

Maine Revised Statutes
Title 34-A: CORRECTIONS
Chapter 9: INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Subchapter 6: INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION

§9871. Short title--Article 1

This subchapter may be known and cited as the "Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision."

§9872. Definitions--Article 2

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. Adult. "Adult" means both an individual legally classified as an adult and a juvenile treated as an adult by court order, statute or operation of law.
2. Bylaws. "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the interstate commission for its governance or for directing or controlling the interstate commission's actions or conduct.
3. Commissioner. "Commissioner" means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to section 9873.
4. Compact administrator. "Compact administrator" means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state's supervision and transfer of offenders subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the interstate commission and policies adopted by the state council under this compact. The compact administrator for Maine is the Commissioner of Corrections or the commissioner's designee.
5. Compacting state. "Compacting state" means any state that has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
6. Interstate commission. "Interstate commission" means the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision established in this subchapter.
7. Member. "Member" means the commissioner of a compacting state or a designee who is a person officially connected with the commissioner.
8. Noncompacting state. "Noncompacting state" means any state that has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.
9. Offender. "Offender" means an adult placed under, or subject to, supervision as the result of the commission of a criminal offense and released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, paroling authorities or corrections or other criminal justice agencies.
10. Person. "Person" means any individual, corporation, business enterprise or other legal entity, either public or private.

11. Rules. "Rules" means acts of the interstate commission, duly promulgated pursuant to section 9878, substantially affecting interested parties in addition to the interstate commission that have the force and effect of law in the compacting states.

12. State. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia and any other territorial possession of the United States.

13. State council. "State council" means the resident members of the State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision created by each state under section 9874.

§9873. Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision--Article 3

1. Commission created. The compacting states hereby create the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision. The interstate commission is a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The interstate commission has all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth in this section, including the power to sue and be sued, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

2. Commissioners. The interstate commission consists of commissioners selected and appointed by the state council for each state.

3. Noncommissioner members. In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the interstate commission includes individuals who are not commissioners but who are members of interested organizations. These noncommissioner members must include a member of the national organizations of governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general and crime victims. All noncommissioner members of the interstate commission are ex officio, nonvoting members. The interstate commission may provide in its bylaws for such additional, ex officio, nonvoting members as it considers necessary.

4. Each state entitled to one vote; quorum. Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the interstate commission.

5. Meetings. The interstate commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chair may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a majority of the members, shall call additional meetings. Public notice must be given of all meetings and meetings are open to the public.

6. Executive committee. The interstate commission shall establish an executive committee that includes commission officers, members and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee has the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission during periods when the interstate commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking or amendments to the compact. The executive committee oversees the day-to-day activities managed by the executive director and interstate commission staff; administers enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and as directed by the interstate commission; and performs other duties as directed by the interstate commission or set forth in the bylaws.

§9874. State council--Article 4

Each member state shall create a State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision that is responsible for the appointment of the commissioner who serves on the interstate commission from that state. Each state council shall appoint as its commissioner the compact administrator from that state to serve on the interstate commission in such capacity under or pursuant to applicable law of the member state. While each member state may determine the membership of its own state council, its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government; victims groups; and the compact administrator. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the compact administrator who must be appointed by the state council or by the governor in consultation with the legislature and the judiciary. In addition to appointment of its commissioner to the interstate commission, each state council shall exercise oversight and advocacy concerning its participation in interstate commission activities and other duties as may be determined by each member state, including, but not limited to, development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

§9875. Powers of interstate commission--Article 5

The interstate commission has the following powers:

- 1. Adopt seal and bylaws.** To adopt a seal and suitable bylaws governing the management and operation of the interstate commission;
- 2. Promulgate rules.** To promulgate rules that have the force and effect of statutory law and are binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact;
- 3. Supervise interstate movement of offenders.** To oversee, supervise and coordinate the interstate movement of offenders subject to the terms of this compact, any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the interstate commission;
- 4. Enforce compact, rules and bylaws.** To enforce compliance with compact provisions and interstate commission rules and bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including, but not limited to, the use of judicial process;
- 5. Establish and maintain offices.** To establish and maintain offices;
- 6. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.** To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 7. Provide personnel services.** To borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, members and the members' staffs;
- 8. Establish and appoint committees; hire staff.** To establish and appoint committees and hire staff that it considers necessary for carrying out its functions, including, but not limited to, an executive committee as required by section 9873 that has the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and duties;
- 9. Elect or appoint officers, attorneys, employees, agents or consultants; establish personnel policies.** To elect or appoint officers, attorneys, employees, agents or consultants; to fix their compensation, define their duties and determine their qualifications; and to establish the interstate

commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, among other things, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation and qualifications of personnel;

