolve the reason for the requested removal and the receiving and the sending state Compact Administrators mutually agree to the plan.

11. Supervision for approved placement should be conducted in accordance with ICPC Regulation No. 11.

12. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

13. This regulation is adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting, April 30–May 1, 2011.

Regulation No. 3

Definitions and Placement Categories: Applicability and Exemptions

This Regulation No. 3 is adopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

This Regulation No. 3 as first effective July 2, 2001, was amended by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of children on May 1, 2011 and is declared to be effective as of October 1, 2011.

1. Intent of Regulation No. 3: To provide guidance in navigating the ICPC regulations and to assist its users in understanding which interstate placements are governed by, and which are exempt from, the ICPC.

(a) Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to alter the obligation of a receiving state to supervise and report on the placement; nor to alter the requirement that the placement resource(s) comply with the licensing and other applicable laws of the receiving state after placement of the child in the receiving state.

(b) Age restrictions: The ICPC Articles and Regulations do not specify an age restriction at time of placement, but rather use the broad definition of “child.” The sending state law may permit the extension of juvenile court jurisdiction and foster care maintenance payments to eligible youth up to age 21. Consistent with Article V, such youth should be served under ICPC if requested by the sending agency and with concurrence of the receiving state.

2. Placement categories requiring compliance with ICPC: Placement of a child requires compliance with the Compact if such placement is made under one of the following four types of placement categories:

(a) Four types of placement categories:

(1) Adoptions: Placement preliminary to an adoption (independent, private or public adoptions)

(2) Licensed or approved foster homes (placement with related or unrelated caregivers)

(3) Placements with parents and relatives when a parent or relative is not making the placement as defined in Article VIII (a) “Limitations”

(4) Group homes/residential placement of all children, including adjudicated delinquents in institutions in other states as defined in Article VI and Regulation No. 4.

(b) Court involvement and court jurisdiction legal status: The above placement categories may involve placement by persons and/or agencies that at the time of placement may not have any court involvement (i.e., private/independent adoptions and residential placements). Where there is court jurisdiction with an open court case for dependency, abandonment, abuse and/or neglect, the case is considered a public court jurisdiction case, which requires compliance with ICPC Article III (see Regulations No. 1, No. 2, No. 7 and No. 11) note exemption for selected “parent” cases as described below in Section 3, “cases that are exempt from ICPC regulations. In most public court jurisdiction cases the court has taken guardianship and legal custody away from the “offending” caregiver and has given it to a third party at the time placement of the child is made with an alternative caregiver. However, in select cases identified below, the sending court may not have taken guardianship or legal custody away from the parent/guardian, when the ICPC-100A

requesting permission to place is sent to the receiving state. Those cases are identified on the ICPC-100A with the legal status of “court jurisdiction only” as explained below.

(c) Court jurisdiction only: The sending court has an open abuse, neglect or dependency case that establishes court jurisdiction with the authority to supervise, remove and/or place the child. Although the child is not in the guardianship/custody of an agency or the court at the time of completing ICPC-100A, the agency or the court may choose to exert legal authority to supervise and or remove and place the child and therefore is the sending agency. As the sending agency/court it would have specified legal responsibilities per ICPC Article V, including the possible removal of the child if placement in the receiving state disrupts or the receiving state requests removal of the child. There are several possible situations where “court jurisdiction only” might be checked as the “legal status” on the ICPC-100A:

(1) Residential placement (Regulation No. 4): The court has jurisdiction, but in some situations, such as with some probation (delinquent) cases, guardianship remains with the parent/relative, but the court/sending agency is seeking approval to place in a receiving state residential treatment program, and has authority to order placement and removal.

(2) Contingency/concurrent request in cases where removal may become necessary (Regulations No. 2 or No. 7): The child may be in the custody of the offending parent or relative while the public agency tries to bring the family into compliance with court orders and or agency service (case) plan. (Some states call this an order of “protective supervision” or “show cause.”) The court may have requested an ICPC home study on a possible alternative caregiver in a receiving state. It is understood at time of placement the court would have guardianship/legal custody and Article V would be binding.

(3) Parent/relative relocated to receiving state (Regulation No. 1): If the sending court selects to invoke ICPC Article V and to retain court jurisdiction even though the family/relative has legal guardianship/custody and has moved to the receiving state, then the sending court may request a home study on the parent/relative who has moved with the child to the receiving state. By invoking ICPC the sending court is bound under Article V. If the receiving state determines the placement to be contrary to the interests of the child, the sending court must order removal of the child and their return to the sending state or utilize an alternative approved placement resource in the receiving state. The ICPC-100A must be signed by the sending judge or authorized agent of the public agency on behalf of the sending court in keeping with ICPC Article V.

3. Placements made without ICPC protection:

(a) A placement with a parent from whom the child was not removed: When the court places the child with a parent from whom the child was not removed, and the court has no evidence that the parent is unfit, does not seek any evidence from the receiving state that the parent is either fit or unfit, and the court relinquishes jurisdiction over the child immediately upon placement with the parent. Receiving state shall have no responsibility for supervision or monitoring for the court having made the placement.

(b) Sending court makes parent placement with courtesy check: When a sending court/agency seeks an independent (not ICPC related) courtesy check for placement with a parent from whom the child was not removed, the responsibility for credentials and quality of the “courtesy check” rests directly with the sending court/agency and the person or party in the receiving state who agree to conduct the “courtesy” check without invoking the

protection of the ICPC home study process. This would not prohibit a sending state from requesting an ICPC.

(c) Placements made by private individuals with legal rights to place: Pursuant to Article VIII (a), this Compact does not apply to the sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state by the child's parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, adult uncle or aunt, or the child's non-agency guardian and leaving the child with any such parent, relative or non-agency guardian in the receiving state, provided that such person who brings, sends, or causes a child to be sent or brought to a receiving state is a person whose full legal right to plan for the child: (1) has been established by law at a time prior to initiation of the placement arrangement, and (2) has not been voluntarily terminated, or diminished or severed by the action or order of any court.

(d) Placements handled in divorce, paternity or probate courts: The compact does not apply in court cases of paternity, divorce, custody, and probate pursuant to which or in situations where children are being placed with parents or relatives or non-relatives.

(e) Placement of children pursuant to any other Compact: Pursuant to Article VIII (b), the Compact does not apply to any placement, sending or bringing of a child into a receiving state pursuant to any other interstate Compact to which both the state from which the child is sent or brought and the receiving state are party, or to any other agreement between said states which has the force of law.

4. Definitions: The purpose of this section is to provide clarification of commonly used terms in ICPC. Some of these words and definitions can also be found in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, ICPC Regulations, Interstate Compact on Juveniles, and federal statutes and regulations.

(Note: source of definition is identified right after the word prior to the actual definition.)

(1) Adoption: the method provided by state law that establishes the legal relationship of parent and child between persons who are not so related by birth or some other legal determination, with the same mutual rights and obligations that exist between children and their birth parents. This relationship can only be termed adoption after the legal process is complete (see categories or types of ICPC adoptions below).

(2) Adoption categories:

(a) Independent adoption: adoptions arranged by a birth parent, attorney, other intermediary, adoption facilitator or other person or entity as defined by state law.

(b) Private agency adoption: an adoption arranged by a licensed agency whether domestic or international that has been given legal custody or responsibility for the child including the right to place the child for adoption.

(c) Public adoption: Adoptions for public court jurisdiction cases.

(3) Adoption home study: (definition listed under "home studies")

(4) Adjudicated delinquent: a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense.

(5) Adjudicated status offender: a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

(6) Age of majority: the legally defined age at which a person is considered an adult with all the attendant rights and responsibilities of adulthood. The age of majority is defined by state laws, which vary by state and is used in Article V, "...reaches majority, becomes self-supporting or is discharged with the concurrence of the appropriate authority in the receiving state" (see definition below of "child" as it appears in Article II).

(7) Approved placement: the receiving state Compact Administrator has determined that "the proposed placement does not appear to be contrary to the interests of the child."

(8) Boarding home: as used in Article II (d) of the ICPC, means the home of a relative or unrelated individual whether or not the placement recipient receives compensation for care or maintenance of the child, foster care payments, or any other payments or reimbursements on account of the child's being in the home of the placement recipient (has same meaning as family free).

(9) Case history: an organized record concerning an individual, their family and environment that includes social, medical, psychological and educational history and any other additional information that may be useful in determining appropriate placement.

