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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Interstate Compact on Educational
3	Opportunity for Military Children; repealing s. 5 of ch.
4	2008-225, Laws of Florida; abrogating the future repeal of
5	ss. 1000.36, 1000.37, 1000.38, and 1000.39, F.S., relating
6	to the compact; amending s. 1000.36, F.S.; deleting
7	provisions relating to the disclosure of information and
8	records and the closure of meetings by the Interstate
9	Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military
10	Children; providing for future legislative review and
11	repeal of the compact; providing an effective date.
12	
13	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
14	
15	Section 1. Section 5 of chapter 2008-225, Laws of Florida,
16	is repealed.
17	Section 2. Section 1000.36, Florida Statutes, is amended
18	to read:
19	1000.36 Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for
20	Military Children.—The Governor is authorized and directed to
21	execute the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for
22	Military Children on behalf of this state with any other state
23	or states legally joining therein in the form substantially as
24	follows:
25	Interstate Compact on Educational
26	Opportunity for Military Children
27	ARTICLE I
28	PURPOSEIt is the purpose of this compact to remove
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29 barriers to educational success imposed on children of military 30 families because of frequent moves and deployment of their 31 parents by:

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 records from the previous school district or variations in entrance or 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.

C. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for
enrollment, educational programs, and participation in
extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities.

44 D. Facilitating the on-time graduation of children of45 military families.

46 E. Providing for the adoption and enforcement of47 administrative rules implementing this compact.

48 F. Providing for the uniform collection and sharing of 49 information between and among member states, schools, and 50 military families under this compact.

51 G. Promoting coordination between this compact and other 52 compacts affecting military children.

53 H. Promoting flexibility and cooperation between the 54 educational system, parents, and the student in order to achieve 55 educational success for the student.

56

ARTICLE II

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57 DEFINITIONS.—As used in this compact, unless the context 58 clearly requires a different construction, the term:

A. "Active duty" means the full-time duty status in 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. ss. 1209 and 1211.

B. "Children of military families" means school-aged
children, enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, in the
household of an active-duty member.

C. "Compact commissioner" means the voting representative
 of each compacting state appointed under Article VIII of this
 compact.

D. "Deployment" means the period 1 month before the service members' departure from their home station on military orders through 6 months after return to their home station.

"Educational records" or "education records" means 72 Ε. 73 those official records, files, and data directly related to a 74 student and maintained by the school or local education agency, 75 including, but not limited to, records encompassing all the 76 material kept in the student's cumulative folder such as general 77 identifying data, records of attendance and of academic work 78 completed, records of achievement and results of evaluative 79 tests, health data, disciplinary status, test protocols, and individualized education programs. 80

F. "Extracurricular activities" means a voluntary activity
sponsored by the school or local education agency or an
organization sanctioned by the local education agency.
Extracurricular activities include, but are not limited to,

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85 preparation for and involvement in public performances, 86 contests, athletic competitions, demonstrations, displays, and 87 club activities.

G. "Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children" means the commission that is created under Article IX of this compact, which is generally referred to as the Interstate Commission.

92 H. "Local education agency" means a public authority 93 legally constituted by the state as an administrative agency to 94 provide control of, and direction for, kindergarten through 12th 95 grade public educational institutions.

96 I. "Member state" means a state that has enacted this 97 compact.

98 J. "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, 99 station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other 100 activity under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility, which is located within any of 101 102 the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth 103 of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American 104 Samoa, the Northern Marianas Islands, and any other United 105 States Territory. The term does not include any facility used 106 primarily for civil works, rivers and harbors projects, or flood 107 control projects.

108 K. "Nonmember state" means a state that has not enacted 109 this compact.

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

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113 "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate М. 114 Commission adopted under Article XII of this compact which is of 115 general applicability, implements, interprets, or prescribes a 116 policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, 117 procedural, or practice requirement of the Interstate 118 Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a 119 member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule. 120

N. "Sending state" means the state from which a child of a military family is sent, 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 Territory.

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 12th grade.

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Q. "Transition" means:

The formal and physical process of transferring from
 school to school; or

134 2. The period of time in which a student moves from one 135 school in the sending state to another school in the receiving 136 state.