10. Accept donations. To accept donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of those donations and grants;

11. Hold property. To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use any property, real, personal or mixed;

12. Sell property. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed;

13. Establish budget. To establish a budget, make expenditures and levy assessments as provided in section 9880;

14. Sue and be sued. To sue and be sued;

15. Provide for dispute resolution. To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states;

16. Perform other functions. To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact;

17. Report. To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciaries and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the interstate commission during the preceding year. Such reports must also include any recommendations that have been adopted by the interstate commission;

18. Coordinate education regarding interstate movement of offenders. To coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of offenders for officials involved in such activity; and

19. Establish standards for reporting, collecting and exchanging data. To establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting and exchanging of data.

§9876. Organization and operation of interstate commission--Article 6

1. Bylaws. The interstate commission shall adopt bylaws, by a majority vote of the members, within 12 months of the first interstate commission meeting to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subchapter, including, but not limited to:

A. Establishing the fiscal year of the interstate commission;

B. Establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;

C. Providing reasonable standards and procedures:

(1) For the establishment of committees; and

(2) Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the interstate commission;

- D. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;
- E. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the interstate commission;
- F. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the interstate commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any compacting state, the bylaws exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the interstate commission;
- G. Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the interstate commission and the equitable return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;
- H. Providing transitional rules for administration of the compact when it first takes effect; and
- I. Establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

2. Officers and staff. The following provisions govern officers and staff.

- A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority vote of the members, elect from among its members a chair and a vice-chair, each of whom has such authorities and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chair or, in the chair's absence or disability, the vice-chair shall preside at all meetings of the interstate commission. The officers so elected serve without compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission, provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers are reimbursed for any actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.
- B. The interstate commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for such compensation as the interstate commission considers appropriate. The executive director serves as secretary to the interstate commission and may hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the interstate commission but may not be a member.

3. Corporate books and records of interstate commission. The interstate commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

4. Qualified immunity, defense and indemnification. The following provisions govern qualified immunity, defense and indemnification.

- A. The members, officers, executive director and employees of the interstate commission are immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities. Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

B. The interstate commission shall defend the commissioner of a compacting state, a commissioner's representatives or employees or the interstate commission's representatives or employees, in a civil action seeking to impose liability, arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, if the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional wrongdoing on the part of that person.

C. The interstate commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, the appointed designee or employee or the interstate commission's representative or employee, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such a person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities or that such a person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, if the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from gross negligence or intentional wrongdoing on the part of that person.

§9877. Activities of interstate commission-- Article 7

1. Commission actions. The interstate commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact. Except as otherwise provided in this compact and unless a greater percentage is required by the bylaws, in order to constitute an act of the interstate commission, the act must have been taken at a meeting of the interstate commission and must have received an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present.

2. Members' rights. Each member of the interstate commission has the right and power to cast a vote to which the compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the interstate commission. A member shall vote in person on behalf of the state and may not delegate a vote to another member state. A state council shall appoint another authorized representative in the absence of the commissioner from that state to cast a vote on behalf of the member state at a specified meeting. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication. Any voting conducted by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication is subject to the same quorum requirements of meetings when members are present in person.

3. Meeting. The interstate commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. The chair of the interstate commission may call additional meetings at any time and, upon the request of a majority of the members, shall call additional meetings.

4. Information; records available. The interstate commission's bylaws must establish conditions and procedures under which the interstate commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The interstate commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests. In promulgating rules, the interstate commission may make available to law enforcement agencies records and information otherwise exempt from disclosure, and

may enter into agreements with law enforcement agencies to receive or exchange information or records subject to nondisclosure and confidentiality provisions.

5. Meeting notice. Public notice must be given of all meetings and all meetings are open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The interstate commission shall promulgate rules consistent with the principles contained in the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 United States Code, Section 552 (b), as amended. The interstate commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public when the interstate commission determines by 2/3 vote that an open meeting:

- A. Relates solely to the interstate commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- B. May disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;
- C. May disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- D. May involve accusing a person of a crime or formally censuring a person;
- E. May disclose information of a personal nature and that disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- F. May disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- G. May disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating or condition reports prepared by, or on behalf of or for the use of, the interstate commission with respect to a regulated entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such entity;
- H. May disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the life of a person or the stability of a regulated entity; or
- I. Specifically relates to the interstate commission's issuance of a subpoena or its participation in a civil action or proceeding.

6. Public certification. For every meeting closed pursuant to subsection 5, the interstate commission's chief legal officer shall publicly certify that, in the chief legal officer's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision of subsection 5. The interstate commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken and the reasons for taking such actions, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any vote by roll call, reflected in the vote of each member on the question. All documents considered in connection with any action must be identified in the minutes.