(10) Case plan: (see "service plan" definition)

(11) Central Compact office: the office that receives ICPC placement referrals from sending states and sends ICPC placement referrals to receiving states. In states that have one central Compact office that services the entire state, the term "central Compact office" has the same meaning as "central state Compact office" as described in Regulation No. 5 of the ICPC. In states in which ICPC placement referrals are sent directly to receiving states and received directly from sending states by more than one county or other regional area within the state, the "central Compact office" is the office within each separate county or other region that sends and receives ICPC placement referrals.

(12) Certification: to attest, declare or swear to before a judge or notary public.

(13) Child: a person, who by reason of minority, is legally subject to parental guardianship or similar control.

(14) Child welfare caseworker: a person assigned to manage the cases of dependency children who are in the custody of a public child welfare agency and may include private contract providers of the responsible state agency.

(15) Concurrence to discharge: is when the receiving ICPC office gives the sending agency written permission to terminate supervision and relinquish jurisdiction of its case pursuant to Article V leaving the custody, supervision and care of the child with the placement resource.

(16) Concurrence: is when the receiving and sending Compact Administrator agree to a specific action pursuant to ICPC, i.e., decision as to providers.

(17) Conditions for placement: as established by Article III apply to any placement as defined in Article II(d) and regulations adopted by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

(18) Courtesy: consent or agreement between states to provide a service that is not required by ICPC.

(19) Courtesy check: Process that does not involve the ICPC, used by a sending court to check the home of a parent from whom the child was not removed.

(20) Court jurisdiction only cases: The sending court has an open abuse, neglect or dependency case that establishes court jurisdiction with the authority to supervise and/or remove and place the child for whom the court has not taken guardianship or legal custody.

(21) Custody: (see physical custody, see legal custody)

(22) Emancipation: the point at which a minor becomes self-supporting, assumes adult responsibility for his or her welfare, and is no longer under the care of his or her parents or child placing agency, by operation of law or court order.

(23) Emergency placement: a temporary placement of 30 days or less in duration.

(24) Family free: as used in Article II (d) of the ICPC means the home of a relative or unrelated individual whether or not the placement recipient receives compensation for care or maintenance of the child, foster care payments, or any other payments or reimbursements on account of the child's being in the home of the placement recipient (has same meaning as boarding home).

(25) Family unit: a group of individuals living in one household.

(26) Foster care: If 24-hour-a-day care is provided by the child's parent(s) by reason of a court-ordered placement (and not by virtue of the parent-child relationship), the care is foster care. In addition to the federal definition (45 C.F.R. § 1355.20 "Definitions") this includes 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians and for whom the state agency has placement and care responsibility. This includes, but is not limited to, placements in foster family homes, foster homes of relatives, group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, child care institutions and pre-adoptive homes. A child is in foster care in accordance with this definition regardless of whether the foster care facility is licensed and payments are made by the state or local agency for the care of the child, whether adoption subsidy payments are being made prior to the finalization of an adoption, or whether there is federal matching of any payments that are made.

(27) Foster home study: (see definition under home studies)

(28) Foster parent: a person, including a relative or non-relative, licensed to provide a home for orphaned, abused, neglected, delinquent or disabled children, usually with the approval of the government or a social service agency.

(29) Guardian [see ICPC Regulation No. 10 section 1(a)]: a public or private agency, organization or institution that holds a valid and effective permanent appointment from a court of competent jurisdiction to have custody and control of a child, to plan for the child, and to do all other things for or on behalf of a child for which a parent would have authority and responsibility for doing so by virtue of an unrestricted parent-child relationship. An appointment is permanent for the purposes of this paragraph if the appointment would allow the guardianship to endure until the child's age of majority without any court review, subsequent to the appointment, of the care that the guardian provides or the status of other permanency planning that the guardian has a professional obligation to carry out.

(30) Home Study (see Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Children Act of 2006): an evaluation of a home environment conducted in accordance with applicable requirements of the state in which the home is located, to determine whether a proposed placement of a child would meet the individual needs of the child, including the child's safety, permanency, health, well-being, and mental, emotional and physical development.

(a) Adoption home study: a home study conducted for the purpose of placing a child for adoption with a placement resource. The adoption home study is the assessment and evaluation of a prospective adoptive parent(s).

(b) Foster home study: a home study conducted for the purpose of placing a child with a placement resource who is required to be licensed or approved in accordance with federal and/or receiving state law.

(c) Interstate home study (see Federal Safe and Timely Act): a home study conducted by a state at the request of another state, to facilitate an adoptive or foster care placement in the state of a child in foster care under the responsibility of the state [see foster care definition(s)].

(d) Parent home study: applies to the home study conducted by the receiving state to determine whether a parent placement meets the standards as set forth by the requirements of the receiving state.

(e) Relative home study: a home study conducted for the purpose of placing a child with a relative. Such a home study may or may not require the same level of screening as required for a foster home study or an adoptive home study depending upon the applicable law and/or requirements of the receiving state.

(f) Non-relative home study: a home study conducted for the purpose of placing a child with a non-relative of the child. Such a home study may or may not require the same level of screening as required for a foster home study or an adoptive home study depending upon the applicable law and/or requirements of the receiving state.

(g) Safe and Timely Interstate Home Study Report (see Federal Safe and Timely Act): an interstate home study report completed by a state if the state provides to the state that requested the study, within 60 days after receipt of the request, a report on the results of the study. The preceding sentence shall not be construed to require the state to have completed, within the 60-day period, the parts of the home study involving the education and training of the prospective foster or adoptive parents.

(31) ICPC: The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children is a Compact between states and parties pursuant to law, to ensure protection and services to children who are placed across state lines.

(32) Independent adoption entity: any individual authorized in the sending state to place children for adoption other than a state, county or licensed private agency. This could include courts, private attorneys and birth parents.

(33) Intrastate: existing or occurring within a state

(34) Interstate: involving, connecting or existing between two or more states.

(35) Interstate home study: (see definition under Home studies)

(36) Jurisdiction: the established authority of a court to determine all matters in relation to the custody, supervision, care and disposition of a child.

(37) Legal custody: court-ordered or statutory right and responsibility to care for a child either temporarily or permanently.

(38) Legal guardianship (see 45 C.F.R. § 1355.20 “Definitions”): a judicially created relationship between child and caretaker that is intended to be permanent and self-sustaining as evidenced by the transfer to the caretaker of the following parental rights with respect to the child: protection, education, care and control of the person, custody of the person, and decision-making. The term legal guardian means the caretaker in such a relationship.

(39) Legal risk placement (legal risk adoption): a placement made preliminarily to an adoption where the prospective adoptive parents acknowledge in writing that a child can be ordered returned to the sending state or the birth mother’s state of residence, if different from the sending state, and a final decree of adoption shall not be entered in any jurisdiction until all required consents or termination of parental rights are obtained or are dispensed with in accordance with applicable law.

(40) Member state: a state that has enacted this Compact (see also definition of state).

(41) Non-agency guardian [see ICPC Regulation No. 10 section 1(b)]: an individual holding a currently valid appointment from a court of competent jurisdiction to have all of the authority and responsibility of a guardian as defined in ICPC Regulation No. 10 section 1(a).

(42) Non-custodial parent: a person who, at the time of the commencement of court proceedings in the sending state, does not have sole legal custody of the child or physical custody of a child.

(43) Non-offending parent: the parent who is not the subject of allegations or findings of child abuse or neglect.

(44) Non-relative: a person not connected to the child by blood, marriage or adoption, or otherwise defined by the sending or receiving state.

(45) Parent: a biological, adoptive parent or legal guardian as determined by applicable state law and is responsible for the care, custody and control of a child or upon whom there is legal duty for such care.

(46) Parent home study: (see definition under home studies)

(47) Physical custody: Person or entity with whom the child is placed on a day-to-day basis.

(48) Placement (see ICPC Article II (d) “Definitions”): the arrangement for the care of a child in a family free, in a boarding home or in a child-caring agency or institution, but does not include any institution caring for the mentally ill, mentally defective or epileptic, or any institution primarily educational in character, and any hospital or other medical facility.

(49) Placement resource: the person(s) or facility with whom the child has been or may be placed by a parent or legal custodian; or, placed by the court of jurisdiction in the sending state; or, for whom placement is sought in the receiving state.

