GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA **SESSION 2007**

S 1 **SENATE BILL 1505**

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	Short Title:	Adopt New Interstate Compact/Child Placement.	(Public)				
	Sponsors:	Senator Boseman.					
	Referred to:	Judiciary I (Civil).					
		March 27, 2007					
1		A BILL TO BE ENTITLED					
2	AN ACT TO ADOPT A NEW INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE PLACEMENT						
3		OF CHILDREN.					
4		The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:					
5	SECTION 1. Article 38 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes is repealed.						
6		ECTION 2. Chapter 7B of the General Statutes is amended by a	dding the				
7	following ne	ew Article to read:					
8		" <u>Article 41.</u>					
9		"Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.					
10	" <u>§7B-4100. </u>	Adoption of Compact.					
11	The Inter	rstate Compact for the Placement of Children is hereby enacted into	o law and				
12	entered into	with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in a form substa	intially as				
13	contained in	this Article. It is the intent of the General Assembly that Article	<u>37 of this</u>				
14	Chapter shal	Il govern interstate placements of children between North Carolina	a and any				
15	other jurisdi	ctions not a party to this Compact. It is the intent of the General A	Assembly				
16	that Chapter	· 48 of the General Statutes shall govern the adoption of children v	vithin the				
17	boundaries of	of North Carolina.					
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19		Article I. Purpose.					
20							
21	The purp	oose of this Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children is to:					
22	<u>(a)</u> Pr	rovide a process through which children subject to this Compact a	re placed				
23	in safe and s	suitable homes in a timely manner.					

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- in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner.
- Facilitate ongoing supervision of a placement, the delivery of services, and communication between the states.
- Provide operating procedures that will ensure that children are placed in safe and suitable homes in a timely manner.

- (d) Provide for the promulgation and enforcement of administrative rules implementing the provisions of this Compact and regulating the covered activities of the member states.
- (e) Provide for uniform data collection and information sharing between member states under this Compact.
- (f) Promote coordination between this Compact, the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance, and other compacts affecting the placement of and which provide services to children otherwise subject to this Compact.
- (g) Provide for a state's continuing legal jurisdiction and responsibility for placement and care of a child that it would have had if the placement were intrastate.
- (h) Provide for the promulgation of guidelines, in collaboration with Indian tribes, for interstate cases involving Indian children as is or may be permitted by federal law.

Article II. Definitions.

As used in this Compact:

- (a) 'Approved placement' means the receiving state has determined after an assessment that the placement is both safe and suitable for the child and is in compliance with the applicable laws of the receiving state governing the placement of children therein.
- (b) 'Assessment' means an evaluation of a prospective placement to determine whether the placement meets the individualized needs of the child, including the child's safety and stability, health and well-being, and mental, emotional, and physical development.
 - (c) 'Child' means an individual who has not attained the age of 18.
- (d) 'Default' means the failure of a member state to perform the obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this Compact or the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission.
- (e) 'Indian tribe' means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians recognized as eligible for services provided to Indians by the Secretary of the Interior because of their status as Indians, including any Alaskan native village as defined in Section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act at 43 U.S.C. § 1602(c).
- (f) <u>'Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children' means the commission that is created under Article VIII of this Compact and which is generally referred to as the 'Interstate Commission'.</u>
- (g) 'Jurisdiction' means the power and authority of a court to hear and decide matters.
 - (h) 'Member state' means a state that has enacted this Compact.
- 42 (i) 'Noncustodial parent' means a person who, at the time of the commencement 43 of court proceedings in the sending state, does not have sole legal custody of the child

or has joint legal custody of a child, and who is not the subject of allegations or findings of child abuse or neglect.