7. Collect data. The interstate commission shall collect data concerning the interstate movement of offenders as directed through its bylaws and rules that must specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange and reporting requirements.

§9878. Rule-making functions of interstate commission--Article 8

1. Rules. The interstate commission shall promulgate rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact, including transitional rules governing administration of the compact during the period in which it is being considered and enacted by the state.

Rulemaking must occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this section and rules promulgated pursuant to this section. The rulemaking must substantially conform to the principles of the federal Administrative Procedure Act, 5 United States Code, Section 551 et seq. and the federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 United States Code App. 2 Section 1 et seq., as may be amended, referred to in this subchapter as the "APA."

All rules and amendments are binding on the date specified in each rule or amendment.

2. Rule void. If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, then the rule has no further effect in any compacting state.

3. Promulgation of rules. When promulgating a rule, the interstate commission shall:

- A. Publish the proposed rule stating with particularity the text of the proposed rule and the reason for the proposed rule;
- B. Allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which information must be publicly available;
- C. Provide an opportunity for an informal hearing; and
- D. Promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on the rule-making record.

4. Rule review. Not later than 60 days after a rule is promulgated, an interested person may file a petition in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the federal district court where the interstate commission's principal office is located for judicial review of the rule. If the court finds that the interstate commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence, as defined in the APA, in the rule-making record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside.

5. Subjects to be addressed. Subjects to be addressed within 12 months after the first meeting must, at a minimum, include:

- A. Notice to victims and opportunity to be heard;
- B. Offender registration and compliance;
- C. Violations and returns;
- D. Transfer procedures and forms;
- E. Eligibility for transfer;
- F. Collection of restitution and fees from offenders;
- G. Data collection and reporting;

H. The level of supervision to be provided by the receiving state;

I. Transitional rules governing the operation of the compact and the interstate commission during all or part of the period between the effective date of the compact and the date that the last eligible state adopts the compact; and

J. Mediation, arbitration and dispute resolution.

6. Emergency rule. If the interstate commission determines that an emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule that becomes effective immediately upon adoption as long as the usual rule-making procedures provided under this section are retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule.

§9879. Oversight, enforcement and dispute resolution by interstate commission-- Article 9

1. Oversight. The interstate commission shall oversee the interstate movement of adult offenders in the compacting states and shall monitor activities being administered in noncompacting states that may significantly affect compacting states.

The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact that may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the interstate commission, the interstate commission is entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and has standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

2. Dispute resolution. The compacting states shall report to the interstate commission on issues or activities of concern to them, and cooperate with and support the interstate commission in the discharge of its duties and responsibilities.

The interstate commission shall attempt to resolve any disputes or other issues that are subject to the compact and that may arise among compacting states and noncompacting states. The interstate commission shall enact a bylaw or promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.

3. Enforcement. The interstate commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions of this compact using any or all means set forth in section 9882, subsection 2.

§9880. Finance--Article 10

1. Expenses. The interstate commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.

2. Assessment. The interstate commission shall levy and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff, which must be sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount must be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the interstate commission, taking into consideration the population of

the state and the volume of interstate movement of offenders in each compacting state and shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states that governs the assessment.

3. Obligations. The interstate commission may not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same obligations; nor may the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

4. Accounts. The interstate commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission are subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the interstate commission must be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit must be included in and become part of the annual report of the interstate commission.

§9881. Compacting state; effective date; amendment--Article 11

1. Eligibility. Any state, as defined in section 9872, is eligible to become a compacting state.

2. Effective date. The compact becomes effective and binding upon enactment of the compact into law by no fewer than 35 of the states. The initial effective date is July 1, 2001, or upon enactment into law by the 35th state, whichever is later. After the initial effective date, the compact becomes effective and binding, as to any other compacting state, upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees will be invited to participate in interstate commission activities on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.

3. Notification. The executive director of the interstate commission shall notify the Secretary of State of the State of Maine upon enactment of the compact into law by no fewer than 35 states.

4. Nonapplicability.

5. Amendment. Amendments to the compact may be proposed by the interstate commission for enactment by the compacting states. An amendment does not become effective and binding upon the interstate commission and the compacting states unless it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

§9882. Withdrawal, default, termination and judicial enforcement--Article 12

1. Withdrawal. Once effective, the compact continues in force and remains binding upon each compacting state. A compacting state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute specifically repealing the statute that enacted the compact into law. The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal of the compact. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chair of the interstate commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt of the withdrawal notice. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal. Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state occurs on

the withdrawing state's reenactment of the compact or upon a later date determined by the interstate commission.