R. "Uniformed services" means the Army, Navy, Air Force,
Marine Corps, Coast Guard as well as the Commissioned Corps of
the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Public
Health Services.

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141	S. "Veteran" means a person who served in the uniformed
142	services and who was discharged or released therefrom under
143	conditions other than dishonorable.
144	ARTICLE III
145	APPLICABILITY
146	A. Except as otherwise provided in Section C, this compact
147	applies to the children of:
148	1. Active duty members of the uniformed services,
149	including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active-
150	duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. ss. 1209 and 1211;
151	2. Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are
152	severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a
153	period of 1 year after medical discharge or retirement; and
154	3. Members of the uniformed services who die on active
155	duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a
156	period of 1 year after death.
157	B. This interstate compact applies to local education
158	agencies.
159	C. This compact does not apply to the children of:
160	1. Inactive members of the National Guard and military
161	reserves;
162	2. Members of the uniformed services now retired, except
163	as provided in Section A;
164	3. Veterans of the uniformed services, except as provided
165	in Section A; and
166	4. Other United States Department of Defense personnel and
167	other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined
168	as active-duty members of the uniformed services.
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## ARTICLE IV

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EDUCATIONAL RECORDS AND ENROLLMENT.-

If a child's official education records cannot be 171 Α. 172 released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the 173 custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and 174 furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational 175 records containing uniform information as determined by the 176 Interstate Commission. Upon receipt of the unofficial education 177 records by a school in the receiving state, that school shall 178 enroll and appropriately place the student based on the 179 information provided in the unofficial records pending 180 validation by the official records, as quickly as possible.

Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional 181 Β. 182 placement of the student, the school in the receiving state shall request the student's official education record from the 183 184 school in the sending state. Upon receipt of the request, the 185 school in the sending state shall process and furnish the 186 official education records to the school in the receiving state 187 within 10 days or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission. 188

C. Compact states must give 30 days from the date of enrollment or within such time as is reasonably determined under the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission for students to obtain any immunization required by the receiving state. For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within 30 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 enrollment

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197 at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their 198 grade level, including kindergarten, from a local education 199 agency in the sending state at the time of transition, 200 regardless of age. A student who has satisfactorily completed 201 the prerequisite grade level in the local education agency in 202 the sending state is eligible for enrollment in the next highest 203 grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student 204 transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving 205 state shall enter the school in the receiving state on their 206 validated level from an accredited school in the sending state. 207 ARTICLE V 208 PLACEMENT AND ATTENDANCE.-If a student transfers before or during the school 209 Α. 210 year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's 211 212 enrollment in the sending state school or educational 213 assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the 214 courses are offered. Course placement includes, but is not 215 limited to, Honors, International Baccalaureate, Advanced 216 Placement, vocational, technical, and career pathways courses. 217 Continuing the student's academic program from the previous 218 school and promoting placement in academically and career 219 challenging courses should be paramount when considering 220 placement. A school in the receiving state is not precluded from 221 performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate 222 placement and continued enrollment of the student in the 223 courses.

224

B. The receiving state school must initially honor Page 8 of 31

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225 placement of the student in educational programs based on 226 current educational assessments conducted at the school in the 227 sending state or participation or placement in like programs in 228 the sending state. Such programs include, but are not limited 229 to:

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1. Gifted and talented programs; and

2. English as a second language (ESL).

A school in the receiving state is not precluded from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the courses.

235 C. A receiving state must initially provide comparable 236 services to a student with disabilities based on his or her 237 current individualized education program (IEP) in compliance 238 with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. s. 1400, et seq. A receiving 239 240 state must make reasonable accommodations and modifications to 241 address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, 242 subject to an existing section 504 or title II plan, to provide 243 the student with equal access to education, in compliance with 244 the provisions of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 245 U.S.C.A. s. 794, and with title II of the Americans with 246 Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. ss. 12131-12165. A school in the 247 receiving state is not precluded from performing subsequent 248 evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the courses. 249

D. Local education agency administrative officials may waive course or program prerequisites, or other preconditions for placement in courses or programs offered under the

