

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Alabama	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Alaska	Changes to the Compact are primarily grammatical and formatting. However, Alaska did add a provision for the State commissioner to appoint a Compact Administrator. They also added provisions for the State council with the ability to adopt regulations.	No
Arizona	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
	<p>Clarifications were made at the end of the Interstate Compact to clarify the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-27-101. Findings. 6-27-102. Definitions. 6-27-103. Applicability. 6-27-104. Receiving school -- Education records. 6-27-105. Receiving school -- Required immunizations. 6-27-106. Receiving school -- Course or program placement. 6-27-107. Receiving school -- Grade placement. 6-27-108. Receiving school -- Special education services. 6-27-109. Receiving school -- Student transfer in grade twelve. 6-27-110. Sending school -- Education records. 6-27-111. Sending school -- Student transfer in grade twelve. 6-27-112. Authorization for enrollment. 6-27-113. Absence due to military deployment. <p>These additions did not change the flavor or intent of the Interstate Compact.</p> <p>Also added to the Interstate compact was specifications regarding the state coordination, fees (dues) and immunity:</p> <p>6-4-303. Compact Commissioner for Arkansas.</p> <p>(a) Under the compact established under this subchapter, the Compact Commissioner for Arkansas shall be the Commissioner of Education or his or her designee.</p> <p>(b) The Compact Commissioner for Arkansas is responsible for the administration and management of the state participation in the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children adopted under this subchapter.</p> <p>(c) The Compact Commissioner for Arkansas shall cooperate with all departments, agencies, and officers of and in government of this state as well as all school districts and political subdivisions of this state for the administration of this compact or supplementary agreements entered into by the state.</p> <p>6-4-304. Creation of the State Council.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.

State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Arkansas	<p>(a) There is created the State Council for the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children to be composed of the following members:</p> <p>(1) The Commissioner of Education or his or her designee, serving as Compact Commissioner for Arkansas as provided under § 6-4-303;</p> <p>(2) The superintendent of the school district with the greatest number of military children from a military installation;</p> <p>(3) One (1) member to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate from a list of three (3) nominees submitted by the Executive Director of the Arkansas Education Association;</p> <p>(4) One (1) member to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from a list of three (3) nominees submitted by the Executive Director of the Arkansas Association of Educational Administrators;</p> <p>(5) One (1) member appointed by the Governor from a list of three (3) nominees submitted by the Arkansas School Board Association; and</p> <p>(6) A representative from a military installation in Arkansas who will serve as a nonvoting, ex-officio member.</p> <p>(b)(1) Each appointed member shall have a background or interest in the education of military children.</p> <p>(2)(A) The terms for the initial appointees to the council shall be staggered as determined by lot with:</p> <p>(i) One (1) member serving a term of three (3) years;</p> <p>(ii) One (1) member serving a term of four (4) years; and</p> <p>(iii) One (1) member serving a term of five (5) years.</p> <p>(B) Each succeeding appointment to the council shall be for a term of five (5) years, but the member appointed shall serve until the member's successor is appointed.</p> <p>(3)(A) If a vacancy occurs in an appointed position for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the official that made the appointment.</p> <p>(B) The new appointee shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.</p> <p>(c)(1) The council shall meet at least quarterly or as decided upon by a majority of its members.</p> <p>(2) The council shall conduct its meetings in Pulaski County or via teleconference or web conference as technology becomes available and as desired to allow for scheduling flexibility for its members.</p> <p>(d)(1) A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for transacting business of the council.</p> <p>(2) All actions of the council shall be by a quorum.</p> <p>(e) The Commissioner of Education or his or her designee serving as Compact Commissioner for Arkansas shall be the chair of the council and be a full-voting member.</p> <p>(f) Appointments to the council shall be for a term of four (4) years.</p> <p>(g) All state agencies, school districts, and political subdivisions of the state shall furnish to the council any information and assistance the council may reasonably request.</p> <p>6-4-305. Duties of the State Council.</p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>(a) Within thirty (30) days from the date the appointments are 7 initially made, the members of the State Council for the Interstate Compact 8 on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall appoint a military 9 family education liaison to assist military families and the state in 10 facilitating the implementation of the Interstate Compact on Educational 11 Opportunity for Military Children adopted under this subchapter. 12</p> <p>(b) The council may promulgate rules for the administration of this 13 subchapter. 14</p> <p style="text-align: right;">15</p> <p>6-4-306. Military family education liaison. 16</p> <p>(a) The military family education liaison shall be an ex-officio member of the State Council for the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.</p> <p>(b) The military family education liaison shall have specialized knowledge related to the educational needs of military children and the obstacles that military children face in obtaining an education.</p> <p>(c) The military family education liaison shall serve a term of four (4) years.</p> <p>6-4-307. Fees.</p> <p>Under the compact established under this subchapter and using the definitions in the compact:</p> <p>(1) The minimum fee for a member state is two thousand dollars (\$2,000);</p> <p>(2) The maximum fee for each member state is two dollars (\$2.00) per student who is a child of an active duty military family; and</p> <p>(3) The fees paid or owed shall not exceed the amount appropriated for the payment of fees under this compact for each fiscal year by the General Assembly.</p> <p>6-4-308. Immunity not affected.</p> <p>(a) This subchapter shall not affect the immunity from suit granted to state officials and employees under § 19-10-305 or to the state and its official agencies under Ark. Const., Art. 5, § 20.</p> <p>(b) The exercise of the powers and performance of duties provided for in this chapter by the Compact Commissioner for Arkansas, the State Council for Arkansas, and the military family education liaison for Arkansas and its officers, agents, and employees are declared to be public and governmental functions, exercised for a public purpose and matters of public necessity, conferring upon each authority governmental immunity from suit in tort.</p>	
	<p>Most of the changes made by the State of California are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. However, there were some changes to note –</p>	<p>(f) This section (Section 49704) shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013,</p>

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
4	<p>California added under Article IV-“Educational Records and Enrollment,” Unofficial Records the following: Unofficial or “hand-carried” education records – In the</p> <p>event that official education records cannot be released to the parents for the purpose of transfer, the custodian of the records in the sending state shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial educational records containing uniform information as determined by the Interstate Commission to the extent feasible.</p> <p>Under Article V, Placement and Attendance, California added the following: (A) Course placement – When the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student’s enrollment in the sending state school and/or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered and there is space available, as determined by the school district.... (B) Educational program placement – The receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational programs based on current educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state or participation/placement in like programs in the sending state, provided that the program exists in</p>	<p>and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that</p> <p>is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date. Re-enacted with no sunset provisions in 2013</p>

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.