2. Default. If the interstate commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, the bylaws or any duly promulgated rules, the interstate commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

- A. Fines, fees and costs in such amounts as are determined to be reasonable as fixed by the interstate commission;
- B. Remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the interstate commission; and
- C. Suspension and termination of membership in the compact. Suspension is imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted. Immediate notice of suspension must be given by the interstate commission to the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer of the state; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature; and the state council. The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a compacting state to perform the obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, interstate commission bylaws or duly promulgated rules. The interstate commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the interstate commission on the defaulting state pending a resolution of the default. The interstate commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state shall resolve its default. If the defaulting state fails to resolve the default within the time period specified by the interstate commission, in addition to any other penalties imposed in this section the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this compact are terminated from the effective date of suspension.

Within 60 days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the interstate commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer; the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature; and the state council of such termination.

The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including any obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

The interstate commission may not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the interstate commission and the defaulting state.

Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state's legislature and the approval of the interstate commission pursuant to the rules.

3. Judicial enforcement. The interstate commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the interstate commission, in the federal district court where the interstate commission has its offices to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its duly promulgated rules and its bylaws

against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party must be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

4. Dissolution of compact. The compact dissolves upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state that reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes void and has no further effect. The business and affairs of the interstate commission must be wound up and surplus funds must be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

§9883. Severability and construction--Article 13

The provisions of this compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact are enforceable. The provisions of this compact are liberally constructed to effectuate its purposes.

§9884. Binding effect of compact and other laws--Article 14

1. Other laws. This compact does not prevent the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact. All compacting states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

2. Binding effect of compact. All lawful actions of the interstate commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the interstate commission, are binding upon the compacting states. All agreements between the interstate commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of interstate commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the interstate commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning or interpretation.

If a provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction to be conferred by such provision upon the interstate commission are ineffective. The obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction remain in the compacting state and are exercised by the agency of the compacting states to which the obligations, duties, powers or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

§9885. Notification of law enforcement agencies

Prior to the department's consideration of a request under this compact, the department shall notify the district attorney for the district in which the person will reside; the sheriff for the county in which the person will reside; the chief of police of any municipality in which the person will reside; and the Department of Public Safety.

§9886. Violation of interstate compact for adult offender supervision

Violation of the requirements of an interstate compact for adult offender supervision as enacted by the sentencing state is a Class D crime as provided in Title 17-A, section 759.

§9887. Supervision fee

The department may impose on a person accepted for supervision under this compact a supervision fee of between \$10 and \$50 per month, as determined by the department, for the term of supervision by the department. In determining the amount of the fee, the department shall take into account the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden the payment imposes. A request for transfer of supervision may not be denied solely because the person is not able to pay the fee. When a person fails to pay the supervision fee, the department may request the person's return to the sending state unless the failure to pay was not attributable to the person's willful refusal to pay or to a failure on the person's part to make a good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment. Fees received by the department pursuant to this section must be deposited into the department's adult community corrections account, which may not lapse. Fees deposited pursuant to this section must be used to defray costs associated with the supervision of persons accepted for transfer, including, but not limited to, the purchase of materials and equipment for and operation of electronic monitoring and substance testing programs, the purchase of materials, equipment and training for probation officers and administrative costs.

§9887-A. Application fee

The department may impose on a person applying for transfer of supervision to another state under this compact an application fee of \$100. An application for transfer of supervision may not be denied solely because the person is not able to pay the fee. When a person fails to pay the application fee, the department may refuse to process the application unless the failure to pay was not attributable to the person's willful refusal to pay or to a failure on the person's part to make a good faith effort to obtain the funds required for the payment. Fees received by the department pursuant to this section must be deposited into the department's adult community corrections account, which may not lapse. Fees deposited pursuant to this section must be used to defray costs associated with processing the applications for transfer, including, but not limited to, the purchase of materials, equipment and training for probation officers and administrative costs.

§9887-B. Biological sample for DNA analysis

A person accepted for supervision under this compact shall submit to having a DNA sample taken only if that person is convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for one year or more. The DNA sample may be taken at any time following commencement of the supervision period as directed by the person's probation officer. All other provisions of Title 25, chapter 194 govern the collection and use of the DNA sample as applicable.

§9888. Administrative preliminary hearing

Whenever it appears that a person accepted for supervision under this compact arrested for an alleged violation of a supervision condition is entitled under the compact to a determination of whether there is probable cause to believe the person has violated a condition of that person's supervision, the determination must be made at an administrative preliminary hearing meeting the requirements of the compact and held before an official designated by the Commissioner of Corrections within 5 days after the arrest, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.