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1 HOUSE BILL 110 2 57TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2025 3 INTRODUCED BY 4 Debra M. Sariñana 5 6 7 8 9 10 AN ACT 11 RELATING TO EDUCATION; ENACTING THE INTERSTATE TEACHER MOBILITY 12 COMPACT; PROVIDING FOR COMPACT ADMINISTRATION. 13 14 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 15 [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--This act may be SECTION 1. 16 cited as the "Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact". [NEW MATERIAL] INTERSTATE TEACHER MOBILITY 17 SECTION 2. 18 COMPACT ENTERED INTO. -- The "Interstate Teacher Mobility 19 Compact" is enacted into law and entered into on behalf of New 20 Mexico with any and all other states legally joining therein 21 in a form substantially as follows: 22 "INTERSTATE TEACHER MOBILITY COMPACT 23 ARTICLE 1 - PURPOSE 24 The purpose of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact is 25 to facilitate the mobility of teachers across the member

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states, with the goal of supporting teachers through a new pathway to licensure. Through the compact, the member states seek to establish a collective regulatory framework that expedites and enhances the ability of teachers to move across state lines. The compact is intended to achieve the following objectives and should be interpreted accordingly, and the member states hereby ratify the same intentions by subscribing to the compact:

- A. create a streamlined pathway to licensure mobility for teachers;
- B. support the relocation of eligible military spouses;
- C. facilitate and enhance the exchange of licensure and investigative and disciplinary information between the member states;
- D. enhance the power of state- and school-districtlevel education officials to hire qualified, competent teachers by removing barriers to the employment of out-of-state teachers;
- E. support the retention of teachers in the profession by removing barriers to relicensure in a new state; and
- F. maintain state sovereignty in the regulation of the teaching profession.

ARTICLE 2 - DEFINITIONS

As used in the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions govern the terms in the compact:

- A. "active military member" means a person with full-time duty status in the armed forces of the United States, including members of the national guard and reserve;
- B. "adverse action" means any limitation or restriction imposed by a member state's licensing authority, such as revocation, suspension, reprimand, probation or limitation on the licensee's ability to work as a teacher;
- C. "bylaws" means the bylaws established by the commission;
- D. "career and technical education license" means a current, valid authorization issued by a member state's licensing authority allowing a person to serve as a teacher in kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational settings in a specific career and technical education area;
- E. "charter member state" means a member state that has enacted legislation to adopt the compact where such legislation predates the initial meeting of the commission after the effective date of the compact;
- F. "commission" means the interstate administrative body, which membership consists of delegates of all states that have enacted the compact, and that is known as the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact commission;

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- G. "commissioner" means the delegate of a member state;
- "eligible license" means a license to engage in Η. the teaching profession that requires at least a bachelor's degree and the completion of a state-approved program for teacher licensure:
- I. "eligible military spouse" means the spouse of an active military member who is moving as a result of a military mission or military career progression requirements or is on the military member's terminal move as a result of separation or retirement, or a surviving spouse of a deceased military member;
- "executive committee" means a group of commissioners elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the commission as provided for in the compact;
- "licensing authority" means an official, agency, board or other entity of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of teachers authorized to teach kindergarten through twelfth grade in public educational settings;
- "member state" means a state that has adopted L. the compact, including all agencies and officials of such a state;
- "receiving state" means a member state where a Μ. .228872.1

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teacher has applied for licensure under the compact;

- "rule" means any regulation promulgated by the commission under the compact, and it shall have the force of law in each member state;
- "state" means a state, territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia:
- "state practice laws" means a member state's Ρ. laws, rules and regulations that govern the teaching profession, define the scope of such profession and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline;
- "state-specific requirements" means requirements for licensure covered in coursework or examination that includes content of unique interest to the state;
- "teacher" means a person who currently holds an R. authorization from a member state that forms the basis for employment in kindergarten through twelfth grade public schools of the state to provide instruction in a specific subject area, grade level or student population; and
- "unencumbered license" means a current, valid authorization issued by a member state's licensing authority allowing a person to serve as a teacher in kindergarten through twelfth grade public educational settings. An "unencumbered license" is not a restricted, probationary, provisional, substitute or temporary credential.

