1 AN ACT 2 RELATING TO MILITARY CHILDREN; CORRECTING A REFERENCE TO A 3 UNITED STATES CODE PROVISION IN THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON 4 EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN. 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 6 7 SECTION 1. Section 11-8B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, 8 Chapter 41, Section 1) is amended to read: 9 "11-8B-1. INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY 10 FOR MILITARY CHILDREN--ENTERED INTO.--The "Interstate Compact 11 on Educational Opportunity for Military Children" is enacted 12 into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions 13 legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows: 14 "INTERSTATE COMPACT ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY 15 CHILDREN 16 ARTICLE 1 17 PURPOSE 18 It is the purpose of the Interstate Compact on 19 Educational Opportunity for Military Children to remove 20 barriers to educational success imposed on children of 21 military families because of frequent moves and deployment of 22 their parents by: 23

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A. facilitating the timely enrollment of children of military families and ensuring that they are not placed at a disadvantage due to difficulty in the transfer of education SB 146

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1 records from the previous school district or variations in 2 entrance and age requirements;

B. facilitating the student placement process
through which children of military families are not
disadvantaged by variations in attendance requirements,
scheduling, sequencing, grading, course content or
assessment;

8 C. facilitating the qualification and eligibility
9 for enrollment, educational programs and participation in
10 extracurricular, academic, athletic and social activities;

D. facilitating the on-time graduation of children of military families;

E. providing for the promulgation and enforcement
of administrative rules implementing the provisions of that
compact;

F. providing for the uniform collection and
sharing of information between and among member states,
schools and military families under that compact;

19 G. promoting coordination between that compact and20 other compacts affecting military children; and

H. promoting flexibility and cooperation between
the educational system, parents and the student in order to
achieve educational success for the student.

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ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

1 As used in the Interstate Compact on Educational 2 Opportunity for Military Children: 3 A. "active duty" means full-time duty status in

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the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the national guard and reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapters 1209 and 1211;

"children of military families" means Β. 8 school-aged children enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade in the household of an active duty member; 9

"compact commissioner" means the voting 10 C. representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to 11 Article 8 of the Interstate Compact on Educational 12 Opportunity for Military Children; 13

"deployment" means the period one month prior D. 14 15 to the service members' departures from their home stations on military orders through six months after return to their 16 home stations; 17

"education records" means records, files and Ε. 18 data that are directly related to a student and maintained by 19 20 a school or local education agency, including records encompassing all the material kept in a student's cumulative 21 folder such as general identifying data, records of 22 attendance and of academic work completed, records of 23 achievement and results of evaluative tests, health data, 24 disciplinary status, test protocols and individualized 25

education programs;

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F. "extracurricular activity" means a voluntary activity sponsored by a school or local education agency or an organization sanctioned by a local education agency. "Extracurricular activity" includes preparation for and involvement in public performances, contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays and club activities;

G. "interstate commission" means the interstate
commission on educational opportunity for military children
that is created under Article 9 of the Interstate Compact on
Educational Opportunity for Military Children;

H. "local education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions;

I. "member state" means a state that has enacted
the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for
Military Children;

J. "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center or homeport facility for any ship or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States department of defense, including any leased facility, that is located within any of the several states, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States S

Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands and any other United States territory. The term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects or flood control projects;

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K. "non-member state" means a state that has not enacted the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children;

L. "receiving state" means the state to which a child of a military family is sent or brought or caused to be sent or brought;

"rule" means a written statement by the 11 Μ. interstate commission promulgated pursuant to Article 12 of 12 the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for 13 Military Children that is of general applicability, 14 15 implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of that compact or an organizational, procedural or practice 16 requirement of the interstate commission and includes the 17 amendment, repeal or suspension of an existing rule; 18

N. "sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent or brought or caused to be sent or brought;

0. "state" means a state of the United States, the
District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the
United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the
Northern Marianas Islands and any other United States

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territory;

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P. "student" means the child of a military family for whom the local education agency receives public funding and who is formally enrolled in kindergarten through twelfth grade;

(1) the formal and physical process of transferring from school to school; or

"transition" means:

9 (2) the period of time in which a student 10 moves from one school in the sending state to another school 11 in the receiving state;

R. "uniformed services" means the army, navy, air force, marine corps, coast guard and the commissioned corps of the national oceanic and atmospheric administration and United States public health service; and

16 S. "veteran" means a person who served in the 17 uniformed services and who was discharged or released from 18 the uniformed services under conditions other than 19 dishonorable.