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253	jurisdiction of the local education agency.
254	E. A student whose parent or legal guardian is an active-
255	duty member of the uniformed services and has been called to
256	duty for, is on leave from, or immediately returned from
257	deployment to, a combat zone or combat support posting shall be
258	granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the
259	local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her
260	parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of
261	the parent or guardian.
262	ARTICLE VI
263	ELIGIBILITY
264	A. When considering the eligibility of a child for
265	enrolling in a school:
266	1. A special power of attorney relative to the
267	guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under
268	applicable law is sufficient for the purposes of enrolling the
269	child in school and for all other actions requiring parental
270	participation and consent.
271	2. A local education agency is prohibited from charging
272	local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the
273	care of a noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco
274	parentis who lives in a school's jurisdiction different from
275	that of the custodial parent.
276	3. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a
277	noncustodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis
278	who lives in a school's jurisdiction different from that of the
279	custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he
280	or she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.

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

#### ARTICLE VII

GRADUATION.—In order to facilitate the on-time graduation of children of military families, states and local education agencies shall incorporate the following procedures:

289 Α. Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if similar 290 coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another local 291 292 education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for 293 denial. If a waiver is not granted to a student who would 294 qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education 295 agency must provide an alternative means of acquiring required 296 coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

B. States shall accept exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state; national normreferenced achievement tests; or alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state. If these alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her senior year, then the provisions of Article VII, Section C shall apply.

C. If a military student transfers at the beginning of or during his or her senior year and is not eligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies must ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending

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309 local education agency, if the student meets the graduation 310 requirements of the sending local education agency. If one of 311 the states in question is not a member of this compact, the 312 member state shall use its best efforts to facilitate the on-313 time graduation of the student in accordance with Sections A and 314 B of this Article.

## ARTICLE VIII

316 STATE COORDINATION.—Each member state shall, through the 317 creation of a state council or use of an existing body or board, 318 provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, 319 local education agencies, and military installations concerning 320 the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact 321 and Interstate Commission activities.

322 Each member state may determine the membership of its Α. 323 own state council, but the membership must include at least: the 324 state superintendent of education, the superintendent of a 325 school district that has a high concentration of military 326 children, a representative from a military installation, one 327 representative each from the legislative and executive branches 328 of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the 329 state council deems appropriate. A member state that does not 330 have a school district deemed to contain a high concentration of 331 military children may appoint a superintendent from another 332 school district to represent local education agencies on the 333 state council.

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

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337 this compact.

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338 C. The compact commissioner responsible for the 339 administration and management of the state's participation in 340 the compact shall be appointed by the Governor or as otherwise 341 determined by each member state.

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

ARTICLE IX

347 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR 348 MILITARY CHILDREN.—The member states hereby create the 349 "Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military 350 Children." The activities of the Interstate Commission are the 351 formation of public policy and are a discretionary state 352 function. The Interstate Commission shall:

A. Be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth herein, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

B. Consist of one Interstate Commission voting
representative from each member state who shall be that state's
compact commissioner.

362 1. Each member state represented at a meeting of the363 Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote.

364 2. A majority of the total member states shall constitute

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365 a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum 366 is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.

367 3. A representative shall not delegate a vote to another 368 member state. In the event the compact commissioner is unable to 369 attend a meeting of the Interstate Commission, the Governor or 370 state council may delegate voting authority to another person 371 from their state for a specified meeting.

372 4. The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate
373 Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic
374 communication.

Consist of ex officio, nonvoting representatives who 375 С. 376 are members of interested organizations. The ex officio members, 377 as defined in the bylaws, may include, but not be limited to, 378 members of the representative organizations of military family 379 advocates, local education agency officials, parent and teacher 380 groups, the United States Department of Defense, the Education 381 Commission of the States, the Interstate Agreement on the 382 Qualification of Educational Personnel, and other interstate 383 compacts affecting the education of children of military 384 members.