State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>the school and there is space available, as determined by the school district....</p> <p>Under Article VII, Graduation, California added the following: (A) Waiver requirements – Local education agency administrative officials shall use best efforts to waive specific courses required for graduation if similar coursework has been satisfactorily completed in another local education agency or shall provide reasonable justification for denial. Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency shall use best efforts to provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that graduation may occur on time. (B) Exit exams – States shall accept: 1) exit or end-of-course exams required for graduation from the sending state; or 2) national norm-referenced achievement tests; or 3) alternative testing, in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state; or 4) in California, the passage of the exit examination adopted pursuant to Section 60850 is required for the student to graduate if the diploma is to be issued by a California public school, as long as it is a requirement in California. In the event the above alternatives cannot be accommodated by the receiving state for a student transferring in his or her Senior year, then the provisions of Section C of this Article shall apply. (C) Transfers during Senior year – Should a military student transferring at the beginning or during his or her Senior year be ineligible to graduate from the receiving local education agency after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving local education agencies shall make best efforts to ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency.</p> <p>Under Article VIII, State Coordination, California added the following: (2) In California, members of the State Council shall include</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
California	<p>all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The State Superintendent of Public Instruction or his or her designee. (b) A school district superintendent or his or her designee from a school district with a high concentration of military children, selected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. (c) A representative from a military installation. (d) A member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, or his or her designee, who represents a legislative district with a high concentration of military children. (e) A member of the Assembly appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, or his or her designee, who represents a legislative district with a high concentration of military children. (f) The Secretary for Education or his or her designee. (g) Any other persons appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. <p>C.(2) In California, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint the compact commissioner.</p> <p>Under Article XIII, Binding Effect of Compact and Other Laws, California added the following:</p> <p>49702. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Superintendent may accept nonstate funding to offset the cost of the annual assessment required by Section (B) of Article XIV of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. These moneys shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for that purpose.</p> <p>49703. The Superintendent may develop procedures for the training of employees of local educational agencies in the implementation of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children as part of the process developed pursuant to Article 4.5 (commencing with Section 51250) of Chapter 2 of Part 28.</p> <p>49704. (a) On or after July 1, 2012, and on or before September 1, 2012, the Superintendent shall reconvene, with its original</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.

State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>membership to the extent possible, the task force that was convened pursuant to Section 2 of Chapter 589 of the Statutes of 2008 for the purpose of reviewing and making recommendations regarding the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.</p> <p>(b) The reconvened task force shall also include the military family education liaison and the compact commissioner, if the individuals serving in those roles were not members of the original task force.</p> <p>(c) The reconvened task force shall review the impact of the compact on California, its school districts and its students, and issue a final report regarding these impacts that includes, at a minimum, all of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The impacts on children of military families. (2) The impacts on students who are not children of military families. (3) The impacts on schools and school districts. (4) The nature of interactions between California school districts and education agencies in other states. (5) The nature of interactions between California, its schools and school districts, and the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. (6) The extent and content of any regulatory or rulemaking actions taken by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. (7) The extent to which decisions made by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children have overridden or been in conflict with California law. (8) Any unintended and unanticipated consequences to California, or its students, schools or school districts, resulting from entering into this compact. (9) Any costs to the state or to districts, either as direct costs or as reimbursements of state-mandated local costs. <p>(d) A member of the task force is subject to each of the following requirements:</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>(1) He or she may use teleconferencing, phone conferencing, or both, to participate in the reconvening of the task force.</p> <p>(2) He or she shall not receive compensation for his or her services as a member of the task force or reimbursement for expenses.</p> <p>(e) The task force shall present a final report of findings and conclusions, including any recommendations for legislative action, if necessary, to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of both houses of the Legislature no later than December 1, 2012. The report shall be concise, and may be produced and submitted solely in electronic format.</p> <p>(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date.</p> <p>SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.</p>	
Colorado	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. Colorado added two sections at the end deal with appropriations and effective date, obviously required by the state.	No
Connecticut	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Delaware	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting	No
	<p>Most of the changes made by the District of Columbia are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the District Code. However, there were some changes to note –</p> <p>Article VIII – state coordination, was removed because it did not fit the structure and components of the District. It was replaced by Sections 16, 21 and 22. Section 23 was for the effective date. These read as follows:</p> <p>Sec. 16. Local agency participation.</p> <p>(a) Each member state shall, through the creation of a State Council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state’s participation in, and compliance with, this compact and Interstate Commission activities.</p> <p>(b) Each member state may determine the membership of its own State Council;</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