- (j) 'Nonmember state' means a state which has not enacted this Compact.
- (k) 'Notice of residential placement' means information regarding a placement into a residential facility provided to the receiving state, including the name, date, and place of birth of the child, the identity and address of the parent or legal guardian, evidence of authority to make the placement, and the name and address of the facility in which the child will be placed. Notice of residential placement shall also include information regarding a discharge and any unauthorized absence from the facility.
- (l) 'Placement' means the act by a public or private child placing agency intended to arrange for the care or custody of a child in another state.
- (m) 'Private child placing agency' means any private corporation agency, foundation, institution, or charitable organization, or any private person or attorney that facilitates, causes, or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another and that is not an instrumentality of the state or acting under color of state law.
- (n) 'Public child placing agency' means any government child welfare agency or child protection agency or a private entity under contract with such an agency, regardless of whether they act on behalf of a state, county, municipality, or other governmental unit and which facilitates, causes, or is involved in the placement of a child from one state to another.
- (o) <u>'Receiving state' means the state to which a child is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.</u>
- (p) 'Relative' means someone who is related to the child as a parent, step-parent, sibling by half or whole blood or by adoption, grandparent, aunt, uncle, or first cousin or a nonrelative with such significant ties to the child that they may be regarded as relatives as determined by the court in the sending state.
- (q) 'Residential facility' means a facility providing a level of care that is sufficient to substitute for parental responsibility or foster care, and is beyond what is needed for assessment or treatment of an acute condition. For purposes of the Compact, residential facilities do not include institutions primarily educational in character, hospitals, or other medical facilities.
- (r) 'Rule' means a written directive, mandate, standard, or principle issued by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article XI of this Compact that is of general applicability and that implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact. The term 'rule' has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.
- (s) 'Sending state' means the state from which the placement of a child is initiated.
- (t) 'Service member's permanent duty station' means the military installation where an active duty Armed Services member is currently assigned and is physically located under competent orders that do not specify the duty as temporary.
- (u) 'Service member's state of legal residence' means the state in which the active duty Armed Services member is considered a resident for tax and voting purposes.

1	<u>(v)</u>	'State	' means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
2	Common	wealth	of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the
3	Northern		nas Islands, and any other territory of the United States.
4	<u>(w)</u>		court' means a judicial body of a state that is vested by law with
5		•	or adjudicating cases involving abuse, neglect, deprivation, delinquency,
6	or status o		es of individuals who have not attained the age of 18.
7	<u>(x)</u>		rvision' means monitoring provided by the receiving state once a child
8	has been	<u>placed</u>	in a receiving state pursuant to this compact.
9 10 11			Article III. Applicability.
12	<u>(a)</u>	Exce	ot as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this Article III of the
13		-	Compact shall apply to:
14	-	<u>(1)</u>	The interstate placement of a child subject to ongoing court
15			jurisdiction in the sending state, due to allegations or findings that the
16			child has been abused, neglected, or deprived, as defined by the laws
17			of the sending state, provided, however, that, the placement of such a
18			child into a residential facility shall only require notice of residential
19		(2)	placement to the receiving state prior to placement.
20		<u>(2)</u>	The interstate placement of a child adjudicated delinquent or
21 22			unmanageable based on the laws of the sending state and subject to
22 2 2			ongoing court jurisdiction of the sending state if:
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28			<u>a.</u> The child is being placed in a residential facility in another member state and is not covered under another compact; or
2 4 25			b. The child is being placed in another member state and the
25 26			determination of safety and suitability of the placement and
27			services required is not provided through another compact.
28		(3)	The interstate placement of any child by a public child placing agency
29		<u> </u>	or private child placing agency as defined in this Compact as a
30			preliminary step to a possible adoption.
31	<u>(b)</u>	The p	provisions of this Compact shall not apply to:
32		<u>(1)</u>	The interstate placement of a child with a nonrelative in a receiving
33			state by a parent with the legal authority to make such a placement
34			provided, however, that the placement is not intended to effectuate an
35			adoption.
36		<u>(2)</u>	The interstate placement of a child by one relative with the lawful
37			authority to make such a placement directly with a relative in a
38		(2)	receiving state.
39 40		<u>(3)</u>	The placement of a child, not subject to subsection (a) of this Article
40 41		<u>(4)</u>	of the Compact, into a residential facility by the child's parent. The placement of a child with a noncustodial parent, provided that:
42		<u>(+)</u>	a. The noncustodial parent proves to the satisfaction of a court in
43			the sending state a substantial relationship with the child;
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The court in the sending state makes a written finding that 1 b. 2 placement with the noncustodial parent is in the best interests of 3 the child; and 4 The court in the sending state dismisses its jurisdiction over the <u>c.</u> 5 6 (5) A child entering the United States from a foreign country for the 7 purpose of adoption or leaving the United States to go to a foreign 8 country for the purpose of adoption in that country. 9 (6) Cases in which a U.S. citizen child living overseas with his or her 10 family, at least one of whom is in the U.S. Armed Services and is 11 stationed overseas, is removed and placed in a state. 12 The sending of a child by a public child placing agency or a private (7) child placing agency for a visit as defined by the rules of the Interstate 13 14 Commission. 15 For purposes of determining the applicability of this Compact to the (c) placement of a child with a family in the Armed Services, the public child placing 16 17 agency or private child placing agency may choose the state of the service member's 18 permanent duty station or the service member's declared legal residence. 19 Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to prohibit the concurrent 20 application of the provisions of this Compact with other applicable interstate compacts, 21 including the Interstate Compact for Juveniles and the Interstate Compact on Adoption 22 and Medical Assistance. The Interstate Commission may, in cooperation with other 23 interstate compact commissions having responsibility for the interstate movement, 24 placement, or transfer of children, promulgate like rules to ensure the coordination of 25 services, timely placement of children, and the reduction of unnecessary or duplicative 26 administrative or procedural requirements. 27 28 Article IV. Jurisdiction. 29 30 The sending state shall retain jurisdiction over a child with respect to all (a) matters of custody and disposition of the child that it would have had if the child had 31 32 remained in the sending state. Jurisdiction shall also include the power to order the 33 return of the child to the sending state. When an issue of child protection or custody is brought before a court in the 34 (b) 35 receiving state, the court shall confer with the court of the sending state to determine the 36 most appropriate forum for adjudication. 37 In accordance with its own laws, the court in the sending state shall have 38 authority to terminate its jurisdiction if: 39 The child is reunified with the parent in the receiving state who is the (1) 40 subject of allegations or findings of abuse or neglect, only with the 41 concurrence of the public child placing agency in the receiving state; 42 The child is adopted; (2) 43 The child reaches the age of majority under the laws of the sending (3)