ARTICLE 3

APPLICABILITY

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of
this article, the Interstate Compact on Educational
Opportunity for Military Children shall apply to the children
of:

1 (1) active duty members of the uniformed 2 services, including members of the national guard and reserve 3 on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapters 1209 and 1211; 4 5 (2) members or veterans of the uniformed 6 services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or 7 8 retirement; and members of the uniformed services who 9 (3) die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained while 10 on active duty and extending for a period of one year after 11 death. 12 The provisions of the Interstate Compact on 13 Β. Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall only 14 15 apply to local education agencies. The provisions of the Interstate Compact on 16 C. Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall not apply 17 to the children of: 18 (1) inactive members of the national guard 19 20 and military reserves; members of the uniformed services now (2)21 retired, except as provided in Subsection A of this article; 22 veterans of the uniformed services, (3) 23 except as provided in Subsection A of this article; and 24 25 (4) other United States department of

defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

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ARTICLE 4

EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND ENROLLMENT

In the event that official education records 6 Α. cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of 7 transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state 8 shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of 9 10 unofficial education records containing uniform information as determined by the interstate commission. Upon receipt of 11 the unofficial education records by a school in the receiving 12 state, the school shall enroll and appropriately place the 13 student based on the information provided in the unofficial 14 15 records, pending validation by the official records, as quickly as possible. 16

Simultaneous with the enrollment and Β. 17 conditional placement of the student, the school in the 18 receiving state shall request the student's official 19 20 education record from the school in the sending state. Upon receipt of this request, the school in the sending state 21 shall process and furnish the official education records to 22 the school in the receiving state within ten days or within 23 such time as is reasonably determined under the rules 24 promulgated by the interstate commission. 25

C. Compacting states shall give thirty days from the date of enrollment or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission for students to obtain any immunizations required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules promulgated by the interstate commission.

D. Students shall be allowed to continue their 9 10 enrollment at a grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level, including kindergarten, 11 from a local education agency in the sending state at the 12 time of transition, regardless of age. A student that has 13 satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the 14 15 local education agency in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the 16 receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring 17 after the start of the school year in the receiving state 18 shall enter the school in the receiving state on the 19 20 student's validated level from an accredited school in the sending state. 21

ARTICLE 5

PLACEMENT AND ATTENDANCE

When a student transfers before or during the Α. school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor SB 146 Page 9

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1 placement of the student in educational courses based on the 2 student's enrollment in the sending state school or 3 educational assessments conducted at the school in the 4 sending state if the courses are offered. Course placement 5 includes honors, international baccalaureate, advanced 6 placement, vocational, technical and career pathways courses. Continuing the student's academic program from the previous 7 school and promoting placement in academically and 8 career-challenging courses should be paramount when 9 10 considering placement. This subsection does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent 11 evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued 12 enrollment of the student in the courses. 13

Β. The receiving state school shall initially 14 15 honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in 16 the sending state or participation or placement in like 17 programs in the sending state. Such programs include gifted 18 and talented programs and English as a second language. 19 This 20 subsection does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure 21 appropriate placement of the student. 22

C. In compliance with the federal requirements of
the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C.
Section 1400 et seq., the receiving state shall initially SB 146

provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on the student's current individualized education program. In compliance with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. Section 794, and with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Sections 12131-12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 or Title II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. This subsection does not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of the student.

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D. Local education agency administrative officials
shall have flexibility in waiving course or program
prerequisites or other preconditions for placement in courses
or programs offered under the jurisdiction of the local
education agency.

E. A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active duty member of the uniformed services and has been called to duty for, is on leave from or has immediately returned from deployment to a combat zone or combat support posting shall be granted additional excused absences, at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent, to visit with the student's parent or legal guardian.

ARTICLE 6

ELIGIBILITY

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A. Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law, shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent.