District of Columbia	<p><u>provided, that its membership includes:</u></p> <p><u>(1) The State Superintendent of Education;</u></p> <p><u>(2) A representative from a military installation;</u></p> <p><u>(3) One representative each from the legislative and executive branches of government; and</u></p> <p><u>(4) Representatives of other offices and stakeholder groups the State Council considers appropriate.</u></p> <p><u>(c) A member state that does not have a school district considered 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.</u></p> <p><u>(d) 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 this compact.</u></p> <p><u>(e) The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact, in the case of the District of Columbia, shall be appointed by the Mayor, or as otherwise determined by this member state.</u></p> <p><u>(f) The compact commissioner and the appointed or designated military family education liaison shall be ex-officio members of the State Council, unless there is already a full-voting member of the State Council.</u></p> <p><u>Sec. 21. District of Columbia State Interstate Compact Council.</u></p> <p><u>(a) There is established the District of Columbia Educational Opportunity for Military Children State Council. The State Council shall be composed of 7 members. The State Council shall provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, the compact. The members of the State Council shall be:</u></p> <p><u>(1) The Chairman of the Council, or his or her designee;</u></p> <p><u>(2) The Mayor, or his or her designee;</u></p> <p><u>(3) The State Superintendent of Education;</u></p> <p><u>(4) A representative from a District military installation appointed by the U.S. Department of Defense;</u></p> <p><u>(5) The Chancellor, or his or her designee;</u></p> <p><u>(6) A public charter school leader designated by the Chairman of the Public Charter School Board; and</u></p> <p><u>(7) A parent representative appointed by the Mayor.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Five members of the State Council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of official business and the issuance of rules and regulations.</u></p> <p><u>(c)(1) The Mayor shall designate a chairman of the State Council from among its members.</u></p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p><u>(2) The State Council shall meet at least 3 times in each year on the call of its chairman or at the request of a majority of its members.</u></p> <p><u>Sec. 22. Fiscal impact statement.</u> <u>The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code §1-206.02(c)(3)).</u></p> <p><u>Sec. 23. Effective date.</u> <u>This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by the Council to override the veto), a 30-day period of Congressional review as provided in section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code §1-206.02(c)(1)), and publication in the District of Columbia Register.</u></p>	
Florida	<p>Most of the changes made by the State of Florida are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. However, there were some changes to note –</p>	<p>Florida Statutes, shall stand repealed 2 years after the effective date of this act unless reviewed and saved from repeal through reenactment by the Legislature.</p> <p>Renewed 4/10/2013. Renewed 2016. Good through 2019.</p>

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>Under Article V, Education Program Placement, Florida added the following: A receiving state must initially provide comparable services to a student with disabilities based on his or her current individualized education program (IEP) in compliance with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 20 U.S.C. s. 1400, et seq. A receiving state must make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing section 504 or title II plan, to provide the student with equal access to education, in compliance with the provisions of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act...</p> <p>Articles XVI, XVII, and XVIII were removed and rewritten.</p>	
Georgia	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting	No
	<p>Most of the changes made by the State of Hawaii are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. However, there were some changes to note –</p> <p>Hawaii added the following definitions:</p> <p>"Appropriate education agency" means a public authority legally constituted by a state as an administrative agency to provide control of and direction for kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational institutions.</p> <p>"Compact" means the interstate compact on educational opportunity for military children.</p> <p>"Student financial obligation" means any unpaid or outstanding fines or fees.</p> <p>"Test period" means the date(s) in which schools are conducting testing, assessments, or both, that are required by federal or state laws. This was removed when readopted in 2011.</p> <p>Hawaii added under "Educational Records and Enrollment," for both Official and Unofficial Records the following: The unofficial education records shall only be furnished to the parents if all student financial obligations have been met. This was removed when readopted in 2011.</p> <p>For "Immunizations", Hawaii added: This section shall not prohibit state department of health requirements concerning tuberculosis examinations.</p> <p>Course placement If the student transfers before or during the school year, the receiving state school shall initially honor placement of the student in educational courses based on the student's enrollment in the sending state school or educational assessments conducted at the school in the sending state if the courses are offered or both; provided that these programs exist in the receiving state school. ... This subsection shall not preclude the school in the receiving state from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment of the student in the course. The receiving state school may allow the student to attend similar educational courses within the school district if the receiving state school does not offer such educational courses.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Hawaii	<p>Absence as related to deployment activities, Hawaii added: This subsection shall not require excused absences to be granted during test periods. This was removed when readopted in 2011.</p> <p>Under Eligibility, Hawaii added: A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which the child was permanently enrolled while residing with the custodial parent. Upon the return of the custodial parent, the child shall be allowed to finish the school year in the school currently enrolled, but shall enroll in the school within the jurisdiction of the custodial parent during the following school year.</p> <p>Eligibility for extracurricular participation: State and appropriate education agencies shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, regardless of application deadlines, to the extent the children are otherwise qualified and space is available in the receiving state school as determined by the principal.