- (50) Progress report: (see “supervision report” definition)
- (51) Provisional approval: an initial decision by the receiving state that the placement is approved subject to receipt of required additional information before final approval is granted.
- (52) Provisional denial: the receiving state cannot approve a provisional placement pending a more comprehensive home study or assessment process due to issues that need to be resolved.
- (53) Provisional placement: a determination made in the receiving state that the proposed placement is safe and suitable and, to the extent allowable, the receiving state has temporarily waived its standards or requirements otherwise applicable to prospective foster or adoptive parents so as to not delay the placement. Completion of the receiving state requirements regarding training for prospective foster or adoptive parents shall not delay an otherwise safe and suitable placement.
- (54) Public child-placing agency: any government child welfare agency or child protection agency or a private entity under contract with such an agency, regardless of whether they act on behalf of a state, county, municipality or other governmental unit and which facilitates, causes or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another.
- (55) Receiving state (see ICPC Article II (c) “Definitions”): the state to which a child is sent, brought or caused to be sent or brought, whether by public authorities or private persons or agencies, and whether for placement with state or local public authorities or for placement with private agencies or persons.
- (56) Relative: a birth or adoptive brother, sister, stepparent, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, niece, nephew, as well as relatives of half blood or marriage and those denoted by the prefixes of grand and great, including grandparent or great grandparent, or as defined in state statute for the purpose of foster and or adoptive placements.
- (57) Non-relative: a person not connected to the child by blood, marriage or adoption.
- (58) Relative home study: (see definition under home studies)
- (59) Relocation: the movement of a child or family from one state to another.
- (60) Residential facility or residential treatment center or group home: a facility providing a level of 24-hour, supervised care that is beyond what is needed for assessment or treatment of an acute condition. For purposes of the Compact, residential facilities do not include institutions primarily educational in character, hospitals or other medical facilities (as used in Regulation 4, they are defined by the receiving state).
- (61) Return: the bringing or sending back of a child to the state from which they came.
- (62) Sending agency: (see ICPC Article II (b) “Definitions”): a party state, officer or employee thereof; a subdivision of a party state, or officer or employee thereof; a court of a party state; a person, corporation, association, charitable agency or other entity having legal authority over a child who sends, brings, or causes to be sent or brought any child to another party state.

(63) Sending state: the state where the sending agency is located, or the state in which the court holds exclusive jurisdiction over a child, which causes, permits or enables the child to be sent to another state.

(64) Service (case) plan: a comprehensive individualized program of action for a child and his/her family establishing specific goals and objectives and deadlines for meeting these goals and objectives.

(65) State: a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other territory of the United States.

(66) State court: a judicial body of a state that is vested by law with responsibility for adjudicating cases involving abuse, neglect, deprivation, delinquency or status offenses of individuals who have not attained the age of eighteen (18) or as otherwise defined by state law.

(67) Stepparent: a man or woman married to a parent of a child at the time of the intended placement or as otherwise defined by the sending and/or receiving state laws, rules and/or regulations.

(68) Supervision: monitoring of the child and the child's living situation by the receiving state after a child has been placed in a receiving state pursuant to a provisional approval or an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC or pursuant to a child's relocation to a receiving state in accordance with Regulation No. 1 of the ICPC.

(69) Supervision report: provided by the supervising case worker in the receiving state; a written assessment of a child's current placement, school performance and health and medical status, a description of any unmet needs and a recommendation regarding continuation of the placement.

(70) Timely Interstate Home Study: (see definition under home studies)

(71) Visit: as defined in Regulation No. 9.

Regulation No. 4

Residential Placement

The following regulation was adopted by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children on April 20, 1983, was readopted in 1999, was amended in 2001, and is declared to be effective, as amended, as of July 2, 2001.

1. In determining whether the sending or bringing of a child to another state is exempt from the provisions of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by reason of the exemption for various classes of institutions in Article II (d), the following concepts and terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Primarily educational institution" means an institution which operates one or more programs that can be offered in satisfaction of compulsory school attendance laws, in which the primary purpose of accepting children is to meet their educational needs; and which does not do one or more of the following:

- (1) accept responsibility for children during the entire year;
- (2) provide or hold itself out as providing child care constituting nurture sufficient to substitute for parental supervision and control or foster care;
- (3) provide any other services to children, except for those customarily regarded as extracurricular or cocurricular school activities, pupil support services, and those services necessary to make it possible for the children to be maintained on a residential basis in the aforementioned school program or programs.

(b) "Hospital or other medical facility" means an institution for the acutely ill which discharges its patients when they are no longer acutely ill, which does not provide or hold itself out as providing child care in substitution for parental care or foster care, and in which a child is placed for the primary purpose of treating an acute medical problem.

(c) "Institution for the mentally ill or mentally defective" minors means a facility which is responsible for treatment of acute conditions, both psychiatric and medical, as well as such custodial care as is necessary for the treatment of such acute conditions of the minors who are either voluntarily committed or involuntarily committed by a court of competent Jurisdiction to reside in it. Developmentally disabled has the same meaning as the phrase "mentally defective."

(d) Treatment for a chronic mental or behavioral condition, as described in this regulation, that is 24-hour care away from the child's parental home is foster care as such term is used in Article III of ICPC.

2. (a) Admission for treatment of an acute condition includes the treatment and care of minors who are mentally ill or developmentally disabled and who require stabilization of such condition for short-term treatment. Such short term treatment Is exempt from the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

(b) Placement for treatment of a chronic condition includes the treatment and care of minors who may be mentally ill, emotionally ill, or developmentally disabled and require treatment

beyond what was required for stabilization of the underlying acute condition. Treatment modalities for chronic conditions may include psychotherapy and psychopharmacology.

(c) Any placement of a minor for treatment of that minor's chronic mental or behavioral condition into a facility having treatment programs for acute and chronic conditions must be made pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children becomes applicable once the minor is placed for treatment of a chronic condition regardless of whether that child was originally placed in the same facility for treatment of an acute condition.

(d) A minor may be accepted into a residential treatment center without first having been in that facility for the treatment of an acute condition. An interstate placement of a minor into such a facility must be made pursuant to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

3. An institution for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled may accept a child for treatment and care without complying with ICPC, if the treatment and care and other services are entirely out-patient in character.

4. The type of funding source or sources used to defray the costs of treatment or other services does not determine whether the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children applies. Such determination is made on a case-by-case basis.

5. The type of license, if any, held by an institution is evidence of its character, but does not determine the need for compliance with ICPC. Whether an institution is either generally exempt from the need to comply with the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children or exempt in a particular instance is to be determined by the services it actually provides or offers to provide. In making any such determinations, the criteria set forth in this regulation shall be applied.

6. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

7. This regulation was amended pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 29 through May 2, 2001; such amendment was approved on May 2, 2001 and is effective as of July 2, 2001.

Regulation No. 5**Central State Compact Office**

Regulation Number 5 ("Central State Compact Office"), as first effective April 1982, is amended to read as follows:

1. It shall be the responsibility of each state party to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children to establish a procedure by which all Compact referrals from and to the state shall be made through a central state compact office. The Compact Office shall also be a resource for inquiries into requirements for placements into the state for children who come under the purview of this Compact. The Compact Administrator and deputies appointed by the executive head of each state under Article VII shall be located in this central state compact office.

2. The Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children deems certain appointments of officers who are general coordinators of activities under the Compact in the party states to have been made by the executive heads of states in each instance wherein such an appointment is made by a state official who has authority delegated by the executive head of the state to make such an appointment. Delegated authority to make the appointments described above in this paragraph will be sufficient if it is either: specifically described in the applicable states' documents that establish or control the appointment or employment of the states' officers or employees; a responsibility of the official who has the delegated authority that is customary and accepted in the applicable state; or consistent with the personnel policies or practices of the applicable state. Any general coordinator of activities under the Compact who is or was appointed in compliance with this paragraph is deemed to be appointed by the executive head of the applicable jurisdiction regardless of whether the appointment preceded or followed the adoption of this paragraph.

3. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

4. This regulation was first effective on April 20, 1982; was amended as of April 1999; and is amended by the Compact Administrators, acting jointly and pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, at their annual meeting of April 2002, with such amendments effective after June 27, 2002.

Regulation No. 6

Permission to Place Child: Time Limitations, Reapplication

The following regulation, originally adopted in 1991 by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, is amended in 2001 and declared to be in effect, as amended, on and after July 2, 2001.

1. Permission to place a child given pursuant to Article III (d) of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children shall be valid and sufficient to authorize the making of the placement identified in the written document ICPC-100A, by which the permission is given for a period of six (6) months commencing on the date when the receiving state compact administrator or his duly authorized representative signs the aforesaid ICPC-100A.

2. If the placement authorized to be made as described in Paragraph 1. of this Regulation is not made within the six (6) months allowed therein, the sending agency may reapply. Upon such reapplication, the receiving state may require the updating of documents submitted on die previous application, but shall not require a new home study unless the laws of the receiving state provide that the previously submitted home study is too old to be currently valid.

3. If a foster care license, institutional license or other license, permit or certificate held by the proposed placement recipient is still valid and in force, or if the proposed placement recipient continues to hold an appropriate license, permit or certificate, the receiving state shall not require that a new license, permit or certificate be obtained in order to qualify the proposed placement recipient to receive the child in placement.