B. A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a military child who is in transition and is placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

12 C. A military child who is in transition and is 13 placed in the care of a noncustodial parent or other person 14 standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other 15 than that of the custodial parent may continue to attend the 16 school in which the child was enrolled while residing with 17 the custodial parent.

D. State and local education agencies shall
facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military
children's inclusion in extracurricular activities,
regardless of application deadlines, to the extent they are
otherwise qualified.

ARTICLE 7

GRADUATION

In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of

children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

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A. local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar course work has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. If a waiver is not granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time;

B. receiving states shall accept exit or 12 end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending 13 state, national norm-referenced achievement tests or 14 15 alternative testing in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state. In the event the 16 alternatives in this subsection and Subsection A of this 17 article cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a 18 student transferring in the student's senior year, then the 19 20 provisions of Subsection C of this article shall apply; and

C. if a military student transferring at the beginning of or during the military student's senior year is ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure

1 the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education 2 agency if the student meets the graduation requirements of 3 the sending local education agency. In the event that one of 4 the states in question is not a member of the Interstate 5 Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, the 6 member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation of the student in accordance with Subsections A 7 and B of this article. 8 ARTICLE 8 9 10 STATE COORDINATION Α. Each member state shall, through the creation 11 of a state council or use of an existing body or board, 12 provide for the coordination among its agencies of 13 government, local education agencies and military 14 15 installations concerning the state's participation in and 16 compliance with the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children and interstate commission 17 activities. While each member state may determine the 18 membership of its own state council, its membership must 19 20 include: the secretary of public education, the superintendent of a school district with a high concentration 21 of military children, one representative from a military 22 installation, one representative from the executive branch of 23 government and other offices and stakeholder groups the state 24 25 council deems appropriate. A member state that does not have

a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of military children may appoint a superintendent from another school district to represent local education agencies on the state council.

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B. The state council of each member state shall
appoint or designate a military family education liaison to
assist military families and the state in facilitating the
implementation of the Interstate Compact on Educational
Opportunity for Military Children.

10 C. The compact commissioner responsible for the 11 administration and management of the state's participation in 12 the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for 13 Military Children shall be appointed by the governor or as 14 otherwise determined by each member state.

D. The compact commissioner and the military family education liaison designated in this article shall be ex-officio nonvoting members of the state council, unless either is already a full voting member of the state council.

ARTICLE 9

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MILITARY CHILDREN

22 The member states hereby create the "interstate
23 commission on educational opportunity for military children".
24 The activities of the interstate commission are the formation
25 of public policy and are a discretionary state function. The SB 146

1 interstate commission shall:

2	A. be a body corporate and joint agency of the	
3	member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers	
4	and duties set forth in the Interstate Compact on Educational	
5	Opportunity for Military Children and such additional powers	
6	as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action	
7	of the respective legislatures of the member states in	
8	accordance with the terms of that compact;	
9	B. consist of one voting representative from each	
10	member state who shall be that state's compact commissioner.	
11	(1) Each member state represented at a	
12	meeting of the interstate commission is entitled to one vote.	
13	(2) A majority of the total member states	
14	shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business,	
15	unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the	
16	interstate commission.	
17	(3) A representative shall not delegate a	
18	vote to another member state. In the event the compact	
19	commissioner is unable to attend a meeting of the interstate	
20	commission, the governor or state council may delegate voting	
21	authority to another person from the person's state for a	
22	specified meeting.	
23	(4) The bylaws may provide for meetings of	
24	the interstate commission to be conducted by	
25	telecommunication or electronic communication;	-
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1 C. consist of ex-officio nonvoting representatives 2 who are members of interested organizations. The ex-officio 3 members, as defined in the bylaws, may include members of the 4 representative organizations of military family advocates, 5 local education agency officials, parent and teacher groups, 6 the United States department of defense, the education commission of the states, the interstate agreement on 7 qualification of educational personnel and other interstate 8 9 compacts affecting the education of children of military 10 members;

D. meet at least once each calendar year. The chair may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the member states, shall call additional meetings;

15 Ε. establish an executive committee whose members 16 shall include the officers of the interstate commission and such other members of the interstate commission as determined 17 by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall 18 serve a one-year term. Members of the executive committee 19 20 shall be entitled to one vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate 21 commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods 22 when the interstate commission is not in session. The 23 executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day activities 24 of the administration of the compact, including enforcement 25

and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws and rules and other such duties as deemed necessary. The United States department of defense shall serve as an ex-officio nonvoting member of the executive committee;