</p> <p>Graduation, waiver requirements, Hawaii added the following: This section shall not obligate the school or appropriate education agency to pay for an online course if funding is unavailable.</p> <p>Graduation, exit exams, Hawaii added the following: For students entering high school in the eleventh or twelfth grade</p> <p>Graduation, transfers during senior year, Hawaii added the following: the student in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article. This paragraph permits but shall not require a sending state to deny a diploma to a student transferring to a receiving state with an exit exam requirement if the student does not meet the graduation requirements of the appropriate education agency of the sending state.</p> <p>The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact shall be recommended by the superintendent of education with the approval of the board of education.</p> <p>The following was added by Hawaii at the end of Article XI : (f) The compact commissioner and any person representing the state in the interstate commission, in their individual or official capacity, and the member state, shall be immune from suit and liability caused by or arising out of actions, errors, or omissions of the interstate commission.</p> <p>Subsequent amendments were made to Article XVIII regarding the composition of the State Council and the appointment of the Commissioner in the 2011 version.</p>	No
Idaho	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>Illinois adopted the Interstate compact in 2010 and amended it in 2014 to bring it closer to the the model language. (Articles are referred to as sections in the bill passes) –</p> <p>Article I (Section 5) –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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(s) or variations in entrance/age requirements. 3. Facilitating the qualification and eligibility for enrollment and educational programs. and participation in extracurricular academic, athletic, and social activities. ...of active duty military personnel. (added 2014) (Article I, Sections E, F and G of original compact remain deleted in the 2014 version) <p>Sections 10 and 15 were added by the Illinois Legislature. Section 10 deals with finding of their study and authority to enter into the compact. Section 15 deals with Applicability, which states:</p> <p style="color: red;">This Act applies only if the member states of the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children approve this State as a member state with this Act governing.</p> <p>Article II (Section 20) – (Definitions of Compact were deleted except for Active Duty Military Personnel)</p> <p style="color: red;">"Active duty military personnel" means active duty members of the uniformed military services, including any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Members of the National Guard and Reserve that are on active duty pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1209 and 10 U.S.C.1211. (2) Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement. (3) Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty for a period of one year after death. <p>(1,2,and 3 above come from Art.III of the original compact)</p> <p style="color: green;">"Non-custodial parent" means a person who has temporary custody of the child of any active duty military personnel and who is responsible for making decisions for that child. (added 2014)</p> <p style="color: red;">"State Council" means the Illinois P-20 Council and additional representatives appointed by the Illinois P-20 Council as provided under Section 40 of this Act.</p> <p>Section 25. Tuition for transfer students. (Reference Art. VI)</p> <p style="color: red;">(a) For purposes of this Section, "non-custodial parent" means a person who has temporary custody of the child of active duty military personnel and who is responsible for making decisions for that child.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>Tuition for children of active duty military personnel who are transfer students. If a student who is a child of active duty military personnel is (i) placed with a non-custodial parent and (ii) as a result of placement, must attend a non-resident school district, then the student must not be charged the tuition of the school that the student attends as a result of placement with the non-custodial parent and the student must be counted in the calculation of average daily attendance under Section 18-8.05 of the School Code. (amended 2014)</p> <p>Section 30. Power of attorney for children of active duty military personnel. (Reference Article VI, A, 1)</p> <p>A student who has a parent who is active duty military personnel who must place the student with a non-custodial parent may submit a special power of attorney to the school district that authorizes the student (i) to enroll in the district of the non-custodial parent and (ii) have decisions made by the non-custodial parent. If a special power of attorney created pursuant to this Section is filed with the school district, then the school district must follow the direction of the special power of attorney.</p> <p>Section 32. - This was added in 2014. It corresponds with Article IV of the Interstate Compact, sections A and B, but raises the threshold for the receipt of the official records to 15 days.</p> <p>Section 33. - This was added in 2014. It corresponds with Article IV, section D.</p> <p>Section 35. Required courses for transfer students; pre-requisites; credit transfer; graduation. (Reference Article V) Course placement; program placement; placement flexibility; graduation; extracurricular activities; absences related to deployment activities for children of active duty military personnel.</p> <p>(a) A student that transfers to a new school district may transfer into a comparable course to continue credit work for a course from which the student transferred out of only if the new school district offers the course and space is available. This subsection (a) includes courses offered for gifted and talented children pursuant to Article 14A of the School Code and courses for English as a Second Language program. This now corresponds with Article V, Section A.</p> <p>(b) The school district of a school may determine if courses taken by a transfer student at his or her old school satisfy the pre-requisite course requirements for any courses that the transfer student wishes to take at his or her current school. The school district may determine a current and future schedule that is appropriate for the student that satisfies any pre-requisite course requirements in order for that student to take any courses that he or she wishes to attend. This now corresponds with Article V, section B.</p> <p>(c) The school district of a school may work with a transfer student to determine an appropriate schedule that ensures that a student will graduate, provided that the student has met the district's minimal graduation requirements, which may be modified provided that the modifications are a result of scheduling issues and not a result of the student's academic failure. This now corresponds with Article V, section D.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Illinois	<p>(Reference Article VII, C) (d) If a student transfers to a new school district during his or her senior year and the receiving school district cannot make reasonable adjustments under this Section to ensure graduation, then the school district shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the school district from where the student transfers issues the student a diploma.