4. Upon a reapplication by the sending agency, the receiving state shall determine whether the needs or condition of the child have changed since it initially authorized the placement to be made. The receiving state may deny the placement if it finds that the proposed placement is contrary to the interests of the child.

5. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

6. This regulation was readopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 1999; it is amended pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 29 through May 2, 2001, was approved May 2, 2001, and is effective in such amended form as of July 2, 2001.

Regulation No. 7

Expedited Placement Decision

The following regulation adopted by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children as Regulation No. 7, Priority Placement, as first adopted in 1996, is amended to read as follows:

1. Words and phrases used in this regulation shall have the same meanings as those ascribed to them in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). A word or phrase not appearing in ICPC shall have the meaning ascribed to it by special definition in this regulation or, where not so defined, the meaning properly ascribed to it in common usage.

2. This regulation shall hereafter be denoted as Regulation No. 7 for Expedited Placement Decision.

3. Intent of Regulation No. 7: The intent of this regulation is to expedite ICPC approval or denial by a receiving state for the placement of a child with a parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult uncle or aunt, adult brother or sister, or the child's guardian, and to:

(a) Help protect the safety of children while minimizing the potential trauma to children caused by interim or multiple placements while ICPC approval to place with a parent or relative is being sought through a more comprehensive home study process.

(b) Provide the sending state court and/or sending agency with expedited approval or denial. An expedited denial would underscore the urgency for the sending state to explore alternative placement resources.

4. This regulation shall not apply if:

(a) the child has already been placed in violation of the ICPC in the receiving state, unless a visit has been approved in writing by the receiving state Compact Administrator and a subsequent order entered by the sending state court authorizing the visit with a fixed return date in accordance with Regulation No. 9.

(b) the intention of the sending state is for licensed or approved foster care or adoption. In the event the intended placement [must be parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult aunt or uncle, adult brother or sister, or guardian as per Article VIII(a)] is already licensed or approved in the receiving state at the time of the request, such licensing or approval would not preclude application of this regulation.

(c) the court places the child with a parent from whom the child was not removed, the court has no evidence the parent is unfit, does not seek any evidence from the receiving state the parent is either fit or unfit, and the court relinquishes jurisdiction over the child immediately upon placement with the parent.

5. Criteria required before Regulation No. 7 can be requested: Cases involving a child who is under the jurisdiction of a court as a result of action taken by a child welfare agency, the court has the authority to determine custody and placement of the child or has delegated said authority to the child welfare agency, the child is no longer in the home of the parent from whom the child was removed, and the child is being considered for placement in another state with a parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult uncle or aunt, adult brother or sister, or the

child's guardian, must meet at least one of the following criteria in order to be considered a Regulation No. 7 case:

- (a) unexpected dependency due to a sudden or recent incarceration, incapacitation or death of a parent or guardian. Incapacitation means a parent or guardian is unable to care for a child due to a medical, mental or physical condition of a parent or guardian, or
- (b) the child sought to be placed is four years of age or younger, including older siblings sought to be placed with the same proposed placement resource; or
- (c) the court finds that any child in the sibling group sought to be placed has a substantial relationship with the proposed placement resource. Substantial relationship means the proposed placement has a familial or mentoring role with the child, has spent more than cursory time with the child, and has established more than a minimal bond with the child; or
- (d) the child is currently in an emergency placement.

6. Provisional approval or denial:

- (a) Upon request of the sending agency and agreement of the receiving state to make a provisional determination, the receiving state may, but is not required to, provide provisional approval or denial for the child to be placed with a parent or relative, including a request for licensed placement if the receiving state has a separate licensing process available to relatives that includes waiver of non-safety issues.

Upon receipt of the documentation set forth in Section 7 below, the receiving state shall expedite provisional determination of the appropriateness of the proposed placement resource by:

- (1) performing a physical "walk through" by the receiving state's caseworker of the prospective placement's home to assess the residence for risks and appropriateness for placement of the child,
 - (2) searching the receiving state's child protective services data base for prior reports/investigations on the prospective placement as required by the receiving state for emergency placement of a child in its custody,
 - 3) performing a local criminal background check on the prospective placement,
 - (4) undertaking other determinations as agreed upon by the sending and receiving state Compact Administrators, and
 - (5) providing a provisional written report to the receiving state Compact Administrator as to the appropriateness of the proposed placement.
- (b) A request by a sending state for a determination for provisional approval or denial shall be made by execution of an Order of Compliance by the sending state court that includes the required findings for a Regulation No. 7 request and a request for provisional approval or denial.

(c) Determination made under a request for provisional approval or denial shall be completed within seven (7) calendar days of receipt of the completed request packet by the receiving state Compact Administrator. A provisional approval or denial shall be communicated to the sending state Compact Administrator by the receiving state Compact Administrator in writing. This communication shall not include the signed Form 100A until the final decision is made pursuant to Section 9 below.

(d) Provisional placement, if approved, shall continue pending a final approval or denial of the placement by the receiving state or until the receiving state requires the return of the child to the sending state pursuant to paragraph 12 of this regulation.

(e) If provisional approval is given for placement with a parent from whom the child was not removed, the court in the sending state may direct its agency to request concurrence from the sending and receiving state Compact Administrators to place the child with the parent and relinquish jurisdiction over the child after final approval is given. If such concurrence is not given, the sending agency shall retain jurisdiction over the child as otherwise provided under Article V of the ICPC.

(f) A provisional denial means that the receiving state cannot approve a provisional placement pending the more comprehensive home study or assessment process due to issues that need to be resolved.

7. Sending agency steps before sending court enters Regulation No. 7 Order of Compliance: In order for a placement resource to be considered for an ICPC expedited placement decision by a receiving state, the sending agency shall take the following minimum steps prior to submitting a request for an ICPC expedited placement decision:

(a) Obtain either a signed statement of interest from the potential placement resource or a written statement from the assigned case manager in the sending state that following a conversation with the potential placement resource, the potential placement resource confirms appropriateness for the ICPC expedited placement decision process. Such statement shall include the following regarding the potential placement resource:

(1) s/he is interested in being a placement resource for the child and is willing to cooperate with the ICPC process.

(2) s/he fits the definition of parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, adult aunt or uncle, or his or her guardian, under Article VIII(a) of the ICPC.

(3) the name and correct address of the placement resource, all available telephone numbers and other contact information for the potential placement resource, and the date of birth and social security number of all adults in the home.

(4) a detail of the number and type of rooms in the residence of the placement resource to accommodate the child under consideration and the number of people, including children, who will be residing in the home.

(5) s/he has financial resources or will access financial resources to feed, clothe and care for the child.

(6) if required due to age and/or needs of the child, the plan for child care, and how it will be paid for.

(7) s/he acknowledges that a criminal records and child abuse history check will be completed on any persons residing in the home required to be screened under the law of the receiving state and that, to the best knowledge of the placement resource, no one residing in the home has a criminal history or child abuse history that would prohibit the placement.

(8) whether a request is being made for concurrence to relinquish jurisdiction if placement is sought with a parent from whom the child was not removed.

(b) The sending agency shall submit to the sending state court:

(1) the signed written statement noted in 7a, above, and

(2) a statement that based upon current information known to the sending agency, that it is unaware of any fact that would prohibit the child being placed with the placement resource and that it has completed and is prepared to send all required paperwork to the sending state ICPC office, including the ICPC-100A and ICPC Form 101.

8. Sending state court orders: The sending state court shall enter an order consistent with the Form Order for Expedited Placement Decision adopted with this modification of Regulation No. 7 subject to any additions or deletions required by federal law or the law of the sending state. The order shall set forth the factual basis for a finding that Regulation No. 7 applies to the child in question, whether the request includes a request for a provisional approval of the prospective placement and a factual basis for the request. The order must also require completion by the sending agency of ICPC Form 101 for the expedited request.

9. Time frames and methods for processing of ICPC expedited placement decision:

(a) Expedited transmissions: The transmission of any documentation, request for information under paragraph 10, or decisions made under this regulation shall be by overnight mail, facsimile transmission, or any other recognized method for expedited communication, including electronic transmission, if acceptable. The receiving state shall recognize and give effect to any such expedited transmission of an ICPC-100A and/or supporting documentation provided it is legible and appears to be a complete representation of the original. However, the receiving state may request and shall be entitled to receive originals or duly certified copies if it considers them necessary for a legally sufficient record under its laws. Any state Compact Administrator may waive any requirement for the form of transmission of original documents in the event he or she is confident in the authenticity of the forms and documents provided.