F. establish bylaws and rules that provide for 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 information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests;

give public notice of all meetings and all G. meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. The interstate commission and its committees may close a meeting, or a portion of a meeting, if it determines by a two-thirds' vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

relate solely to the interstate (1)commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

(2) disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal and state statute;

(3)disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;

> (4) involve accusing a person of a crime or SB 146 Page 18

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formally censuring a person;

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2 (5) disclose information of a personal
3 nature if the disclosure would constitute a clearly
4 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

5 (6) disclose investigative records compiled6 for law enforcement purposes; or

7 (7) specifically relate to the interstate
8 commission's participation in a civil action or other legal
9 proceeding;

cause its legal counsel or designee to certify 10 Η. that a meeting may be closed and shall reference each 11 relevant exemptible provision for any meeting, or portion of 12 a meeting, that is closed pursuant to this subsection. 13 The interstate commission shall keep minutes that shall fully and 14 15 clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the 16 reasons for the actions, including a description of the views 17 expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents 18 considered in connection with an action shall be identified 19 20 in the minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a 21 majority vote of the interstate commission; 22

I. collect standardized data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for SB 146

Military Children as directed through its rules, which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange and reporting requirements. The methods of data collection, exchange and reporting shall, insofar as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules; and

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create a process that permits military 9 J. 10 officials, education officials and parents to inform the interstate commission if and when there are alleged 11 violations of the Interstate Compact on Educational 12 Opportunity for Military Children or its rules or when issues 13 subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules are 14 15 not addressed by the state or local education agency. This subsection shall not be construed to create a private right 16 of action against the interstate commission or any member 17 state. 18

ARTICLE 10

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION The interstate commission may:

A. provide for dispute resolution among memberstates;

B. promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes and obligations as enumerated SB 146

in the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for 2 Military Children. The rules shall be binding in the compact 3 states to the extent and in the manner provided in that 4 compact;

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C. issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the interstate compact and its bylaws, rules and actions;

8 D. enforce compliance with the compact provisions, 9 the rules promulgated by the interstate commission and the 10 bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including the use of judicial process; 11

Ε. establish and maintain offices that shall be 12 located within one or more of the member states; 13

> F. purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

15 G. borrow, accept, hire or contract for services 16 of personnel;

н. establish and appoint committees, including an 17 executive committee as required by Subsection E of Article 9 18 of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for 19 20 Military Children, that shall have the power to act on behalf of the interstate commission in carrying out its powers and 21 duties under that compact; 22

I. elect or appoint officers, attorneys, 23 employees, agents or consultants and fix their compensation, 24 25 define their duties and determine their qualifications; SB 146

1 J. establish the interstate commission's personnel 2 policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, 3 rates of compensation and qualifications of personnel; 4 accept donations and grants of money, Κ. equipment, supplies, materials and services and receive, use 5 6 and dispose of them; lease, purchase, accept contributions or 7 L. 8 donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve or use, any 9 property, real, personal or mixed; 10 М. sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, real, 11 personal or mixed; 12 establish a budget and make expenditures; 13 N. 0. adopt a seal and bylaws governing the 14 15 management and operation of the interstate commission; report annually to the legislatures, governors, 16 Ρ. judiciaries and state councils of the member states 17 concerning the activities of the interstate commission during 18 the preceding year. The reports shall also include any 19 20 recommendations that may have been adopted by the interstate commission; 21 Q. coordinate education, training and public 22 awareness regarding the Interstate Compact on Educational 23 Opportunity for Military Children, its implementation and 24 operation for officials and parents involved in such 25

activity;

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R. establish uniform standards for the reporting, collecting and exchanging of data;

4 S. maintain corporate books and records in5 accordance with the bylaws;

T. perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children; and

9 U. provide for the uniform collection and sharing
10 of information between and among member states, schools and
11 military families under the Interstate Compact on Educational
12 Opportunity for Military Children.