state;

The child achieves legal independence pursuant to the laws of the 1 (4) 2 sending state; 3 A guardianship is created by a court in the receiving state with the **(5)** 4 concurrence of the court in the sending state; 5 An Indian tribe has petitioned for and received jurisdiction from the <u>(6)</u> 6 court in the sending state; or 7 The public child placing agency of the sending state requests <u>(7)</u> 8 termination and has obtained the concurrence of the public child 9 placing agency in the receiving state. 10 When a sending state court terminates its jurisdiction, the receiving state child (e) 11 placing agency shall be notified. 12 Nothing in this Article of the Compact shall defeat a claim of jurisdiction by a 13 receiving state court sufficient to deal with an act of truancy, delinquency, crime, or 14 behavior involving a child as defined by the laws of the receiving state committed by the child in the receiving state which would be a violation of its laws. 15 Nothing in this Article of the Compact shall limit the receiving state's ability 16 (g) 17 to take emergency jurisdiction for the protection of the child. 18 19 Article V. Assessments. 20 21 (a) Before sending or bringing or causing a child to be sent or brought into a 22 receiving state, the public child placing agency shall provide a written request for 23 assessment to the receiving state. 24 Before sending or bringing or causing a child to be sent or brought into the (b) 25 receiving state, the private child placing agency shall: 26 Provide evidence that the applicable laws of the sending state have (1) 27 been complied with; Certify that the consent or relinquishment is in compliance with 28 (2) 29 applicable law of the birth parent's state of residence or, where 30 permitted, the laws of the state where finalization of the adoption will 31 occur: 32 (3) Request through the public child placing agency in the sending state an assessment to be conducted in the receiving state; and 33 34 Upon completion of the assessment, obtain the approval of the public <u>(4)</u> 35 child placing agency in the receiving state. 36 The procedures for making an assessment and the request for an assessment 37 shall contain all information and be in a form provided for in the rules of the Interstate 38 Commission. 39 Upon receipt of a request from the public child welfare agency of the sending (d) 40 state, the receiving state shall initiate an assessment of the proposed placement to 41 determine its safety and suitability. If the proposed placement is a placement with a 42 relative, the public child placing agency of the sending state may request a

determination of whether the placement qualifies as a provisional placement.