(b) Sending state court orders to the sending state agency: The sending state court shall send a copy of its signed order of compliance to the sending state agency within two (2) business days of the hearing or consideration of the request. The order shall include the name, mailing address, e-mail address, telephone number and FAX number of the clerk of court or a designated court administrator of the sending state court exercising jurisdiction over the child.

(c) Sending agency sends ICPC request to sending state ICPC office: The sending state court shall direct the sending agency to transmit to the sending state Compact Administrator within three (3) business days of receipt of the signed Order of Compliance, a

completed ICPC-100A and Form 101, the statement required under Paragraph 7 above and supporting documentation pursuant to ICPC Article III.

(d) Sending State ICPC office sends ICPC Request to Receiving State ICPC office: Within two (2) business days after receipt of a complete Regulation 7 request, the sending state Compact Administrator shall transmit the complete request for the assessment and for any provisional placement to the receiving state Compact Administrator. The request shall include a copy of the Order of Compliance rendered in the sending state.

(e) Timeframe for receiving state ICPC office to render expedited placement decision: no later than twenty (20) business days from the date that the forms and materials are received by the receiving state Compact Administrator, the receiving state Compact Administrator shall make his or her determination pursuant to Article III(d) of the ICPC and shall send the completed 100-A to the sending state Compact Administrator by expedited transmission.

(f) Timeframe for receiving state ICPC office to send request packet to receiving local agency: The receiving state Compact Administrator shall send the request packet to the local agency in the receiving state for completion within two (2) business days of receipt of the completed packet from the sending state Compact Administrator.

(g) Timeframe for receiving state local agency to return completed home study to central office: The local agency in the receiving state shall return the completed home study to the receiving state Compact Administrator within fifteen (15) business days (including date of receipt) of receipt of the packet from the receiving state Compact Administrator.

(h) Timeframe for receiving state ICPC Compact Administrator to return completed home study to sending state: Upon completion of the decision process under the timeframes in this regulation, the receiving state Compact Administrator shall provide a written report, a 100A approving or denying the placement, and a transmittal of that determination to the sending state Compact Administrator as soon as possible, but no later than three (3) business days after receipt of the packet from the receiving state local agency and no more than twenty (20) business days from the initial date that the complete documentation and forms were received by the receiving state Compact Administrator from the sending state Compact Administrator.

10. Recourse if sending or receiving state determines documentation is insufficient:

(a) In the event the sending state Compact Administrator finds that the ICPC request documentation is substantially insufficient, s/he shall specify to the sending agency what additional information is needed and request such information from the sending agency.

(b) In the event the receiving state Compact Administrator finds that the ICPC request documentation is substantially insufficient, he or she shall specify what additional information is needed and request such information from the sending state Compact Administrator. Until receipt of the requested information from the sending state Compact Administrator, the receiving state is not required to continue with the assessment process.

(c) In the event the receiving state Compact Administrator finds that the ICPC request documentation is lacking needed information but is otherwise sufficient, s/he she shall specify what additional information is needed and request such information from the sending state Compact Administrator. If a provisional placement is being pursued, the

provisional placement evaluation process shall continue while the requested information is located and provided.

(d) Failure by a Compact Administrator in either the sending state or the receiving state to make a request for additional documentation or information under this paragraph within two (2) business days of receipt of the ICPC request and accompanying documentation by him or her shall raise a presumption that the sending agency has met its requirements under the ICPC and this regulation.

11. Failure of receiving state ICPC office or local agency to comply with ICPC Regulation No. 7: Upon receipt of the Regulation No. 7 request, if the receiving state Compact Administrator determines that it will not be possible to meet the timeframes for the Regulation No. 7 request, whether or not a provisional request is made, the receiving state Compact Administrator shall notify the sending state Compact Administrator as soon as practical and set forth the receiving state's intentions in completing the request, including an estimated time for completion or consideration of the request as a regular ICPC request. Such information shall also be transmitted to the sending agency by the sending state Compact Administrator for it to consider other possible alternatives available to it.

If the receiving state Compact Administrator and/or local state agency in the receiving state fail(s) to complete action for the expedited placement request as prescribed in this regulation within the time period allowed, the receiving state shall be deemed to be out of compliance with this regulation and the ICPC. If there appears to be a lack of compliance, the sending state court that sought the provisional placement and expedited placement decision may so inform an appropriate court in the receiving state, provide that court with copies of relevant documentation and court orders entered in the case, and request assistance. Within its jurisdiction and authority, the requested court may render such assistance, including the holding of hearings, taking of evidence, and the making of appropriate orders, for the purpose of obtaining compliance with this regulation and the ICPC.

12. Removal of a child: Following any approval and placement of the child, if the receiving state Compact Administrator determines that the placement no longer meets the individual needs of the child, including the child's safety, permanency, health, well-being, and mental, emotional, and physical development, then the receiving state Compact Administrator may request the sending state Compact Administrator arrange for the immediate return of the child or make alternative placement as provided in Article V (a) of the ICPC. The receiving state request for removal may be withdrawn if the sending state arranges services to resolve the reason for the requested removal and the receiving and sending state Compact Administrators mutually agree to the plan. If no agreement is reached, the sending state shall expedite return of the child to the sending state within five (5) business days unless otherwise agreed in writing between the sending and receiving state Compact Administrators.

13. This regulation as first effective October 1, 1996, and readopted pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 1999, is amended pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of May 1, 2011; the regulation, as amended was approved on May 1, 2011 and is effective as of October 1, 2011.

Regulation No. 8**Change of Placement Purpose**

1. An ICPC-100B should be prepared and sent in accordance with its accompanying instructions whenever there is a change of purpose in an existing placement, e.g., from foster care to preadoption even though the placement recipient remains the same. However, when a receiving state or a sending state requests a new ICPC-100A in such a case, it should be provided by the sending agency and transmitted in accordance with usual procedures for processing of ICPC-100As.

2. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

3. This regulation is effective on and after April 30, 2000, pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children by action of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children at its annual meeting of April 30-May 3, 2000.

Regulation No. 9

Definition of a Visit

Regulation No. 9 ("Definition of a Visit"), as first adopted in 1999, is amended to read as follows:

1. A visit is not a placement within the meaning of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). Visits and placements are distinguished on the basis of purpose, duration, and the intention of the person or agency with responsibility for planning for the child as to the child's place of abode.

2. The purpose of a visit is to provide the child with a social or cultural experience of short duration, such as a stay in a camp or With a friend or relative who has not assumed legal responsibility for providing child care services.

3. It is understood that a visit for twenty-four (24) hours or longer will necessarily involve the provision of some services in the nature of child care by the person or persons with whom the child is staying. The provision of these services will not, of itself, alter the character of the stay as a visit.

4. If the child's stay is intended to be for no longer than thirty (30) days and if the purpose is as described in Paragraph 1, it will be presumed that the circumstances constitute a visit rather than a placement.

5. A stay or proposed stay of longer than thirty (30) days is a placement or proposed placement, except that a stay of longer duration may be considered a visit if it begins and ends within the period of a child's vacation from school as ascertained from the academic calendar of the school. A visit may not be extended or renewed in a manner which causes or will cause it to exceed thirty (30) days or the school vacation period, as the case may be. If a stay does not from the outset have an express terminal date, or if its duration is not clear from the circumstances, it shall be considered a placement or proposed placement and not a visit.

6. A request for a home study or supervision made by the person or agency which sends or proposes to send a child on a visit and that is pending at the time that the visit is proposed will establish a rebuttable presumption that the intent of the stay or proposed stay is not a visit.

7. A visit as defined in this regulation is not subject to the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children.

8. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

9. This regulation was first adopted as a resolution effective April 26, 1983; was promulgated as a regulation as of April 1999; and is amended by the Compact Administrators, acting jointly and pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, at their annual meeting of April 2002, with such amendments effective after June 27, 2002.

Regulation No. 10

Guardians

Regulation No. 10 ("Guardians"), as first adopted in 1999, is amended to read as follows:

1. Guardian Defined.

As used in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) and in this Regulation:

(a) "Guardian" means a public or private agency, organization or institution which holds a valid and effective appointment from a court of competent jurisdiction to have custody and control of a child, to plan for the child, and to do all other things for or on behalf of a child which a parent would have authority and responsibility for doing by virtue of an unrestricted parent-child relationship. An appointment is permanent for the purposes of this paragraph if the appointment would allow the guardianship to endure until the child's age of majority without any court review, subsequent to the appointment, of the care that the guardian provides or the status of other permanency planning which the guardian has a professional obligation to carry out. Guardian also means an individual who is a non-agency guardian as defined in subparagraph (b) hereof.