ARTICLE 11

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within twelve months after the first interstate commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, including:

21 (1) establishing the fiscal year of the 22 interstate commission;

23 (2) establishing an executive committee and24 other committees as may be necessary;

(3) providing for the establishment of SB 146

1 committees and for governing any general or specific 2 delegation of authority or function of the interstate 3 commission;

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(4) providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the interstate commission and ensuring reasonable notice of each meeting;

7 (5) establishing the titles and 8 responsibilities of the officers and staff of the interstate 9 commission;

10 (6) providing a mechanism for concluding the 11 operations of the interstate commission and the return of 12 surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of that 13 compact after paying and reserving all of its debts and 14 obligations; and

15 (7) providing start-up rules for initial
16 administration of the Interstate Compact on Educational
17 Opportunity for Military Children.

The interstate commission shall, by a majority Β. 18 of the members, elect annually from among its members a 19 20 chair, a vice chair and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. 21 The chair or, in the chair's absence or disability, the vice 22 chair shall preside at all meetings of the interstate 23 The officers so elected shall serve without 24 commission. compensation or remuneration from the interstate commission, 25

provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their responsibilities as officers of the interstate commission.

C. The executive committee shall have such authority and duties as may be set forth in the bylaws, including:

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9 (1) managing the affairs of the interstate 10 commission in a manner consistent with the bylaws and 11 purposes of the interstate commission;

12 (2) overseeing an organizational structure 13 within, and appropriate procedures for, the interstate 14 commission to provide for the creation of rules, operating 15 procedures and administrative and technical support 16 functions; and

17 (3) planning, implementing and coordinating
18 communications and activities with other state, federal and
19 local government organizations in order to advance the goals
20 of the interstate commission.

21 D. The executive committee may, subject to the 22 approval of the interstate commission, appoint or retain an 23 executive director for such period, upon such terms and 24 conditions and for such compensation as the interstate 25 commission may deem appropriate. The executive director

shall serve as secretary to the interstate commission but shall not be a member of the interstate commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such other persons as may be authorized by the interstate commission.

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5 Ε. The interstate commission shall defend the 6 executive director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal 7 counsel of the member state represented by an interstate 8 commission representative, shall defend the interstate 9 10 commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, 11 error or omission that occurred within the scope of 12 interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities 13 or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing 14 15 occurred within the scope of interstate commission employment, duties or responsibilities, provided that the 16 actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from 17 intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of 18 the person. 19

ARTICLE 12

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

A. The interstate commission shall promulgate
reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently
achieve the purposes of the Interstate Compact on Educational
Opportunity for Military Children. If the interstate

commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of that compact, or the powers granted under that compact, then such an action by the interstate commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.

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B. Rules shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the "Model State Administrative Procedure Act" (1981), Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000) as amended, as may be appropriate to the operations of the interstate commission.

C. Not later than thirty days after the date a 11 rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for 12 judicial review of the rule, provided that the filing of the 13 petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from 14 15 becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. 16 The court shall give deference to the actions of the interstate commission 17 consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to 18 be unlawful if the rule represents a reasonable exercise of 19 20 the interstate commission's authority.

D. 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 Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, then the rule shall have no further force and effect in any

compacting state.

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ARTICLE 13

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. All courts shall take judicial notice of the
Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military
Children and the rules promulgated under that compact in any
judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state
pertaining to the subject matter of that compact that may
affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the
interstate commission.

B. The interstate commission shall be entitled to
receive all service of process in any proceeding provided in
Subsection A of this article and shall have standing to
intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

15 C. If the interstate commission determines that a 16 member state has defaulted in the performance of its 17 obligations or responsibilities under the Interstate Compact 18 on Educational Opportunity for Military Children or the 19 bylaws or promulgated rules, the interstate commission shall:

(1) provide written notice to the defaulting
state and other member states of the nature of the default,
the means of curing the default and any action taken by the
interstate commission. The interstate commission shall
specify the means by which the defaulting state shall cure
its default; and

(2) provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

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D. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by that compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default.

Suspension or termination of membership in the 12 Ε. Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military 13 Children shall be imposed only after all other means of 14 15 securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the interstate 16 commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders 17 of the defaulting state's legislature and each of the member 18 states. 19

F. The state that has been suspended or terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of suspension or termination, including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination.

G. The interstate commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or that has been suspended or terminated from the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the interstate commission and the defaulting state.

