



National Center for Interstate Compacts

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Compact Search Results

1. **Agreement on Detainers**

Facilitates expeditious and orderly disposition of charges pending against a prisoner. Helps determine the proper status of any detainers based on untried indictments, information, and complaints. Nationwide eligibility, federal participation is specified.

2. **Agreement on Qualifications of Educational Personnel**

This interstate agreement facilitates movement among the states of teachers and other professional educational personnel, and establishes procedures for the employment without reference to their state of origin. Eligibility is nationwide in scope.

3. **Compact for a Balanced Budget**

The Compact for a balanced budget seeks the passage of legislation by the states and the U.S. Congress to ratify a balanced budget amendment into the Constitution.

4. **Compact for Education**

Establishes a commission to serve as an information center on educational matters and to provide a forum for the development of educational policy. Compact eligibility is nationwide in scope.

5. **Compact on Mental Health**

Provides for the care and treatment of mentally retarded persons regardless of residence requirements, and authorizes supplementary agreements for joint or cooperative use of mental health resources. Compact eligibility is on a nationwide basis. Virginia revoked its ratification of the compact, but participates informally.

6. **Compact on 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.

7. **Driver License Compact**

The Driver License Compact is an interstate compact used by States of the United States to exchange information concerning license suspensions and traffic violations of non-residents and forward them to the state where they are licensed known as the home state. Its theme is One Driver, One License, One Record. The home state would treat the offense as if it had been committed at home, applying home state laws to the out-of-state offense. The action taken would include, but not be limited to, points assessed on a minor offense such as speeding and suspension of license or a major violation such as DWI/DUI. It is not supposed to include non-moving violations like parking tickets, tinted windows, loud exhaust, etc.

8. **Emergency Management Assistance Compact**

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) provides for mutual assistance between the states entering into the compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is declared by the governor of the affected state or states, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' National Guard forces, either in accordance with the National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact or by mutual agreement between states.

9. **Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision**

Developed in 1998 and enacted by at least 35 states from 2000 through 2002, this interstate compact regulates the movement and supervision between states of offenders currently under community supervision. It is designed to better ensure public safety and to create a more effective and efficient means of transferring and tracking offenders between states. This new compact revises an existing compact originally developed in 1937.

10. **Interstate Compact for Juveniles**

Establishes cooperative procedures for out of state supervision of juveniles and provides procedures for their return. Compact eligibility is nationwide in scope. In addition to the basic compact, a substantial number of jurisdictions have also enacted optional

supplemental amendments dealing with runaways, rendition, and out of state confinement.

11. Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance

The Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance (ICAMA) assures the continued provision of all of the benefits of an adoption subsidy agreement, regardless of the state of residence of the child. ICAMA is designed to prevent and overcome artificial barriers that may prevent adoptive families from receiving medical assistance mandated by adoption agreements. ICAMA provides that the state where the adoptive family resides will furnish Medicaid program services to the special needs child, if the child came from a compact member state. Forty eight states and the District of Columbia, including Missouri, are ICAMA members.

12. Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

The Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children addresses perceived inequities facing schoolchildren of military parents when they are required to relocate across state lines. Specifically, it would allow the laws of the "sending" state to apply to transferring students from military families in the schools of the "receiving" state for such policies as graduation requirements, Advanced Placements (AP), and age of student enrollment.

13. Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children

A legal and administrative means to permit child placement activities to be pursued throughout the country in much the same way, and with the same safeguards and services, as though they were being conducted in a single state. The compact requires notice and proof of the suitability of a placement before it is made; allocates specific legal and administrative responsibilities during the continuance of an interstate placement; provides a basis for enforcement of rights; and authorizes joint actions in all party states to improve operations and services. All U.S. jurisdictions and Canadian provinces are eligible. Consent of Congress is not required until a Canadian province seeks joinder.

14. Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas

Establishes a commission whose purpose "is to conserve oil and gas by the prevention of physical waste thereof from any cause." All oil and gas producing states are eligible to participate. Provision is also made for associate member status. The compact is unique in that renewal of congressional consent is required quadrennially.

15. Interstate Corrections Compact

Enables administrative and judicial officers to enter into contracts and agreements for cooperative care, treatment, and rehabilitation of offenders sentenced to or confined in prisons and other correctional institutions. Compact eligibility is nationwide in scope. This national compact should not be confused with regional correction compacts in New England and western states.

16. Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Compact

The purposes of this Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Compact are, through means of joint and cooperative action among the Compacting States to promote and protect the interest of consumers of individual and group annuity, life insurance, disability income and long-term care insurance products, to develop uniform standards for insurance products covered under the Compact, to establish a central clearinghouse to receive and provide prompt review of insurance products covered under the Compact and, in certain cases, advertisements related thereto, submitted by insurers authorized to do business in one or more Compacting States, to give appropriate regulatory approval to those product filings and advertisements satisfying the applicable uniform standard, to improve coordination of regulatory resources and expertise between state insurance departments regarding the setting of uniform standards and review of insurance products covered under the Compact, to create the Interstate Insurance Product Regulation Commission; and to perform these and such other related functions as may be consistent with the state regulation of the business of insurance.