(b) "Nonagency guardian" means an individual holding a currently valid appointment from a court of competent Jurisdiction to have all of the authority and responsibility of a guardian as defined in subparagraph (a) hereof.

2. Prospective Adoptive Parents Not Guardians.

An individual with whom a child is placed as a preliminary to a possible adoption cannot be considered a non-agency guardian of the child, for the purpose of determining applicability of ICPC to the placement, unless the individual would qualify as a lawful recipient of a placement of the child without having to comply with ICPC as provided in Article VIII (a) thereof.

3. Effect of Guardianship on ICPC Placements.

(a) An interstate placement of a child with a nonagency guardian, whose appointment to the guardianship existed prior to consideration of the making of the placement, is not subject to ICPC if the sending agency is the child's parent, stepparent, grandparent, adult brother or sister, or adult uncle or aunt.

(b) An appropriate court of the sending agency's state must continue its jurisdiction over a non-exempt placement until applicability of ICPC to the placement is terminated in accordance with Article V (a) of ICPC.

4. Permanency Status of Guardianship.

(a) A state agency may pursue a guardianship to achieve a permanent placement for a child in the child welfare system, as required by federal or state law. In the case of a child who is already placed in a receiving state in compliance with ICPC, appointment of the placement recipient as guardian by the sending state court is grounds to terminate the applicability of the ICPC when the sending and receiving state compact administrators concur on the termination pursuant to Article V (a). In such an instance, the court which appointed the guardian may continue its jurisdiction if it is maintainable under another applicable law.

(b) If, subsequent to the making of an Interstate placement pursuant to ICPC, a court of the receiving state appoints a non-agency guardian for the child, such appointment shall be construed as a request that the sending agency and the receiving state concur in the discontinuance of the application of ICPC to the placement. Upon concurrence of the sending and receiving states, the

sending agency and an appropriate court of the sending state shall close the ICPC aspects of the case and the jurisdiction of the sending agency pursuant to Article V (a) of ICPC, shall be dismissed.

5. Guardian Appointed by Parent.

If the statutes of a jurisdiction so provide, a parent who is chronically ill or near death may appoint a guardian for his or her children, which guardianship shall take effect on the death or mental incapacitation of the parent. A nonagency guardian so appointed shall be deemed a nonagency guardian as that term is used in Article VIII (a) of ICPC, provided that such nonagency guardian has all of the powers and responsibilities that a parent would have by virtue of an unrestricted parent-child relationship. A placement with a nonagency guardian as described in this paragraph shall be effective for the purposes of ICPC without court appointment or confirmation unless the statute pursuant to which it is made otherwise provides and if there is compliance with procedures required by the statute. However, the parent must be physically present in the Jurisdiction having the statute at the time that he or she makes the appointment or expressly submits to the jurisdiction of the appointing court.

6. Other Definitions of Guardianship Unaffected.

The definitions of “guardian” and “nonagency guardian” contained in this regulation shall not be construed to affect the meaning or applicability of any other definitions of “guardian” or “nonagency guardian” when employed for purposes or to circumstances not having a bearing on placements proposed to be made or made pursuant to ICPC.

7. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as in the Compact, unless the context clearly requires another meaning.

8. This regulation was first promulgated in April 1999; it is amended by the Compact Administrators, acting jointly and pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, at their annual meeting of April 2002, with such amendments effective after June 27, 2002.

Regulation No. 11

Responsibility of States to Supervise Children

The following regulation was adopted by the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children on April 18, 2010 and is declared to be in effect on and after October 1, 2010.

1. Words and phrases used in this regulation have the same meanings as those ascribed to them in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC). A word or phrase not defined in the ICPC shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in common usage.
2. Definitions:
 - (a) “Central Compact Office” means the office that receives ICPC placement referrals from sending states and sends ICPC placement referrals to receiving states. In states that have one central compact office that services the entire state, the term “central compact office” has the same meaning as “central state compact office” as described in Regulation 5 of the ICPC. In states in which ICPC placement referrals are sent directly to receiving states and received directly from sending states by more than one county or other regional area within the state, the “central compact office” is the office within each separate county or other region that sends and receives ICPC placement referrals.
 - (b) “Child Welfare Caseworker” means a person assigned to manage the cases of dependency children who are in the custody or under the supervision of a public child welfare agency.
 - (c) “Public Child Placing Agency” means any government child welfare agency or child protection agency or a private entity under contract with such an agency, regardless of whether they act on behalf of a state, county, municipality or other governmental unit and which facilitates, causes or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another.
 - (d) “Supervision” means monitoring of the child and the child’s living situation by the receiving state after a child has been placed in a receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC or pursuant to a child’s relocation to a receiving state in accordance with Regulation 1 of the ICPC.
3. A receiving state must supervise a child placed pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) if supervision is requested by the sending state, and;
 - (a) the sending agency is a public child placing agency, and
 - (b) the agency that completed the home study for placement of the child in the receiving state is a public child placing agency, and
 - (c) the child’s placement is not in a residential treatment center or a group home.
4. Supervision must begin when the child is placed in the receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC and the receiving state has received a form 100B from the sending state indicating the date of the child’s placement. Supervision can and should begin prior to receipt of the form 100B if the receiving state has been

informed by other means that the child has been placed pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC.

5. (a) Supervision must continue until:
 - (1) the child reaches the age of majority or is legally emancipated; or
 - (2) the child's adoption is finalized; or
 - (3) legal custody of the child is granted to a caregiver or a parent and jurisdiction is terminated by the sending state; or
 - (4) the child no longer resides at the home approved for placement of the child pursuant to Article III(d) of the ICPC; or
 - (5) jurisdiction over the child is terminated by the sending state; or
 - (6) legal guardianship of the child is granted to the child's caregiver in the receiving state; or
 - (7) the sending state requests in writing that supervision be discontinued, and the receiving state concurs.
- (b) Supervision of a child in a receiving state may continue, notwithstanding the occurrence of one of the events listed above in 5(a)(1-7), by mutual agreement of the sending and receiving state's central compact offices.
6. Supervision must include face-to-face visits with the child at least once each month and beginning no later than 30 days from the date on which the child is placed, or 30 days from the date on which the receiving state is notified of the child's placement, if notification occurs after placement. A majority of visits must occur in the child's home. Face-to-face visits must be performed by a Child Welfare Caseworker in the receiving state. The purpose of face-to-face visits is to help ensure the on-going safety and well being of the child and to gather relevant information to include in written reports back to the Public Child Placing Agency in the sending state. If significant issues of concern are identified during a face-to-face visit or at any time during a child's placement, the receiving state shall promptly notify the central compact office in the sending state in writing.
7. The Child Welfare Caseworker assigned to supervise a child placed in the receiving state shall complete a written supervision report at least once every ninety (90) days following the date of the receipt of the form 100B by the receiving state's central compact office notifying the receiving state of the child's placement in the receiving state. Completed reports shall be sent to the central compact office in the sending state from the central compact office in the receiving state. At a minimum such reports shall include the following:
 - (a) Date and location of each face-to-face contact with the child since the last supervision report was completed.
 - (b) A summary of the child's current circumstances, including a statement regarding the on-going safety and well-being of the child.
 - (c) If the child is attending school, a summary of the child's academic performance along with copies of any available report cards, education-related evaluations or Individual Education Program (IEP) documents.

- (d) A summary of the child's current health status, including mental health, the dates of any health-related appointments that have occurred since the last supervision report was completed, the identity of any health providers seen, and copies of any available health-related evaluations, reports or other pertinent records.
 - (e) An assessment of the current placement and caretakers (e.g., physical condition of the home, caretaker's commitment to child, current status of caretaker and family, any changes in family composition, health, financial situation, work, legal involvement, social relationships; child care arrangements).
 - (f) A description of any unmet needs and any recommendations for meeting identified needs.
 - (g) If applicable, the supervising caseworker's recommendation regarding continuation of the placement, return of legal custody to a parent or parents with whom the child is residing and termination of the sending state's jurisdiction, finalization of adoption by the child's current caretakers or the granting of legal guardianship to the child's current caretakers.
- 8.
- (a) The receiving state shall respond to any report of abuse or neglect of a child placed in the receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC and will respond in the same manner as it would to a report of abuse or neglect of any other child residing in the receiving state.
 - (b) If the receiving state determines that a child must be removed from his or her home in order to be safe, and it is not possible for the child placing agency in the sending state to move the child at the time that the receiving state makes this determination, the receiving state shall place the child in a safe and appropriate setting in the receiving state. The receiving state shall promptly notify the sending state if a child is moved to another home or other substitute care facility.
 - (c) The receiving state shall notify the central compact office in the sending state of any report of child abuse or neglect of a child placed in the receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC, regardless of whether or not the report is substantiated. Notification of the central compact office in the sending state will occur as soon as possible after such a report is received.
 - (d) It is the responsibility of the public child placing agency in the sending state to take action to ensure the ongoing safety of a child placed in a receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC, including return of the child to the sending state as soon as possible when return is requested by the receiving state.
 - (e) Pursuant to Article V of the ICPC, it is the responsibility of the public child placing agency in the sending state to take timely action to relieve the receiving state of any financial burden the receiving state has incurred as a result of placing a child into substitute care after removing the child from an unsafe home in which the child was previously placed by the public child placing agency in the sending state pursuant to Article III(d) of the ICPC.
- 9.
- (a) The child placing agency in the sending state is responsible for case planning for any child placed in a receiving state by the child placing agency in the sending state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC.