</p> <p>(e) Schools shall facilitate the opportunity for transitioning military children's inclusion in extracurricular activities, to the extent the children are otherwise qualified and space is available as determined by the school principal. (Corresponds with Article VI, Section B of the Interstate Compact. This was added in 2014)</p> <p>(f) 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 must be granted additional absences, at the discretion of the school district's superintendent, to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian. (This portion corresponds with Article V, Section E of the Interstate Compact. This was added in 2014.)</p> <p>Article VIII (Section 40.) State coordination.</p> <p>(a) Each member state of the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall, through the creation of a State Council or use of an existing body or board, provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies, and military installations concerning the State's participation in and compliance with the compact and Interstate Commission activities. In this State, the Illinois P-20 Council and representatives appointed by the Illinois P-20 Council from the 3 school districts in this State with the highest percentage of children from military families shall constitute the State Council. The State Council shall be comprised of the Illinois P-20 Council, a representative from a school district associated with U.S. Army Garrison - Rock Island Arsenal having the highest percentage of students who are children of active duty military personnel, a representative from a school district associated with Scott Air Force Base having the highest percentage of students who are children of active duty military personnel, a representative from a school district associated with Naval Station Great Lakes having the highest percentage of students who are children of active duty military personnel, a representative from the school district with the highest percentage of students who are children of active duty military personnel not already represented in the State Council, and a non-voting representative appointed by each active-duty military installation commander in this State. (amended 2014)</p> <p>(b) The compact commissioner responsible for the administration and management of the State's participation in the compact shall be appointed by the State Council.</p> <p>Article IX, X, and XI – Section 45</p> <p>Article XII (Section 50) Rulemaking of the Interstate Commission.</p>	<p>This Act is repealed on June 30, 2015.</p> <p>Reauthorized and revised in 2014.</p>

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>The Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Interstate Commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the other provisions of this Section, no rule is effective or enforceable in this State until enacted into law in this State.</p> <p>Rules shall be made 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.</p> <p>Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no rule of the Interstate Commission has force and effect in this State unless and until the State Council reviews the rule and recommends to the General Assembly that the rule be enacted into law in this State and the rule is enacted into law in this State.</p> <p>Section 55. Resolution of disputes. (Reference Article XIII, C, 1)</p> <p>The Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes that are subject to the compact and that may arise among member states and between member and non-member states.</p> <p>(Deleted Article XIII, A, B,C(2), and D)</p> <p>Section 60 – (Article XIV) Financing of the Interstate Commission</p> <p>(b) The Interstate Commission may levy and collect an annual assessment of \$1 per student who has a parent who is active duty military personnel.</p> <p>Section 65 – (Article XVI)</p> <p>b. Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same. but shall not take effect until one (1) year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other member jurisdiction.</p> <p>d. The 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.</p> <p>Section 70 – Article XVII</p> <p>Section 75 – Article XVIII</p> <p>B. Binding Effect of the Compact</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>1.— All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the member states.</p> <p>Section 905. The School Code is amended by changing Section 27-8.1 as follows: (105 ILCS 5/27-8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 27-8.1) Sec. 27-8.1. Health examinations and immunizations. (Reference Article IV, C)</p> <p>Until June 30, 2012, if the student is an out-of-state transfer student and does not have the proof required under this subsection (5) before October 15 of the current year or whatever date is set by the school district, then he or she may only attend classes (i) if he or she has proof that an appointment for the required vaccinations has been scheduled with a party authorized to submit proof of the required vaccinations. If the proof of vaccination required under this subsection (5) is not submitted within 30 days after the student is permitted to attend classes, then the student is not to be permitted to attend classes until proof of the vaccinations has been properly submitted. No school district or employee of a school district shall be held liable for any injury or illness to another person that results from admitting an out-of-state transfer student to class that has an appointment scheduled pursuant to this subsection (5).</p> <p>Section 910. The Illinois School Student Records Act is amended by changing Section 8.1 as follows: (105 ILCS 10/8.1) (from Ch. 122, par. 50-8.1)</p> <p>(d) Until June 30, 2012, out-of-state transfer students, including children of military personnel that transfer into this State, may use unofficial transcripts for admission to a school until official transcripts are obtained from his or her last school district.</p>	
Indiana	<p>Most of the changes made by the State of Indiana are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. However, there were some changes to note –</p> <p>Sec. 5. ARTICLE V. PLACEMENT AND ATTENDANCE D. In compliance with the requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, 29 U.S.C. 794, and with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12131 through 12165, the receiving state shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications to address the needs of incoming students with disabilities, subject to an existing 504 Plan or Title II Plan, to provide the student with equal access to education. A school in a receiving state may perform subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement of a student.</p> <p>Sec. 7. ARTICLE VII. GRADUATION</p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	A. Local education agency administrative officials shall waive specific courses required for graduation if a student has satisfactorily completed similar course work in another local education agency. If a local education agency does not grant a waiver to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the local education agency must provide reasonable justification for denial of the waiver and provide alternative means to acquire the required course work so the student may graduate on time.	