1 The public child placing agency in the receiving state may request an 2 assessment from the public child placing agency or the private child placing agency in 3 the sending state, and shall be entitled to receive supporting or additional information 4 necessary to complete the assessment. The public child placing agency in the receiving state shall complete or 5 6 arrange for the completion of the assessment within the time frames established by the 7 rules of the Interstate Commission. 8 The Interstate Commission may develop uniform standards for the 9 assessment of the safety and suitability of interstate placements. 10 11 Article VI. Placement Authority. 12 13 (a) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (e) of this Article of the 14 Compact, no child subject to this Compact shall be placed into a receiving state until 15 approval for the placement is obtained. If the public child placing agency in the receiving state does not approve the 16 (b) 17 proposed placement, the child shall not be placed. The receiving state shall provide 18 written documentation of any such determination in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission. The determination is not subject to judicial 19 20 review in the sending state. 21 If the proposed placement is not approved, any interested party shall have 22 standing to seek an administrative review of the receiving state's determination. 23 The administrative review and any further judicial review associated with the 24 determination shall be conducted in the receiving state pursuant to its applicable 25 administrative procedures. 26 If a determination not to approve the placement of the child in the receiving state is overturned upon review, the placement shall be deemed approved, provided that, 27 28 all administrative or judicial remedies have been exhausted or the time for such 29 remedies has passed. 30 31 Article VII. State Responsibility. 32 33 For the interstate placement of a child made by a public child placing agency (a) 34 or state court: 35 The public child placing agency in the sending state shall have (1) 36 financial responsibility for: 37 The ongoing support and maintenance for the child during the a. 38 period of the placement, unless otherwise provided for in the

receiving state; and

the child is eligible in the receiving state.

(2) The receiving state shall only have financial responsibility for:

As determined by the public child placing agency in the sending

state, services for the child beyond the public services for which

a. Any assessment conducted by the receiving state; and

<u>b.</u>

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- b. Supervision conducted by the receiving state at the level necessary to support the placement as agreed upon by the public child placing agencies of the receiving and sending states.
- (3) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit public child placing agencies in the sending state from entering into agreements with licensed agencies or persons in the receiving state to conduct assessments and provide supervision.
- (b) For the placement of a child by a private child placing agency preliminary to possible adoption, the private child placing agency shall be:
 - (1) Legally responsible for the child during the period of placement as provided for in the law of the sending state until the finalization of the adoption.
 - (2) Financially responsible for the child absent a contractual agreement to the contrary.
- (c) A private child placing agency shall be responsible for any assessment conducted in the receiving state and any supervision conducted by the receiving state at the level required by the laws of the receiving state or the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- (d) The public child placing agency in the receiving state shall provide timely assessments, as provided for in the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- (e) The public child placing agency in the receiving state shall provide or arrange for the provision of supervision and services for the child, including timely reports during the period of the placement.
- (f) Nothing in this Compact shall be construed as to limit the authority of the public child placing agency in the receiving state from contracting with a licensed agency or person in the receiving state for an assessment or the provision of supervision or services for the child or otherwise authorizing the provision of supervision or services by a licensed agency during the period of placement.
- (g) Each member state shall provide for coordination among its branches of government concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, the Compact and Interstate Commission activities through the creation of an advisory council or use of an existing body or board.
- (h) Each member state shall establish a central state compact office that is responsible for state compliance with the Compact and the rules of the Interstate Commission.
- (i) The public child placing agency in the sending state shall oversee compliance with the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. § 1901, et seq., for placements subject to the provisions of this Compact before placement.
- (j) With the consent of the Interstate Commission, states may enter into limited agreements that facilitate the timely assessment and provision of services and supervision of placements under this Compact.
 - Article VIII. Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children.

- 1 (a) The member states hereby establish, by way of this Compact, a commission
 2 known as the 'Interstate Commission for the Placement of Children'. The activities of
 3 the Interstate Commission are the formation of public policy and are a discretionary
 4 state function. The Interstate Commission shall:
 5 (1) Be a joint commission of the member states and shall have the
 - (1) Be a joint commission of the member states and shall have the responsibilities, power, and duties set forth herein, and any additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states; and
 - (2) Consist of one commissioner from each member state who shall be appointed by the executive head of the state human services administration with ultimate responsibility for the child welfare program. The appointed commissioner shall have the legal authority to vote on policy related matters governed by this Compact binding the state.
 - (b) Each member state represented at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote.
 - (c) A majority of the member states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.
 - (d) A representative shall not delegate a vote to another member state.
 - (e) A representative may delegate voting authority to another person from their state for a specified meeting.
 - (f) In addition to the commissioners of each member state, the Interstate Commission shall include persons who are members of interested organizations as defined in the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission. The members shall be ex officio and shall not be entitled to vote on any matter before the Interstate Commission.
 - (g) The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee that has the authority to administer the day-to-day operations and administration of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall not have the power to engage in rulemaking.

