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territories. At the present time, 41 states have passed and signed this compact legislation into law, including all of the states surrounding Nebraska. The existing parole and probation interstate compact, which Nebraska does belong to, was created in 1937. As you are well aware, there are many more offenders today and they are much more mobile than in 1937. The reasons for needing a more updated compact agreement are many but they include limited knowledge of who is moving, where and when they are going, limited agreement between states as to what supervision entails, limited ability to notify victims, communities, and law enforcement officials about the movement of offenders, and limited ability to enforce compliance, if it becomes necessary. There are over 4 million offenders on probation and parole in the United States today, and it is estimated that 250,000 of them will cross state lines this year. Managing these offender populations has become increasingly complex, as state and local governments are passing measures dealing with special offender and high-risk groups, such as registration of sex offenders and notification to victims regarding offender locations. In the past few years, several states have created individual interstate supervision criteria that are not consistent with the existing law, thereby negating a common agreement between states. This led to the Council of State Governments involvement in a nationwide effort to develop a workable alternative, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, that is pending before us. It is important that probation and parole be able to satisfy compliance requirements, track the location of offenders, smoothly transfer supervision authority, and when necessary return offenders to the originating jurisdictions. Interstate activity involving offenders must be governed by public policies that ensure equity and justice for all involved parties, including victims of crimes. It is hoped that the new compact law will equip states with reliable data regarding how many of their offenders are being supervised in other states, and how many they are supervising for the other states. One of the problems in developing a central system of probation and parole supervision is that these departments are organized so differently. Some states have both probation and parole supervision within the Department of Corrections. Some, like Nebraska, have parole within the Department of Corrections, but