ARTICLE 3 - LICENSURE UNDER THE COMPACT

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- Licensure under the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact pertains only to the initial grant of a license by the receiving state. Nothing in the compact applies to any subsequent or ongoing compliance requirements that a receiving state might require for teachers.
- Each member state shall, in accordance with the В. rules of the commission, define, compile and update as necessary a list of eligible licenses and career and technical education licenses that the member state is willing to consider for equivalency under the compact and provide the list to the commission. The list shall include those licenses that a receiving state is willing to grant to teachers from other member states, pending a determination of equivalency by the receiving state's licensing authority.
- Upon the receipt of an application for licensure by a teacher holding an unencumbered license, the receiving state shall determine which of the receiving state's eligible licenses the teacher is qualified to hold and shall grant the license or licenses to the applicant. Such a determination shall be made in the sole discretion of the receiving state's licensing authority and may include a determination that the applicant is not eligible for any of the receiving state's eligible licenses. For all teachers who hold an unencumbered license, the receiving state shall grant one or more unencumbered licenses that, in the receiving state's sole .228872.1

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discretion, are equivalent to the licenses held by the teacher in any other member state.

- For an active military member or eligible military spouse who holds a license that is not unencumbered, the receiving state shall grant an equivalent license or licenses that, in the receiving state's sole discretion, is equivalent to the license or licenses held by the teacher in any other member state, except where the receiving state does not have an equivalent license.
- For a teacher holding an unencumbered career and technical education license, the receiving state shall grant an unencumbered license equivalent to the career and technical education license held by the applying teacher and issued by another member state, as determined by the receiving state in its sole discretion, except where a career and technical education teacher does not hold a bachelor's degree and the receiving state requires a bachelor's degree for licenses to teach career and technical education. A receiving state may require career and technical education teachers to meet stateindustry-recognized requirements if required by law in the receiving state.

ARTICLE 4 - LICENSURE NOT UNDER THE COMPACT

Except as provided in Article 3 of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact, nothing in the compact shall be construed to limit or inhibit the power of a member .228872.1

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state to regulate licensure or endorsements overseen by the member state's licensing authority.

- When a teacher is required to renew a license received pursuant to the compact, the state granting the license may require the teacher to complete state-specific requirements as a condition of licensure renewal or advancement in that state.
- For the purposes of determining compensation, a C. receiving state may require additional information from teachers receiving a license under the provisions of the compact.
- Nothing in the compact shall be construed to limit the power of a member state to control and maintain ownership of the member state's information pertaining to teachers or limit the application of a member state's laws or regulations governing the ownership, use or dissemination of information pertaining to teachers.
- Nothing in the compact shall be construed to invalidate or alter any existing agreement or other cooperative arrangement that a member state may already be a party to or limit the ability of a member state to participate in any future agreement or other cooperative arrangement to:
- award teaching licenses or other benefits (1) based on additional professional credentials, including, but not limited to, national board certification;

		(2)	par	tici	pate	in the	exch	ange	e of nam	es of
teachers w	hose	licen	ses 1	have	been	subject	t to	an	adverse	action
by a membe	r sta	ite: o	r							

(3) participate in any agreement or cooperative arrangement with a nonmember state.

ARTICLE 5 - TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE UNDER COMPACT

- A. Except as provided for active military members or eligible military spouses in Subsection D of Article 3 of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact, a teacher may only be eligible to receive a license under the compact where that teacher holds an unencumbered license in a member state.
- B. A teacher eligible to receive a license under the compact shall, unless otherwise provided for in the compact:
- (1) upon the teacher's application to receive a license, undergo a criminal background check in the receiving state in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving state; and
- (2) provide the receiving state with information in addition to the information required for licensure for the purposes of determining compensation, if applicable.

ARTICLE 6 - DISCIPLINE AND ADVERSE ACTIONS

A. Nothing in the Interstate Teacher Mobility .228872.1

Compact shall be deemed or construed to limit the authority of a member state to investigate or impose disciplinary measures on teachers according to its state practice laws.

B. Member states shall be authorized to receive, and shall provide, files and information regarding the investigation and discipline, if any, of a teacher in other member states upon request. Any member state receiving such information or files shall protect and maintain the security and confidentiality thereof, in at least the same manner that the member state maintains its own investigatory or disciplinary files and information. Prior to disclosing any disciplinary or investigatory information received from another member state, the disclosing state shall communicate its intention and purpose for such disclosure to the member state that originally provided the information.

ARTICLE 7 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERSTATE TEACHER MOBILITY COMPACT COMMISSION

- A. The member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact commission as follows:
- (1) the commission is a joint interstate governmental agency comprising states that have enacted the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact; and
- (2) nothing in the compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.

- B. Membership, voting and meetings shall be as follows:
- (1) each member state shall have and be limited to one delegate to the commission, who shall be given the title of commissioner;
- (2) the commissioner shall be the primary administrative officer of the state licensing authority or the officer's designee;
- (3) a commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the laws of the state from which the commissioner is appointed;
- (4) the member state shall fill any vacancy occurring in the commission within ninety days;
- (5) each commissioner shall be entitled to one vote about the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A commissioner shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for commissioners' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication;
- (6) the commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws; and
- (7) the commission shall establish by rule a .228872.1

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term	of	office	tor	commissioners.

