

ICAOS Rule Amendments

Effective April 1, 2026



Key Definition Changes

Abscond

A person now absconds only if BOTH are true:

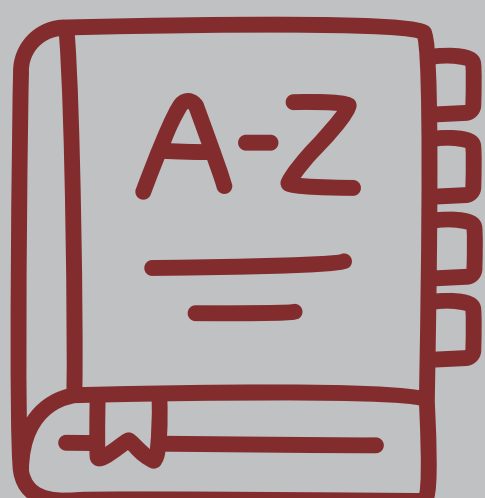
- Officers cannot locate or contact them, and
- The individual took action to make themselves unavailable and failed to report

Relocate

• Now simply means staying in another state more than 45 consecutive days

Revocation

Defined uniformly as rescinding supervision and imposing jail/prison when behavior cannot be addressed through corrective actions or graduated responses



Transfers

Unauthorized Relocation (Rule 2.110)

- If someone is found in the receiving state without approval, states must notify each other immediately
- States may mutually agree to let the person stay while the investigation is completed
- If not, the sending state must order return within 15 business days and issue a warrant if they fail to return

Deferred Sentences (Rule 2.106)

Meets criteria for transfer under Rule 3.101 (a-c) and:

- The individual waived trial and entered a guilty/no-contest plea, and
- The court accepted the plea

Reporting Instructions

Residents of Receiving State at Sentencing (3.103)

- Applies when the individual already lives in the receiving state
- Request RIs: 10 business days
- Issue RIs: 2 business days

Released from Incarceration in Receiving State (3.103-1)

- Request RIs: within 10 business days of release
- Issue RIs: within 2 business days
- Submit transfer request: within 15 business days

Sex Offender RIs (3.103-3)

- Standalone rule; request must include: offense narrative, conditions, no-contact orders, victim info, judgment/sentencing docs (if available)
- Issue RIs: within 5 business days (unless residence prohibited)

Absconding Procedures (Rules 4.109-2 & 5.103-1)

Required “Reasonable Efforts” Before Reporting

Documented attempts must include:

- Attempts at last known residence
- Contact with employer/school
- Contact with treatment/community agencies
- Contact with family/collaterals including those listed in the transfer
- Database checks



30-Day Investigation Window

- 30-day investigation begins when absconding is suspected & location efforts commence
- If not located after 30 days, file a violation report

Immediate Reporting Allowed When:

- New violent/sexual/serious offense
- Fleeing or escape from law enforcement
- GPS removal
- Violent history, escalating violations, or victim-safety risk

Retaking Changes

- If apprehended within 30 days of warrant issuance, states may mutually agree not to retake
- After 30 days (or no agreement), probable cause hearing required before retaking

Supervision

Arrival/Departure Notifications (Rule 4.105)

- Departure notices cannot be sent more than 5 business days before travel
- Must include travel method and arrival deadline

Returning to Sending State (Rule 4.111)

- Receiving state may request RIs unless the person is under investigation or charged with a new felony/violent crime
- Sending state issues RIs within 2 business days

Closing Supervision (Rule 4.112)

- Adding “Departure pursuant to a subsequent state transfer” as closure reason

Violations, Retaking, and Probable Cause

Discretionary Process for Violation Disposition (Rule 5.101-2)

- Standardizes documentation for violations occurring outside the sending state.
- Retaking not required if the new sentence results only in supervision.
- Retaking still required when incarceration sentence partially satisfies violation disposition

Probable Cause Hearings (Rule 5.108)

- Must occur within 30 calendar days, unless postponement granted
- Written report due within 10 business days
- Individual not available for retaking until report is submitted