Iowa	Iowa redefined “state” by referencing Section 4.1. However, Section 4.1 does not exist as part of the Act. Iowa also added sections governing the State Council and the appointment of the State Commissioner.	No
Kansas	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Kentucky	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Louisiana	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Maine	Most of the changes made by the State of Maine are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. However, there were some changes to note – The entire “Purpose” section of the Compact was removed. Definition of a “State Council” was added to Definitions Section. They added a definition for an ex-officio member (E. A national education commission	
Maryland	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Massachusetts	Most of the changes made by the State of Maine are grammatical, formatting changes, and or changes to fit the statute structure. The entire “Purpose” section of the Compact was removed. This may have been done due to the compiling of military related bills into one bill.	No
Michigan	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. Michigan did add that the Governor would appoint an Interstate Compact representative and that person would have to meet the criteria they had specified in their version of the compact.	No
Minnesota	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. However, State statute provides that the state P-20 partnership shall serve as that state council for the compact. The P-20 partnership is a joint endeavor between the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE), the Minnesota Office of Higher Education (OHE), and Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MNSCU). The MDE Commissioner or their designee is serves as the commissioner under the Interstate Compact. (Minnesota Statute 127A.70)	No
Mississippi	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Missouri	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
	Changes are primarily grammatical and formatting to fit statute format. Added to the Interstate Compact were specifications regarding the state coordination in Articles XIX through XXI. STATE COUNCIL - CREATION The state council on educational opportunity for military children must be created and consist of: (1) the following voting members: (a) the superintendent of public instruction, who shall serve as the chairperson;	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Montana	<p>(b) the superintendent of a school district that includes a high concentration of military children, appointed by the governor;</p> <p>(c) a representative of a military installation, appointed by the governor;</p> <p>(d) a legislator, appointed by the senate president;</p> <p>(e) a representative of the executive branch of government, appointed by the governor; and</p> <p>(f) any other individuals recommended by a majority of the members of the state council listed in subsections (1)(a) through (1)(e); and</p> <p>(2) the following nonvoting members:</p> <p>(a) the compact commissioner appointed under Article XX; and</p> <p>(b) the military family education liaison, appointed under Article XXI.</p> <p>ARTICLE XX COMPACT COMMISSIONER - APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES The governor shall appoint a compact commissioner who is responsible for the administration and management of the state's participation in the compact on educational opportunity for military children.</p> <p>ARTICLE XXI MILITARY FAMILY EDUCATION LIAISON - APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES The state council shall appoint a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of the compact on educational opportunity for military children.</p> <p>Funding/ Dues are addressed in Article XXII.</p>	This Act is repealed on June 30, 2015.
Nebraska	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. Sections 2 – 9 deal with the governing of the State Council, who the Commissioner is to be (Deputy Commissioner of Education), and the funding for the dues.	No
Nevada	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. Nevada added comments on the creation of a State Council and references to the wording of the compact being added to their existing Statutes.	No
New Hampshire	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting. 308:2 indentifies the funding sources for the Interstate Compact dues and sets and effective dat of September 30, 2014.	No
New Jersey	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
	<p>Removed the following from Article 2, Para M: Interstate Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state.</p> <p>At the beginning of Article X they have replaced the “shall” with “may” in the following: The Interstate Commission shall have the following powers.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
New Mexico	<p>In Para B of Article X they have removed the following line: have the force and effect of statutory law and shall.</p> <p>In Para D Article X they have deleted the following: The Interstate Commission’s executive director and its employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided, that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.</p> <p>1. The liability of the Interstate Commission’s executive director and employees or Interstate Commission representatives, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person’s state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.</p> <p>3. To the extent not covered by the state involved, member state, or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney’s fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.</p> <p>Deletion of Article XIII Section A, 1: 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 promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.</p> <p>Deletion of the following from Article XIII Section A, 3: Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Interstate Commission, this compact or promulgated rules.</p> <p>Deletion of the following from Article XIII Para B, 7: The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney’s fees.</p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>Deletion of the following from Article XIII Para D, 2: In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees.</p> <p>Deletion of Article XVII Para A,2: All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.</p>	
New York	<p>Changes are primarily grammatical and formatting to fit statute format. Article IV, Section D (S3304,4) makes not mention of Kindergarten, only age.</p> <p>In Article VI (S 3306) the language is more descriptive regarding the "special power of attorney" and how it can be applied. This does not change the flavor of the Compact.</p> <p>Several sections have been extended to include reference to other section of New York statute.</p> <p>State Coordination: Commissioner is appointed by the Governor; State Council - appointed by the Commissioner, the Governor, the Speaker, the Senate president, or are predetermined under S 3308</p>	No
North Carolina	<p>Deleted from Article VI A,1: Special power of attorney, relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under applicable law Replaced with Children of Military families.</p> <p>Deleted from Article VI: the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent. and also A local education agency shall be prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent. A transitioning military child, placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, may continue to attend the school in which he/she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent.</p> <p>Replaced with: enrollment in the public schools of North Carolina pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 115C-366, including the provisions of G.S. 115C-366(a3) that provides for admission, without the payment of tuition, of children of military families not domiciled within the school district, provided that the affidavits provided for in that section and other specified conditions are met.</p>	No
North Dakota	<p>Added the following to Article XIII, Para B, 6: <u>a maximum of five thousand dollars multiplied by the number of years that the state has been a member of the compact. In the event that this state is suspended or terminated, its total financial responsibility is limited to the amount of its most recent annual assessment.</u></p> <p>Article XIII, Para D, Enforcement deleted in entirety</p>	<p>31-Jul-13 Renewed with no expiration date 3/27/2013</p>

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	Additional changes deal with the governing of the State Council, the appointment of a Commissioner, and the funding for the dues (Adjunct General).	