Article IX. Powers and Duties of the Interstate Commission.

The Interstate Commission shall have the power to:

- (a) Promulgate rules and take all necessary actions to effect the goals, purposes, and obligations as enumerated in this Compact.
 - (b) Provide for dispute resolution among member states.
- (c) <u>Issue, upon request of a member state, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the Interstate Compact, its bylaws, rules, or actions.</u>
- (d) Enforce compliance with this Compact or the bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission pursuant to Article XII of this Compact.
- (e) Collect standardized data concerning the interstate placement of children subject to this Compact as directed through its rules, which rules shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection and data exchange, and reporting requirements.

- 1 (f) Establish and maintain offices as may be necessary for transacting its 2 business.
 - (g) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
 - (h) Hire or contract for services of personnel or consultants as necessary to carry out its functions under the Compact and establish personnel qualification policies and rates of compensation.
 - (i) Establish and appoint committees and officers, including an executive committee, as required by Article X of this Compact.
 - (j) Accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and receive, utilize, and dispose thereof.
 - (k) Lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.
 - (1) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
 - (m) Establish a budget and make expenditures.
 - (n) Adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.
 - (o) Report annually to the legislatures, governors, the judiciary, and state advisory councils of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. The reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.
 - (p) Coordinate and provide education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of children for officials involved in such activity.
 - (q) <u>Maintain books and records in accordance with the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.</u>
 - (r) Perform any other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact.

Article X. Organization and Operation of the Interstate Commission.

(a) Bylaws.

- (1) Within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, the Interstate Commission shall adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Compact.
- (2) The Interstate Commission's bylaws and rules shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.
- (b) Meetings.
 - (1) The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year.

 The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a majority of the member states, call additional meetings.

Public notice shall be given by the Interstate Commission of all 1 (2) 2 meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set 3 forth in the rules or otherwise provided in the Compact. The Interstate 4 Commission and its committees may close a meeting, or portion 5 thereof, where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting 6 would likely: 7 Relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel <u>a.</u> 8 practices and procedures; 9 Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by b. 10 federal law; 11 Disclose financial or commercial information that is privileged, <u>c.</u> 12 proprietary, or confidential in nature; Involve accusing a person of a crime or formally censuring a 13 d. 14 person; 15 Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure <u>e.</u> would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal 16 17 privacy or physically endanger one or more persons; 18 Disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement <u>f.</u> 19 purposes: or 20 Specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's participation g. 21 in a civil action or other legal proceedings. 22 For a meeting, or portion of a meeting, closed pursuant to this (3) 23 subsection, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel or designee shall 24 certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exemption provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep 25 26 minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a 27 meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken 28 and the reasons for taking those actions, including a description of the 29 views expressed and the record of a roll call vote. All documents 30 considered in connection with an action shall be identified in the 31 minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain 32 under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Interstate Commission or by court order. 33 34 The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to (4) 35 be conducted by telecommunication or other electronic 36 communication. 37 Officers and Staff. (c) 38 The Interstate Commission may, through its executive committee, (1) 39 appoint or retain a staff director for such period, upon such terms and 40 conditions and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission 41 may deem appropriate. The staff director shall serve as secretary to the 42 Interstate Commission, but shall not have a vote. The staff director 43 may hire and supervise any other staff as may be authorized by the 44 Interstate Commission.

- (2) The Interstate Commission shall elect, from among its members, a chairperson and a vice-chairperson of the executive committee and other necessary officers, each of whom shall have authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws.
- (d) Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification.
 - (1) The Interstate Commission's staff 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 the person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Commission employment duties, or responsibilities; provided, that the person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by a criminal act or the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the person.
 - (2) The liability of the Interstate Commission's staff director and employees or Interstate Commission representatives, acting within the scope of the person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within the 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 subdivision shall be construed to protect the person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by a criminal act or the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of the person.
 - (3) The Interstate Commission shall defend the staff director and its employees and, subject to the approval of the Attorney General or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state, defend the commissioner of a member state 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 Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant 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 the person.
 - (4) 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 attorneys' fees and costs, obtained against the 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 the 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 the persons.