- (b) The child placing agency in the sending state is responsible for the ongoing safety and well-being of any child placed in a receiving state by the child placing agency in the sending state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC and is responsible for meeting any identified needs of the child that are not being met by other available means.
- (c) The receiving state shall be responsible to assist the sending state in locating appropriate resources for the child and/or the placement resource.
- (d) The receiving state shall notify the central compact office in the sending state in writing of any unmet needs of a child placed in the receiving state pursuant to an approved placement under Article III(d) of the ICPC.
- (e) If the child's needs continue to be unmet after the notification described in (d) above has occurred, the receiving state may require the child placing agency in the sending state to return the child to the sending state. Before requiring the return of the child to the sending state, the receiving state shall take into consideration the negative impact on the child that may result from being removed from his or her home in the receiving state and shall weigh the potential for such negative impact against the potential benefits to the child of being returned to the sending state. Notwithstanding the requirement to consider the potential for such negative impact, the receiving state has sole discretion in determining whether or not to require return of a child to the sending state.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM ICPC-100A
INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN REQUEST**

Form ICPC-100A is the sending agency's formal written notice to the receiving state of its intention to make an interstate placement and a request for a finding as to whether the placement would or would not be contrary to the interests of the child. With most placements it is also a formal request for a home study. Following review by the receiving state, it is the official notification that the proposed placement may or may not be made. A favorable finding means that the placement can be made in conformity with the Compact. An unfavorable finding means that the placement would be unlawful. The actual making of the placement brings into operation a number of rights and obligations set forth in the Compact, primarily those contained in Article V, Retention of Jurisdiction.

Form ICPC-100A must accompany all requests for placement to which the Compact is applicable and it should be favorably acted upon by the receiving state before any Compact placement is made.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

In the first two blocks, enter the name and state of the ICPC Administrator (or Deputy) whose state is submitting the request (FROM) and the name and state of the ICPC Administrator (or Deputy) to whom the request is being forwarded (TO).

Section I: IDENTIFYING DATA

Fill out one form per child to be placed. Enter the full legal name, Social-Security Number, ICWA (Indian Child Welfare Act) eligibility*, sex, date of birth, IV-E eligibility determination, and ethnic group of the child for whom this placement is proposed. If the child is known by a nickname, place it in parenthesis beside the legal name.

Enter the names of the legal mother and the legal father. In most instances the legal mother and legal father will be the birth parents. In cases where an adoption has been finalized, the adoptive parents will be the legal parents. If the parent(s) is deceased, enter "deceased" after the parent's name. If parental rights have been voluntarily relinquished or terminated by the court, indicate in parenthesis beside the name; if you prefer in that instance to withhold the name, simply enter the status of the parent's rights.

Enter the complete name, address, and telephone number of the agency or person who is responsible for planning for the child and who is financially responsible for the child. In most instances, these two items will be the same (the sending agency).

* An "Indian Child" means any unmarried person who is under age eighteen and is either (a) a member of an Indian tribe or (b) is eligible for membership in an Indian tribe and is the biological child of a member of an Indian tribe.

Section II: PLACEMENT INFORMATION

Enter the full name, address, and telephone number of the person(s) or facility with whom the sending agency proposes to place the child. The social security number is optional. If the resource, e.g., Foster Family Care, is yet to be determined, leave these items blank.

Place an X in the box, which designated one of the following **Types of Care Requested**:

Foster Family Home: a foster family home is a facility providing care and guidance for a child or children not related to the caretaker for regular 24 hour care, or a certified kinship care home. A family foster home may not operate without a license or a certificate as required by the laws of the receiving State.

Group Home Care: a resource which is licensed or approved as a group home and which provides substitute care for a fee; usually a modified family-type setting which serves more children than a foster home but fewer than an institution.

Child-caring Institution: a group care facility which is licensed or approved to provide custodial care to a larger number of children than a foster home or group home.

Residential Treatment Center: a group care facility which provides a specific treatment program outside the realm of a medical hospital, psychiatric hospital or institution for the mentally retarded or mentally ill; e.g., a residential program for the treatment of alcohol/drug abuse. The receiving state is not obligated to supervise this type of placement made by the sending state.

Institutional Care (Article VI), Adjudicated Delinquent: a group care facility for adjudicated delinquent whose proposed placement is according to Article VI of the ICPC. These facilities may include group homes and residential treatment centers and may serve non-delinquents as well.

Parent(s): legal parent(s).

Relative (not parent): specify relationship, such as maternal aunt, paternal grandparents, brother, etc.

Other: specify a type of care not already listed; e.g., **Non-relative Free Home** (an unrelated family which does not require foster home licensure in the receiving state and does not need or want foster care payments), **Independent Living Arrangement** (an older teenager who is still under the jurisdiction of an agency or court but is capable of independent living without the supervision of a foster home or group home), or **Maternity Home**.

Adoption: refers to both agency and private/independent adoptive placement prior to finalization; this may refer to an initial placement with a family where adoption is the intention, or it may refer to the movement of an adoptive family from State A to State B following placement. Indicate if a federally funded adoption subsidy (Title IV-E) or a state funded subsidy (non IV-E subsidy) is applicable; mark in which state the adoption is to be finalized.

Place an X in the box, which designates one of the following kinds of **Legal Status**:

Sending Agency Custody/Guardianship: child is in the full legal custody or guardianship (depending on the terminology of the state) of a public agency. For example: a public agency may be social services, youth corrections, probation/parole, or a tribe. The sending agency may also be a licensed private child placement agency, an adoption agency, or a birthmother if allowed by state law.

Parent/Relative Custody/ Guardianship: child is not under the jurisdiction of either an agency or the court but is the full legal responsibility of parent or relative; most likely to be marked when a parent/relative/or guardian wishes to place a child in one of the types of care listed on the previous page.

Court Jurisdiction Only: child is not the legal responsibility of an agency; the court has full responsibility for weighing the requested information. and making the placement decision and is, therefore, the sending agency; most likely to be marked when two or more relatives have taken a dispute over custody into court and at least one of the disputing relatives is not a parent.

Protective Supervision: a legal status created by court order under which the child is permitted to remain in the child's home or is placed with a relative or other suitable person and the court, the department of human services or another agency designated by the court provides supervision and assistance.

Parental Rights Terminated-Right to Place for Adoption: the sending agency has accepted a voluntary relinquishment of parent rights and/or has completed court action terminating parental rights and now holds complete jurisdiction over the child with the right to place for adoption.

Unaccompanied Refugee Minor: this form is not used to report the initial placement into the United States but to request placement and services in a second state after a U.S. agency or court has been granted full legal responsibility (custody/guardianship). Mark this block only if that is the case; also mark the Sending Agency Custody/Guardianship block. If this is an Unaccompanied Refugee Minor whose status warrants the ICPC-100A's specific to those children (not the legal responsibility of a U.S. agency or court), do not use this form.

Other: legal status is not otherwise listed; e.g., legal action, such as a petition for custody/guardianship or to terminate parental rights, is pending; e.g., the child is the responsibility of the sending agency under a Voluntary Agreement with the parent or legally responsible relative and no court action has been taken or is pending to alter that family member's legal rights over the child.

Section III: SERVICES REQUESTED

Initial Report Requested: if the proposed placement is not for a group care placement and a current home study has not yet been received, mark the box for the appropriate type of home study needed based of the type of care indicated in Section II.

Supervisory Services Requested: place an X in one of the following boxes to indicate how Supervisory Services are to be conducted:

Request Receiving State to Arrange Supervision: mark this box if the sending agency cannot supervise and does not have a contractual or other agreement with a pre-determined agency to provide these services; it is usually the public social service agency which will be asked to provide super-vision following an approved home study and subsequent placement.