Ohio	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Oklahoma	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Oregon	Changes are primarily grammatical and formmating. However, in Article VIII - State Coordination, the Military Family Education Liaison (MFEL) is to be appointed by the Governor. Furthermore, a "Section 2" is added to govern the meeting of the State Council.	YES - This act is slated to be repealed unless renewed before December 31, 2019
	<p>Changes are primarily grammatical and formatting to fit statute format. Added to the Interstate Compact was specifications regarding the state coordination in Section 3:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 3. When and how compact becomes operative.</u></p> <p><u>(a) General rule.--When the Governor executes the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children on behalf of this State and files a verified copy thereof with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and when the compact is ratified by at least ten other states, upon publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin under subsection (b), then the compact shall become operative and effective between this State and such other states. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to complete the exchange of official documents between this State and any other state ratifying the compact.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Publication in Pennsylvania Bulletin.--The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall forward the ratified compact to the Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin and the Pennsylvania Code when the conditions set forth in subsection (a) are satisfied and shall include in the notice the date on which the compact became effective and operative between this State and any other states in accordance with this act.</u></p> <p><u>20120006u4s</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 4. Force and effect of compact rules.</u></p> <p><u>Rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children under Article XII of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall not be subject to any of the following:</u></p> <p><u>(1) Sections 201, 202, 203, 204 or 205 of the act of July 31, 1968 (P.L.769, No.240), referred to as the Commonwealth Documents Law.</u></p> <p><u>(2) Section 204(b) of the act of October 15, 1980 (P.L.950, No.164), known as the Commonwealth Attorneys Act.</u></p> <p><u>(3) The act of June 25, 1982 (P.L.633, No.181), known as the Regulatory Review Act.</u></p> <p><u>(4) The provisions of 2 Pa.C.S. (relating to administrative law and procedure).</u></p> <p><u>20120006u5s</u></p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Pennsylvania	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 5. Action to enforce compliance against member states.</u></p> <p><u>An action by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children to enforce compliance by the Commonwealth or a political subdivision with a provision of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children or with a rule promulgated under Article XII of the compact must be brought against the Commonwealth and not against a political subdivision.</u></p> <p><u>20120006u6s</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 6. State Council on Interstate Educational Opportunity for Military Children.</u></p> <p><u>(a) Establishment.--Consistent with Article VIII of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, there is hereby established the State Council on Interstate Educational Opportunity for Military Children. The council shall conduct all business pursuant to 65 Pa.C.S. Ch. 7 (relating to open meetings) and the act of February 14, 2008 (P.L.6, No.3), known as the Right-to-Know Law. The council shall consist of the Secretary of Education; four members appointed by the Governor, one a superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children, one a representative of a military installation, one a representative of the Pennsylvania School Boards Association and one a representative of the executive branch; and one member each appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.</u></p> <p><u>(b) Terms.--The term of a member of the council hereafter appointed, except to fill a vacancy, shall be four years and until a successor has been appointed, but in no event more than 90 days beyond the expiration of the appointed term. The term of a member of the council who is appointed by virtue of serving as a member of the General Assembly shall continue only as long as the individual remains in that office.</u></p> <p><u>(c) Vacancy.--A vacancy occurring in an office of a member of the council for any reason shall be filled by the appointing authority for the remainder of the term.</u></p> <p><u>20120006u7s</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 7. Appointment of compact commissioner.</u></p> <p><u>The compact commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor. The compact commissioner must have experience in school district administration, school district operations, student attendance, enrollment, transfers or education law. The compact commissioner shall serve as a member of the State Council on Interstate Educational Opportunity for Military Children and as a member of the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children established pursuant to Article IX of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.</u></p> <p><u>20120006u8s</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 8. Compensation and expenses of compact commissioner.</u></p> <p><u>The compact commissioner who represents this State under the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children shall not be entitled to any additional compensation for his duties and responsibilities as compact commissioner but shall be entitled to reimbursement for reasonable expenses actually incurred in connection with his duties and responsibilities as compact commissioner in the same manner as for expenses incurred in connection with other duties and responsibilities of his office or employment.</u></p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Rhode Island	Articles XVII and XVIII deleted in entirety.	No
South Dakota	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
South Carolina	<p>The following was added at the end of the bill: Graduation of children who are new to South Carolina</p> <p>SECTION 2. Chapter 5, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:</p> <p>“Section 59 5 160. (A) In order to facilitate the on time graduation of children of families who have moved to South Carolina during the child’s twelfth grade year, the State Board of Education may:</p> <p>(1) waive specific courses required for graduation if those courses were not specifically required for graduation in the student’s most recent state of residence; however, the state board may not waive the number of courses required in ELA, math, and science. If a student does not have sufficient course credit to be issued a South Carolina diploma, the state board, to the extent possible, shall provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so that the student could receive a South Carolina high school diploma and graduation may occur on time; and</p> <p>(2) may accept exit exams, end-of-course exams, or alternative testing required for graduation from the sending state in lieu of South Carolina testing requirements for graduation provided that all portions of these exams necessary for graduation from the sending state have been satisfactorily met.</p> <p>(B) In the event the alternatives provided in subsection (A) cannot be accommodated after all alternatives have been considered, the State Board of Education shall work with other state boards and departments of education to help facilitate the receipt of a diploma from the sending state if the student meets the graduation requirements of that state.</p> <p>(C) The State Board of Education shall develop guidelines and subsequent regulations to comply with the provisions of this section.”</p> <p>Compact rules binding only upon certain conditions</p> <p>SECTION 3. Any rule of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children which is adopted subsequent to July 1, 2010, is binding on the State only if adopted by joint resolution by the General Assembly.