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H. The defaulting state may appeal the action of
the interstate commission by petitioning the United States
district court for the District of Columbia or the federal
district where the interstate commission has its principal
offices.

I. The interstate commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes that are subject to the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children and that may arise among member states and between member and non-member states.

J. The interstate commission shall promulgate a
rule providing for both mediation and dispute resolution for
disputes as appropriate.

K. The interstate commission, in the reasonable
exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and
rules of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity
for Military Children.

L. The interstate commission may, by majority voteof the members, initiate legal action to enforce compliance SB 146

with the provisions of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children and its promulgated rules and bylaws against a member state in default. The venue for the action shall be consistent with the determination in other interstate compacts to which the state of New Mexico is a member under the laws of the state of New Mexico.

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M. The remedies in the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall not be the exclusive remedies of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or under the regulation of a profession.

ARTICLE 14

FINANCING OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

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

Β. The interstate commission may levy on and 18 collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover 19 20 the cost of the operations and activities of the interstate commission and its staff that must be in a total amount 21 sufficient to cover the interstate commission's annual budget 22 as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment 23 amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be 24 25 determined by the interstate commission, which shall

promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

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C. The interstate commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the obligations; nor shall the interstate commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

7 D. The interstate commission shall keep accurate 8 accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the interstate commission shall be subject 9 10 to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds 11 handled by the interstate commission shall be audited yearly 12 by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report 13 of the audit shall be included in and become part of the 14 15 annual report of the interstate commission.

ARTICLE 15

MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT

A. Any state is eligible to become a member state.

B. The Interstate Compact on Educational 19 20 Opportunity for Military Children shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of that compact into law 21 by no less than ten of the states. The effective date shall 22 be no earlier than December 1, 2007. Thereafter, it shall 23 become effective and binding as to any other member state 24 25 upon enactment of that compact into law by that state. The

governors of non-member states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the interstate commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of that compact by all states.

5 C. The interstate commission may propose 6 amendments to the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children for enactment by the member 7 No amendment shall become effective and binding upon 8 states. the interstate commission and the member states unless and 9 10 until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states. 11

ARTICLE 16

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WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION

A. Once effective, the Interstate Compact on
Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall continue
in force and remain binding upon each and every member state,
provided that a member state may withdraw from that compact
by specifically repealing the statute that enacted that
compact into law.

B. Withdrawal from the Interstate Compact on
Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall be by the
enactment of a statute repealing that compact.

C. The withdrawing state shall immediately notify
the chair of the interstate commission in writing upon the
introduction of legislation repealing the Interstate Compact SB 146

on Educational Opportunity for Military Children in the withdrawing state. The interstate commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within sixty days of its receipt of the notice.

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D. The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred on its behalf through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

E. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member
state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the
Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military
Children or upon such later date as determined by the
interstate commission.

15 F. The Interstate Compact on Educational 16 Opportunity for Military Children shall dissolve effective 17 upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member 18 state that reduces the membership in that compact to one 19 member state.

G. Upon the dissolution of the Interstate Compact
on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, the compact
becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or
effect, and the business and affairs of the interstate
commission shall be concluded, and surplus funds shall be
distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

1	ARTICLE 17	
2	SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION	
3	A. The provisions of the Interstate Compact on	
4	Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall be	
5	severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision	
6	is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of that	
7	compact shall be enforceable.	
8	B. The provisions of the Interstate Compact on	
9	Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall be	
10	liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.	
11	C. Nothing in the Interstate Compact on	
12	Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall be	
13	construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate	
14	compacts to which the states are members.	
15	ARTICLE 18	
16	BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS	
17	A. Nothing in the Interstate Compact on	
18	Educational Opportunity for Military Children prevents the	
19	enforcement of any other law of a member state.	
20	B. All lawful actions of the interstate	
21	commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the	
22	interstate commission, are binding upon the member states.	
23	C. All agreements between the interstate	
24	commission and the member states are binding in accordance	
25	with their terms.	SB 146 Page 35

1	D. In the event any provision of the Interstate	
2	Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children	
3	exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature	
4	of any member state, such provision shall be ineffective to	
5	the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision	
6	in question in that member state."."	
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