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

E. Establish an executive committee, whose members shall include the officers of the Interstate Commission and such other members of the Interstate Commission as determined by the bylaws. Members of the executive committee shall serve a 1-year term. Members of the executive committee are entitled to one

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393 vote each. The executive committee shall have the power to act 394 on behalf of the Interstate Commission, with the exception of 395 rulemaking, during periods when the Interstate Commission is not 396 in session. The executive committee shall oversee the day-to-day 397 activities of the administration of the compact, including 398 enforcement and compliance with the compact, its bylaws and 399 rules, and other such duties as deemed necessary. The United 400 States Department of Defense shall serve as an ex officio, 401 nonvoting member of the executive committee.

402 F. Establish bylaws and rules that provide for conditions 403 and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make 404 its information and official records available to the public for 405 inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from 406 disclosure information or official records to the extent they 407 would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary 408 interests.

409 G. Give public notice of all meetings and all meetings 410 shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or 411 as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission 412 and its committees may close a meeting, or portion thereof, 413 where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting 414 would be likely to:

415 1. Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal 416 personnel practices and procedures;

417 2. Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure
418 by federal and state statute;

419 3. Disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial
 420 information which is privileged or confidential;

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421	4. Involve accusing a person of a crime, or formally
422	censuring a person;
423	5. Disclose information of a personal nature where
424	disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
425	personal privacy;
426	6. Disclose investigative records compiled for law
427	enforcement purposes; or
428	7. Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's
429	participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
430	H. For a meeting, or portion of a meeting, closed pursuant
431	to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel or
432	designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall
433	reference each relevant exemptible provision. The Interstate
434	Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully and clearly
435	describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a
436	full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons
437	therefor, including a description of the views expressed and the
438	record of a roll call vote. All documents considered in
439	connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes.
440	All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under
441	seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Interstate
442	Commission.
443	$\underline{F.}$ The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized
444	data concerning the educational transition of the children of

data concerning the educational transition of the children of military families under this compact 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,

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449 insofar as is reasonably possible, conform to current technology 450 and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate 451 custodian of records as identified in the bylaws and rules. 452 G.J. The Interstate Commission shall create a procedure 453 that permits military officials, education officials, and 454 parents to inform the Interstate Commission if and when there 455 are alleged violations of the compact or its rules or when 456 issues subject to the jurisdiction of the compact or its rules 457 are not addressed by the state or local education agency. This 458 section does not create a private right of action against the 459 Interstate Commission or any member state. 460 ARTICLE X 461 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.-The 462 Interstate Commission has the power to: 463 Α. Provide for dispute resolution among member states. 464 Β. Adopt rules and take all necessary actions to effect 465 the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this 466 compact. The rules have the force and effect of statutory law 467 and are binding in the compact states to the extent and in the 468 manner provided in this compact. 469 Issue, upon request of a member state, advisory С. 470 opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the 471 interstate compact, its bylaws, rules, and actions. 472 Enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the D. rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, 473 using all necessary and proper means, including, but not limited 474 to, the use of judicial process. 475 Establish and maintain offices that shall be located 476 Ε. Page 17 of 31

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477 within one or more of the member states.

478 F. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

G. Borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services ofpersonnel.

H. Establish and appoint committees, including, but not
limited to, an executive committee as required by Article IX,
Section E, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the
Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties
hereunder.

I. Elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

J. Accept any and all donations and grants of money,
equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive,
utilize, and dispose of it.

K. Lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of,
or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real,
personal, or mixed.

L. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange,
abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal,
or mixed.

501 M. Establish a budget and make expenditures.

502 N. Adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and 503 operation of the Interstate Commission.

504

0. Report annually to the legislatures, governors,

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505 judiciary, and state councils of the member states concerning 506 the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding 507 year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that 508 may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.

509 P. Coordinate education, training, and public awareness 510 regarding the compact, its implementation, and operation for 511 officials and parents involved in such activity.

512 Q. Establish uniform standards for the reporting,513 collecting, and exchanging of data.

514 R. Maintain corporate books and records in accordance with 515 the bylaws.

516 S. Perform such functions as may be necessary or 517 appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

518 T. Provide for the uniform collection and sharing of 519 information between and among member states, schools, and 520 military families under this compact.