</p> <p>Tuition rates for armed service personnel and their dependents</p> <p>SECTION 4. Section 59 112 50 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 299 of 2008, is further amended to read:</p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p style="color: red;">“Section 59 112 50. Notwithstanding another provision of law, during the period of their assignment to duty in South Carolina, members of the Armed Services of the United States stationed in South Carolina and their dependents are eligible for in state tuition rates. When these armed service personnel are ordered away from the State, their dependents are eligible for in state tuition rates as long as they remain continuously enrolled at the state institution in which they are enrolled at the time the assignment ends or transfer to an eligible institution during the term or semester, excluding summer terms, immediately following their enrollment at the previous institution. In the event of a transfer, the receiving institution shall verify the decision made by the student’s previous institution in order to certify the student’s eligibility for in state tuition rates. It is the responsibility of the transferring student to ensure that all documents required to verify both the previous and present residency decisions are provided to the institution. These persons and their dependents are eligible for in state tuition rates after their discharge from the armed services even though they were not enrolled at a state institution at the time of their discharge, if they have evidenced an intent to establish domicile in South Carolina and if they have resided in South Carolina for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding their discharge.”</p> <p style="color: red;">Time effective</p> <p style="color: red;">SECTION 5. This act takes effect July 1, 2010, contingent upon available funding and agreement by the Interstate Commission to SECTION 3 of this act.</p> <p style="color: red;">Ratified the 7th day of June, 2010. Approved the 11th day of June, 2010.</p>	
Tennessee	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
	<p style="color: red;">Inserted: The Texas commissioner of education shall adopt a passing standard on one or more national norm-referenced achievement tests for purposes of permitting a student to whom this compact applies to meet that standard as a substitute for completing a specific course or achieving a score on an assessment instrument otherwise required by this state for graduation. Each passing standard must be at least as rigorous as the applicable requirement otherwise imposed by this state for graduation, and be consistent with college readiness standards adopted under Section 28.008, Texas Education Code. Before adopting or revising a passing standard, the commissioner of education must consider any comments submitted by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board or the State Board of Education.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Texas	<p>A passing standard adopted by the commissioner of education is available only for a student who enrolls in a public school in this state for the first time after completing the ninth grade or who reenrolls in a public school in this state at or above the 10th grade level after an absence of at least two years from the public schools of this state. Each passing standard in effect when a student first enrolls in a public high school in this state remains applicable to the student for the duration of the student's high school enrollment, regardless of any subsequent revision of the standard.</p> <p>The commissioner of education may adopt rules as necessary to implement the commissioner's duties and authority under this article of the compact.</p> <p>The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board shall monitor the postsecondary educational performance in this state of students permitted to graduate in accordance with passing standards adopted by the commissioner of education for purposes of this compact. Based on the educational performance of those students in private and public institutions, the coordinating board shall make recommendations to the commissioner of education regarding appropriate revisions of the passing standards.</p> <p>Inserted: Sec. 162.003. EFFECT ON TEXAS LAWS. If the laws of this state conflict with the compact or a rule adopted under that compact, the compact or rule controls, except that if a conflict exists between the compact or rule and the Texas Constitution, as determined by the courts of this state, the Texas Constitution controls.</p>	No
Utah	<p>Deleted from Article XIII Para B,5: including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of suspension or termination</p> <p>Deleted in entirety Para D, Article XIII: Enforcement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact. 2. The Interstate Commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United State District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees. 3. The remedies herein 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 the regulation of a profession. <p>Deleted from Article XVI Para A,2: but shall not take effect until one (1) year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other member jurisdiction.</p>	No

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
	<p>Deleted from Article XVI Para A,4: including obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.</p> <p>Deleted from Article XVIII Para A 1&2: member state that is not inconsistent with this compact. All member states' laws conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict</p> <p>Utah added a large section on the creation of a State Council for Military Children</p> <p>Commissioner appointment must be confirmed by the State Senate.</p>	
Vermont	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
Virginia	<p>Deleted from Article XIII Para D 2&3: The Interstate Commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United State District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney's fees.</p> <p>The remedies herein 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 the regulation of a profession</p>	No
Washington	<p>Inserted into Article IV Para B: student has an unpaid fine at a public school or unpaid tuition, fees, 29 or fines at a private school, then the sending school shall send the information requested but may withhold the official transcript until the monetary obligation is met.</p> <p>Inserted an amendment to their own regulations at the end of the Compact:</p>	No
West Virginia	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No
	<p>Deleted from Article II, para M: and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.</p> <p>Deleted from Article V, Para E: zone or combat support posting, shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the local education agency superintendent to visit with his or her parent or legal guardian relative to such leave or deployment of the parent or guardian</p> <p>Inserted: zone or combat support posting within the past 30 days.</p>	

Disclaimer: This chart illustrates the differences between the model Interstate Compact language and the language adopted and placed in statute/code by the state legislature. If you have questions, please contact the MIC3 headquarters or your state commissioner.		
State	Compact Differences	Expiration Date Added
Wisconsin	<p>Deleted from Article VI, Para A,1: 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</p> <p>Deleted from Article X, Para B: The rules shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compact states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.</p> <p>Deleted from Article XIII, A,1: The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.</p> <p>Deleted Article XIII Para D in entirety: The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact.</p> <p>The Interstate Commission, may by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United State District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact, its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation including reasonable attorney’s fees.</p> <p>The remedies herein 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 the regulation of a profession.</p> <p>Deleted Article XVI Para A,2: Withdrawal from this compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until one (1) year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the Governor of each other member jurisdiction-</p>	No
Wyoming	Changes are strictly grammatical and formatting.	No