- C. The commission shall have the following powers and duties to:
- establish a code of ethics for the (1) commission;
- establish the fiscal year of the (2) commission;
 - establish bylaws for the commission; (3)
- (4) maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws of the commission;
- (5) meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of the compact, the bylaws and rules of the commission;
- (6) promulgate uniform rules to implement and administer the compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states. the event the commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the compact or the powers granted pursuant to the compact, then such an action by the commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect of law;
- (7) bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission; provided that the standing of any member state licensing authority to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;

(8)	purchase	and	maintain	insurance	and	bonds:

- (9) borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including employees of a member state or an associated nongovernmental organization that is open to membership by all states;
- (10) hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such employees and officers appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact and establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel and other related personnel matters;
- (11) lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times, the commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
- (12) sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed;
 - (13) establish a budget and make expenditures;
 - (14) borrow money;
- (15) appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members and such other interested persons as may be designated in the compact, rules or bylaws;
- (16) provide and receive information from and cooperate with law enforcement agencies;

2	committee;
3	(18) establish and develop a charter for an
4	executive information governance committee to advise on
5	facilitating exchange of information and use of information,
6	data privacy and technical support needs and provide reports as
7	needed;
8	(19) perform such other functions as may be
9	necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the compact
10	consistent with the state regulation of teacher licensure; and
11	(20) determine whether a state's adopted
12	language is materially different from the model compact
13	language such that the state would not qualify for
14	participation in the compact.
15	D. The executive committee shall act on behalf of
16	the commission according to the terms of the compact. The
17	executive committee shall be composed of eight voting members
18	as follows:
19	(1) the commission chair, vice chair and
20	treasurer; and
21	(2) five members who are elected by the
22	commission from the current membership as follows:
23	(a) four voting members representing
24	geographic regions in accordance with commission rules; and
25	(b) one at-large voting member in
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(17) establish and elect an executive

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2	E. The commission may add or remove members of the
3	executive committee as provided in commission rules.
4	F. The executive committee shall meet at least once
5	annually.
6	G. The executive committee shall have the following
7	duties and responsibilities to:
8	(1) recommend to the commission changes to the
9	rules or bylaws, changes to the compact legislation, fees paid
10	by member states, such as annual dues and any compact fee
11	charged by the member states on behalf of the commission;
12	(2) ensure commission administration services
13	are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
14	(3) prepare and recommend the commission's
15	budget;
16	(4) maintain financial records on behalf of
17	the commission;
18	(5) monitor compliance of member states and
19	provide reports to the commission; and
20	(6) perform other duties as provided in rules
21	or bylaws.
22	H. All meetings of the commission shall be open to
23	the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in
24	accordance with commission bylaws.
25	I. The commission, executive committee or other

accordance with commission rules.

committees of the commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the commission, executive committee or other committees of the commission must discuss:

- (1) noncompliance of a member state with its obligations under the compact;
- (2) the employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- (3) current, threatened or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- (4) negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease or sale of goods, services or real estate;
- (5) accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
- (6) disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- (7) disclosure of information of a personal nature of which disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (8) disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- (9) disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission or other committee charged with responsibility .228872.1

of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact;

- (10) matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute; and
- (11) other matters as set forth by commission bylaws and rules.
- J. If a meeting or portion of a meeting is closed pursuant to Subsection I of this article, the commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.
- K. The commission shall keep minutes of commission meetings and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken and the reasons for the actions, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in the minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- L. The commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.
- M. The commission may accept all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services and receive, use and dispose of the same; provided that at all times, the commission shall avoid any appearance of .228872.1

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impropriety or conflict of interest.

- The commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission in accordance with the commission rules.
- 0. The commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.
- The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to accounting procedures established under commission bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds of the commission shall be reviewed annually in accordance with commission bylaws, and a report of the review shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.
- The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of

commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

- R. The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the commission in a civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining the person's own counsel; and provided further that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.
- S. The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the commission for the amount of a settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing .228872.1

occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

ARTICLE 8 - RULEMAKING

- A. The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact and the rules adopted pursuant to the compact. Rules and amendments are binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
- B. The commission shall promulgate reasonable rules to achieve the intent and purpose of the compact. In the event the commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the purpose and intent of the compact or the powers granted by the compact, such action by the commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect of law in the member states.
- C. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact within four years of the date of adoption of the rule, then the rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.
- D. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted or ratified at a regular or special meeting of the commission in accordance with commission rules and bylaws.