## ARTICLE XI

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.-

A. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within 12 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 compact, including, but not limited to:

528 1. Establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate 529 Commission;

530 2. Establishing an executive committee and such other531 committees as may be necessary;

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3. Providing for the establishment of committees and for

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533 governing any general or specific delegation of authority or 534 function of the Interstate Commission;

4. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and
conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission and ensuring
reasonable notice of each such meeting;

538 5. Establishing the titles and responsibilities of the 539 officers and staff of the Interstate Commission;

540 6. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of 541 the Interstate Commission and the return of surplus funds that 542 may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment 543 and reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

544 7. Providing "start up" rules for initial administration 545 of the compact.

546 Β. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the 547 members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson, a 548 vice chairperson, and a treasurer, each of whom shall have such 549 authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The 550 chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the 551 vice chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without 552 553 compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission; 554 provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, 555 the officers shall be reimbursed for ordinary and necessary 556 costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their 557 responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.

558 C. The executive committee has the authority and duties as 559 may be set forth in the bylaws, including, but not limited to: 560 1. Managing the affairs of the Interstate Commission in a

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561 manner consistent with the bylaws and purposes of the Interstate
562 Commission;

2. Overseeing an organizational structure within, and appropriate procedures for, the Interstate Commission to provide for the adoption of rules, operating procedures, and administrative and technical support functions; and

567 3. Planning, implementing, and coordinating communications 568 and activities with other state, federal, and local government 569 organizations in order to advance the goals of the Interstate 570 Commission.

571 The executive committee may, subject to the approval of D. 572 the Interstate Commission, appoint or retain an executive 573 director for such period, upon such terms and conditions and for 574 such compensation, as the Interstate Commission may deem 575 appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to 576 the Interstate Commission but is not a member of the Interstate 577 Commission. The executive director shall hire and supervise such 578 other persons as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

579 Ε. The Interstate Commission's executive director and its 580 employees are immune from suit and liability, either personally 581 or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss 582 of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused 583 or arising out of, or relating to, an actual or alleged act, 584 error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of 585 586 Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the person is not protected from suit or liability 587 588 for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional

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589 or willful and wanton misconduct of the person.

590 1. The liability of the Interstate Commission's executive 591 director and employees or Interstate Commission representatives, 592 acting within the scope of the person's employment or duties, 593 for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within the person's 594 state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the 595 constitution and laws of that state for state officials, 596 employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered 597 to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any 598 such action. This subsection does not protect the person from 599 suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused 600 by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the 601 person.

602 2. The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive 603 director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the 604 Attorney General or other appropriate legal counsel of the 605 member state represented by an Interstate Commission 606 representative, shall defend an Interstate Commission 607 representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability 608 arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that 609 occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, 610 duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a 611 reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, 612 provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did 613 not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on 614 615 the part of the person.

616

3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, a  $$\operatorname{Page}22\,of\,31$$ 

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617 member state, the Interstate Commission, and the representatives 618 or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless 619 in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's 620 fees and costs, obtained against a person arising out of an 621 actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within 622 the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or 623 responsibilities, or that the person had a reasonable basis for 624 believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission 625 employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the 626 actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from 627 intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of the 628 person.

# ARTICLE XII

RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION.—The
Interstate Commission shall adopt rules to effectively and
efficiently implement this act to achieve the purposes of this
compact.

A. If the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this act, or the powers granted hereunder, the action undertaken by the Interstate Commission is invalid and has no force or effect.

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

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C. No later than 30 days after a rule is adopted, a person Page 23 of 31

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645 may file a petition for judicial review of the rule. The filing 646 of the petition does not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from 647 becoming effective unless a court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success on the merits of the 648 649 petition. The court shall give deference to the actions of the 650 Interstate Commission consistent with applicable law and shall 651 not find the rule to be unlawful if the rule represents a 652 reasonable exercise of 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 compact, then the rule is invalid and has no further force and effect in any compacting state.

## ARTICLE XIII

OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION.-

A. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules adopted under it have the force and effect of statutory law.

B. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact
and its adopted rules in any judicial or administrative
proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of
this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or
actions of the Interstate Commission.

671 C. The Interstate Commission is entitled to receive all 672 service of process in any such proceeding, and has standing to

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673 intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide 674 service of process to the Interstate Commission renders a 675 judgment or order void as to the Interstate Commission, this 676 compact, or its adopted rules.