17. Interstate Mining Compact

Establishes a commission to promote sound conservation practices, adopt standards for restoration of mined land, and develop mineral and other natural resources. Associate memberships are available.

18. Multistate Tax Compact

Establishes a commission whose purposes are (1) to facilitate proper determination of state and local tax liability of multistate taxpayers, (2) to promote uniformity and compatibility in significant components of tax systems, (3) to facilitate taxpayer convenience and compliance, (4) seeks to avoid duplicate taxation, (5) conducts audits of major corporations on behalf of group of states, and (6) participates in litigation to require tax-payers to submit to audits. All states and other U.S. jurisdictions are eligible to participate. There is also associate membership for states in which the governor wishes to participate informally without vote on the commission.

19. National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact

This Compact organizes an electronic information sharing system among the federal government and the states to exchange criminal history records for noncriminal justice purposes authorized by federal or state law, such as background checks for governmental licensing and employment.

20. National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact

Provides for mutual aid in using the National Guard for emergencies, flexibility in deployment of National Guard forces, maximum effectiveness of the National Guard when utilized under the compact, and protection of Guard personnel when serving in other states on emergency duty. The compact is similar to the Mutual Military Aid Compact. It was drafted and approved by the Midwestern and Southern Governors' Conferences in 1967. All states are eligible to participate. The following states were originally reported to have ratified the compact: Alabama (1969), Alaska (1968), Kansas (1968), North Carolina (1969), South Dakota (1969), and Virginia (1968). This compact may have been superseded by the EMAC.

21. Northwest Compact on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management

The party states recognize that low-level radioactive wastes are generated by essential activities and services that benefit the citizens of the states. It is further recognized that the protection of the health and safety of the citizens of the party states and the most economical management of low-level radioactive wastes can be accomplished through cooperation of the states in minimizing

the amount of handling and transportation required to dispose of such wastes and through the cooperation of the states in providing facilities that serve the region. It is the policy of the party states to undertake the necessary cooperation to protect the health and safety of the citizens of the party states and to provide for the most economical management of low-level radioactive wastes on a continuing basis. It is the purpose of this compact to provide the means for such a cooperative effort among the party states so that the protection of the citizens of the states and the maintenance of the viability of the states' economies will be enhanced while sharing the responsibilities of radioactive low-level waste management.

22. **Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement**

The purpose of this agreement is to promote effective prevention, presuppression and control of forest fires in the northwest wildland region of the United States and adjacent areas of Canada by providing mutual aid in prevention, presuppression and control of wildland fires and by establishing procedures in operating plans that will facilitate such aid.

23. **Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact**

Establishes a commission to promote the conservation, development and management of Pacific coast fishery resources through coordinated regional research, monitoring and utilization.

24. **Uniform Unclaimed Property Act**

The 1995 Act "provides a system for transferring intangible personal property and personal property in safety deposit accounts, held by an entity or person other than the rightful owner, to the State when it is deemed abandoned by the rightful owner. The State holds the property for the rightful owner in perpetuity." The 1995 Act has been adopted by 11 states: Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina and West Virginia; it has been introduced in two states, Connecticut and Mississippi, in 2003.

25. **Western Corrections Compact**

The party states, desiring by common action to improve their institution facilities and provide programs of sufficiently high quality for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of various types of offenders, declare that it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another, thereby serving the best interests of such offenders and of society. The purpose of this compact is to provide for the development and execution of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders.

26. **Western Interstate Energy Compact**

The party states recognize that the proper employment of scientific and technological discoveries and advances in nuclear and related fields and direct and collateral application and adaptation of processes and techniques developed in connection therewith, properly correlated with the other resources of the region, can assist substantially in the industrial progress of the west and the further development of the economy of the region. They also recognize that optimum benefit from nuclear and related scientific or technological resources, facilities and skills requires systematic encouragement, guidance, assistance, and promotion from the party states on a cooperative basis. It is the policy of the party states to undertake such cooperation on a continuing basis. It is the purpose of this compact to provide the instruments and framework for such a cooperative effort in nuclear and related fields, to enhance the economy of the west and contribute to the individual and community well-being of the region's people.

27. **Western Regional Education Compact**

Creates a regional commission to help Western states increase educational opportunities for their citizens, improve colleges and universities, expand the supply of specialized manpower, and inform the public as to needs of higher education.

28. **Wildlife Violator Compact**

Provides a means through which the party states may participate in a reciprocal program to issue and enforce wildlife citations. Enables a member state to recognize and suspend wildlife license privileges of someone who has violated the wildlife laws in another member state. Establishes a board of compact administrators which is composed of one representative from each member state. The administrator shall be appointed by the head of the licensing authority in each state. The compact becomes effective upon adoption by at least two states. It does not reference congressional approval.