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E. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule with forty-eight hours' notice with opportunity to comment; provided that the usual rulemaking procedures shall be retroactively applied to the emergency rule as soon as reasonably possible, but in no event later than ninety days after the effective date of the emergency rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

- (1) meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;
- (2) prevent a loss of commission or member
 state funds;
- (3) meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or regulation; or
 - (4) protect public health and safety.

ARTICLE 9 - FACILITATING INFORMATION EXCHANGE

- A. The commission shall provide for facilitating the exchange of information to administer and implement the provisions of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact in accordance with the rules of the commission and consistent with generally accepted data protection principles.
- B. Nothing in the compact shall be deemed or construed to alter, limit or inhibit the power of a member .228872.1

state to control and maintain ownership of its licensee information or alter, limit or inhibit the laws or regulations governing licensee information in the member state.

ARTICLE 10 - OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

- A. The executive and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of the compact shall have standing as statutory law.
- B. Venue is proper, and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. Nothing in the compact shall affect or limit the selection or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice, misconduct or similar matter.
- C. All courts and all administrative agencies shall take judicial notice of the compact, the rules of the commission and any information provided to a member state pursuant to the compact or the rules of the commission in any judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of the compact or that may .228872.1

affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the commission.

- D. The commission is entitled to receive service of process in any proceeding regarding the enforcement or interpretation of the compact and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide the commission service of process shall render a judgment or order void as to the commission, the compact or promulgated rules.
- E. If the commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact or the promulgated rules, the commission shall provide:
- (1) written notice to the defaulting member state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default or any other action to be taken by the commission; and
- (2) remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- F. If a member state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting member state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the commissioners of the member states, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred on that member state by the compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of .228872.1

the default does not relieve the offending member state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

- G. Termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the commission to the member state's governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting member state's legislature, the state licensing authority and each of the other member states.
- H. A state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.
- I. The commission shall not bear any costs related to a member state that is found to be in default or a state that has been terminated from the compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the defaulting or terminated state.
- J. The defaulting member state may appeal the action of the commission by petitioning the United States district court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, .228872.1

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including reasonable attorney fees.

- Upon request by a member state, the commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact that arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.
- The commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both binding and nonbinding alternative dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.
- The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions of the compact and rules promulgated in accordance with the compact.
- By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. 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 fees. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.

ARTICLE 11 - EFFECTUATION, WITHDRAWAL AND AMENDMENT

The Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact shall .228872.1

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come into effect on the date on which the compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state.

- On or after the effective date of the compact, the commission shall convene and review the enactment of each of the charter member states to determine if the statute enacted by each such charter member state is materially different from the model compact statute.
- C. A charter member state whose enactment is found to be materially different from the model compact statute shall be entitled to the default process set forth in Article 10 of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact.
- Member states enacting the compact subsequent to the charter member states shall be subject to the process set forth in Paragraph (20) of Subsection C of Article 7 of the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact to determine if their enactments are materially different from the model compact statute and whether they qualify for participation in the compact.
- If a member state is later found to be in Ε. default or is terminated or withdraws from the compact, the commission shall remain in existence, and the compact shall remain in effect even if the number of member states should be fewer than ten.
- F. A state that joins the compact after the commission's initial adoption of the rules and bylaws shall be .228872.1

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subject to the rules and bylaws as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. A rule that has been previously adopted by the commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state, as the rules and bylaws may be amended as provided in the compact.

- G. A member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the compact, and the following provisions apply:
- a member state's withdrawal shall not take (1) effect until six months after enactment of the repealing statute; and
- withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's licensing authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of the compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
- The compact may be amended by the member states. An amendment to the compact shall not become effective and binding on a member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.

ARTICLE 12 - CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

The Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of the compact. The provisions of the compact shall be severable, and if any .228872.1

phrase, clause, sentence or provision of the compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of a member state or a state seeking membership in the compact, or of the United States constitution or the applicability of the compact to any other government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the compact and the applicability to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected. If the compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of a member state, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining member states and in full force and effect as to the member state affected as to all severable matters.

ARTICLE 13 - CONSISTENT EFFECT AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER STATE LAWS

- A. Nothing in the Interstate Teacher Mobility

 Compact shall prevent or inhibit the enforcement of other laws

 of a member state that is not inconsistent with the compact.
- B. Any laws, statutes, rules or other legal requirements in a member state in conflict with the compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- C. All permissible agreements between the commission and the member state are binding in accordance with the terms of the agreement.".
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] NEW MEXICO COMMISSIONER.--The secretary of public education or the secretary's designee shall .228872.1

be the New Mexico Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact commissioner.

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