D. If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or the adopted 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 must specify the
conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default.

686 2. Provide remedial training and specific technical687 assistance regarding the default.

3. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, terminate the defaulting state from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this 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.

E. Suspension or termination of membership in the compact may not be imposed on a member until all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of the intent to suspend or terminate membership must be given by the Interstate Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member

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701 states.

F. A 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 remaining member states of the Interstate Commission do not bear any costs arising from a state that has been found to be in default or that has been suspended or terminated from the compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

H. A 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. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

719 I. The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the 720 request of a member state, to resolve disputes that are subject 721 to the compact and that may arise among member states and 722 between member and nonmember states. The Interstate Commission 723 shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding 724 dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise
of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of
this compact.

728

 The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the Page 26 of 31

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729 members, initiate legal action in the United States District 730 Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the 731 Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the 732 Interstate Commission has its principal offices to enforce 733 compliance with the provisions of the compact, or its 734 promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. 735 The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and 736 damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the 737 prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees. 738

739 3. The remedies herein are not the exclusive remedies of 740 the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission may avail 741 itself of any other remedies available under state law or the 742 regulation of a profession.

#### ARTICLE XIV

743 744

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.

748 The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an Β. 749 annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of 750 the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and 751 its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover 752 the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. 753 The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based 754 upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, 755 which shall adopt a rule binding upon all member states. 756 The Interstate Commission may not incur any obligation С.

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of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet the obligation and the Interstate Commission may not pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the permission of the member state.

761 The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts D. 762 of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and 763 disbursements of the Interstate Commission are subject to audit 764 and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, 765 all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the 766 Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or 767 licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be 768 included in and become part of the annual report of the 769 Interstate Commission.

## ARTICLE XV

MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE, AND AMENDMENT.-

771 772

770

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

773 The compact shall take effect and be binding upon Β. 774 legislative enactment of the compact into law by not less than 775 10 of the states. The effective date shall be no earlier than 776 December 1, 2007. Thereafter, it shall become effective and 777 binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the 778 compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember 779 states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the 780 activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis before adoption of the compact by all states. 781

782 C. The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the
783 compact for enactment by the member states. An amendment does
784 not become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words <u>underlined</u> are additions.

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785 and the member states until the amendment is enacted into law by 786 unanimous consent of the member states.

787

# ARTICLE XVI

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WITHDRAWAL AND DISSOLUTION.-

A. Once in effect, the compact continues in force and remains binding upon each and every member state, provided that a member state may withdraw from the compact, specifically repealing the statute that enacted the compact into law.

1. Withdrawal from the compact occurs when a statute repealing its membership is enacted by the state, but does not take effect until 1 year after the effective date of the statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other member state.

2. The withdrawing state must immediately notify the chairperson 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 member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days after its receipt thereof.

3. A withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.

808 4. Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state
809 shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or
810 upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.

B. This compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the

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	ENROLLED HB 521 2010 Legislature
813	membership in the compact to one member state.
814	C. Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact
815	becomes void and has no further force or effect, and the
816	business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be
817	concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance
818	with the bylaws.
819	ARTICLE XVII
820	SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION
821	A. The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and
822	if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed
823	unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be
824	enforceable.
825	B. The provisions of this compact shall be liberally
826	construed to effectuate its purposes.
827	C. This compact does not prohibit the applicability of
828	other interstate compacts to which the states are members.
829	ARTICLE XVIII
830	BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS
831	A. This compact does not prevent the enforcement of any
832	other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this
833	compact.
834	B. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact
835	are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
836	C. All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission,
837	including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate
838	Commission, are binding upon the member states.
839	D. All agreements between the Interstate Commission and
840	the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
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841 E. If any part of this compact exceeds the constitutional 842 limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, the 843 provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict 844 with the constitutional provision in question in that member 845 state. 846 Section 3. Sections 1000.36, 1000.37, 1000.38, and

1000.39, Florida Statutes, shall stand repealed 3 years after 847

848 the effective date of this act unless reviewed and saved from

849 repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.

850

Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.