Another Agency Agreed to Supervise: mark this box if the sending agency already has received the formal agreement of a pre-determined supervisory agency; most likely to be marked in agency adoptive placements where an agency in the receiving state already has provided an adoptive home study and will be providing ongoing services to the adoptive family. Do not mark this item simply because you know which county office of the public agency will receive this referral and might even have discussed the case over the telephone; that does not constitute an agreement to supervise.

Sending Agency to Supervise: mark this box if it is logistically feasible, it is the best case plan, and the receiving state has granted the sending agency permission (which may or may not include licensure) to provide services in its state.

Supervisory Reports Requested: to be completed even though placement may not be a certainty at this time. Indicate how frequently you wish to receive progress reports; most common is **Quarterly**. Be very discriminating in your use of **Upon Request** because that leaves the provision of supervision open-ended with no commitment to provide that service until you request it; use **Other** when you wish to receive reports in a less usual time frame, such as monthly or annually (specify the time frame).

Name and address of Supervising Agency in Receiving State:

If you know the name and address of the supervising agency, type that information onto the line so indicated. If not known by the sending agency, that information should be completed by the receiving state's Compact Office following receipt of a recommendation indicating that placement may be made.

Enclosed:

Indicate which items are enclosed:

Child's Social History: should accompany the majority of referrals; includes the pre-placement summary on adoption referrals and can be written with non-identifying information, if appropriate and preferred.

Home Study of Placement Resource: attach a current home study if one is not being requested; most likely to be marked if you already have an approved home study or the child is re-locating with foster parents and the foster home study is enclosed.

Court Order: All applicable court documents should be enclosed; e.g., custody/guardianship orders, surrenders, orders terminating parental rights, and orders requesting a home study for the court.

ICWA Enclosure: Obtain a letter from the child's Tribe showing that the child is a member or is eligible for membership.

Financial/Medical Plan: Attach the plan of how the proposed placement will be funded and how the child/children's medical needs will be covered.

IV-E Eligibility Documentation: Attach a copy of the determination of FV-E eligibility.

Other Enclosures: Indicates other pertinent materials, such as psychological evaluations, permanency plan, medical reports and school reports; it is not necessary to itemize them on the form.

Signature of Sending Agency or Person:

The form should be signed and dated by anyone outside of the Compact Office who is completing the form; includes a person with this authority in the county social services agency, private agency or court and any private individual or family member who is legally responsible for the child (as indicated in Section I and Section II, Legal Status, above).

The ICPC- 100A must be signed and dated by the Compact Administrator, Deputy or alternate in the sending state, if the regulations of the sending state provide for transmittal of the ICPC-100A through the sending State's Compact Office. This is almost always the case.

Section IV: ACTION BY RECEIVING STATE PURSUANT TO ARTICLE III (d) of ICPC

This section is completed by the Compact Administrator, Deputy, or alternate in the receiving state. The designated person reviews the proposed placement and all required information and indicates whether the placement can or cannot lawfully be made. Remarks might include conditions or reservations to be noted or that an affirmative notice under Article III (d) is being given retroactively. The Compact Administrator, Deputy, or alternate then signs and dates the form.

DISTRIBUTION:

Self-explanatory.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING FORM ICPC-100B
INTERSTATE COMPACT REPORT ON CHILD'S PLACEMENT STATUS**

Form ICPC-100B is used to (1) confirm that an approved placement in accordance with the Compact has been made, (2) withdraw a request prior to the home study, (3) indicate that an approved resource will not be used, (4) report a change in the placement resource and/or type of care, (5) report a change of address, and 6) close an ICPC case.

It is an extremely useful tool for both the Compact offices and local agency staff in maintaining a current knowledge of the child's movement into, out of and, if pertinent, within the receiving state. It is also a very important mechanism for notifying another state when a placement under the Compact has been terminated and, thus, providing formal confirmation of case closure.

IF YOU OPEN A CASE, YOU MUST CLOSE A CASE.

While it is the responsibility of the sending state to complete the ICPC-100B's, the receiving state may complete the ICPC-100B if they become aware of a placement change or reason for termination.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Complete one form per child or per sibling if the action applies to siblings at the same time. In the first two blocks, enter the name and state of the ICPC Administrator whose state is submitting the reported information (FROM) and the name and state of the ICPC Administrator to whom the form is being forwarded (TO).

Section I: IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Enter the full legal name and birthdate of the child concerning whom this placement information is being reported.

Enter the names of the legal mother and the legal father as on the ICPC-100A.

Section II: PLACEMENT STATUS

To confirm the Initial Placement, indicate the resource's name and address and the exact date the child was placed in the receiving state. For Type of Care, enter the same information that is marked for that item on form ICPC-100A: Foster Family Care, Adoption, etc.; with relative placements, specify the relationship.

If some aspect of the placement changes while the child remains in the receiving state, mark the Placement Change box and indicate the exact effective date of the change. If the child moves from one placement resource to another, mark all of the remaining boxes and enter the requested information. For example, if a child leaves his/her parents' home and is placed in a residential treatment center, fill in the facility's name and address and indicate the new Type of Care. Subsequent ICPC-100Bs will list the new Placement Resource under IDENTIFYING

INFORMATION. Any additional moves to replace the child within the receiving state will be reflected in this same manner. If only the Name (e.g., mother re-marries) or Address (original placement resource moves) changes, mark and complete only those items which are applicable.

An ICPC-100B must be completed when there is a change of purpose in an existing placement, e.g., from foster care to adoption. An ICPC-100A may be required at the request of the receiving state.

Section III: COMPACT TERMINATION

Adoption Finalized: If an ICPC adoptive placement has been finalized (consummated), mark that box and the appropriate box for the state in which finalization occurred, Sending or Receiving. Attach the final adoption decree to the 100B.

Child Reached Majority/Legally Emancipated: Mark this box if the child has reached majority age and has simultaneously ceased to be the responsibility of the sending agency, or if the child has become emancipated through such legal action as marriage or court decision.

Legal Custody returned to parent(s): This box should be marked when the child's legal custody/guardianship is returned to the parent with the concurrence of the receiving state. Attach the court order transferring custody to the parent(s) to the 100B.

Legal Custody given to relative: This box should be marked when the child's legal custody and/or guardianship is awarded to relatives (other than parents) with the concurrence of the receiving state. Attach the court order transferring custody to the relative to the 100B.

Treatment Completed: Mark this item when the placement resource has been providing a specific treatment oriented service, that service has been completed and the child is, therefore, being discharged from the facility e.g., Residential Treatment Center. This box may also be checked if the child/youth was placed through Article VI of the Compact.

Sending State's Jurisdiction Terminated with the Concurrence of the Receiving State: This item is marked when the jurisdiction of the sending state has ended for some reason other than the transfer of custody to parents or relatives with the concurrence of the receiving state's supervising agency and/or court. For example, if formal legal custody/guardianship is not going to be addressed but both states agree that supervision is no longer required or if both states agree to transfer jurisdiction to the receiving state. If the sending state's jurisdiction is terminated without the concurrence of the receiving state (including custody/guardianship transfer), the decision was made unilaterally and that box should be marked.

Unilateral Termination: This box is marked when the interstate agreement has been terminated unilaterally, whether by the sending or receiving state. A unilateral termination is one which one state terminates the interstate placement agreement without the concurrence of the receiving state.

Child returned to Sending State: Mark this box when the child returns to the state he/she was placed from. This may be due to a disruption in placement.

Child moved to Another State: Mark this box when the child moves to a state other than the sending state.

Proposed Placement Request Withdrawn: If you have submitted form ICPC-100A to request placement approval and have decided not to explore that resource further, mark this box, list the Name of the Proposed Placement Resource, and date of your decision to terminate the Compact. This box should be marked only when no action has yet been taken on Form ICPC- 100A. If you are withdrawing more than one request, submit separate ICPC-100B on each and list each respective Placement Resource.

Approved Resource Will Not Be Used For Placement: This box should be marked when you have received an approved ICPC-100A but have decided not to place the child with that resource. List the name of the Approved Placement and date of your decision to terminate the Compact.

Other Reason: Please mark and specify if the reason for Compact Termination is not listed above; for example, the entire family moved to another state (new address should be indicated under Placement Change), the death of a child, the child ran away and his/her whereabouts are unknown.

Date of Termination: Indicate the exact date of the activity: which terminated the Compact Agreement.

Section IV: SIGNATURES

If a private individual or local agency is completing the form, please have a designated person sign, under Person/Agency/ Supplying Information, identify his/her agency, and date the signature.

The second block should be signed and dated by the Compact Administrator, Deputy, or Alternate.

DISTRIBUTION

Self-explanatory.