Article XI. Rulemaking Functions of the Interstate Commission.

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact.
- (b) Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article of the Compact and the bylaws and rules adopted pursuant thereto. Rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the 'Model State Administrative Procedures Act of 1981', Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or such other administrative procedure acts as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate consistent with due process requirements under the United States Constitution as now or hereafter interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule approved by the Interstate Commission.
 - (c) When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:
 - (1) Publish the proposed rule's entire text stating the reason for the proposed rule;
 - (2) Allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record and made publicly available; and
 - (3) Promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials or interested parties.
- (d) Rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall supersede any state law, rule, or regulation to the extent of any conflict.
- (e) Not later than 60 days after a rule is promulgated, an interested person may file a petition in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or in the federal district court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located for judicial review of the rule. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside.
- (f) If a majority of the legislatures of the member states reject a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact, cause the rule to have no further force and effect in any member state.
- (g) The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children superseded by this Compact shall be null and void not less than 12, but not more than 24 months, after the first meeting of the Interstate Commission created by this Compact, as determined by the members during the first meeting.
- (h) Within the first 12 months of operation, the Interstate Commission shall promulgate rules addressing the following:

1 Transition rules. (1) 2 (2) Forms and procedures. 3 **(3)** Time 1ines. 4 <u>(4)</u> Data collection and reporting. 5 **(5)** Rulemaking. 6 (6) Visitation. 7 <u>(7)</u> Progress reports and supervision. 8 (8) Sharing of information and confidentiality. 9 (9) Financing of the Interstate Commission. 10 (10)Mediation, arbitration, and dispute resolution. 11 (11)Education, training, and technical assistance. 12 (12)Enforcement of the Compact. 13 Coordination with other interstate compacts. (13)14 (i) Upon determination by a majority of the members of the Interstate 15 Commission that an emergency exists, the Interstate Commission may promulgate an 16 emergency rule only if creation of the rule is necessary to: 17 (1) Protect the children covered by this Compact from an imminent threat 18 to their health, safety, and well-being; 19 Prevent loss of federal or State funds; or (2) 20 Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule (3) 21 required by federal law. An emergency rule shall become effective immediately upon adoption if the usual 22 23 rulemaking procedures provided in this Article of the Compact shall be retroactively 24 applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than 90 days after the 25 effective date of the emergency rule. An emergency rule shall be promulgated as 26 provided for in the rules of the Interstate Commission. 27 28 Article XII Oversight, Dispute Resolution, and Enforcement. 29 30 Oversight. (a) 31 (1) The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and 32 operation of the Compact. 33 The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in **(2)** 34 each member state shall enforce this Compact and the rules of the 35 Interstate Commission and shall take all actions necessary and 36 appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The 37 Compact and its rules shall supersede state law, rules, or regulations to 38 the extent of any conflict therewith. All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any 39 (3) 40 judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to 41 the subject matter of this Compact. The Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive service of 42 (4) 43 process in any action in which the validity of a Compact provision or

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rule is the issue for which a judicial determination has been sought and

1 shall have standing to intervene in any proceedings. Failure to provide 2 service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render any 3 judgment, order, or other determination, however so captioned or 4 classified, void as to the Interstate Commission, this Compact, or 5 bylaws or rules of the Interstate Commission. 6 (b) Dispute Resolution. 7 The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a (1) 8 member state, to resolve disputes that are subject to the Compact and 9 that may arise among member states and between member and 10 nonmember states. 11 The Interstate Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both (2) 12 mediation and binding, dispute resolution for disputes among 13 compacting states. The costs of the mediation or dispute resolution 14 shall be the responsibility of the parties to the dispute. 15 (c) Enforcement. – If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this 16 17 Compact, its bylaws, or rules, the Interstate Commission may do any of the following: 18 (1) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance to the 19 defaulting member state. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states, 20 (2) 21 of the nature of the default and the means for curing the default and 22 Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the 23 defaulting state shall cure its default. 24 By majority vote of the members, initiate against a defaulting member (3) 25 state legal action in the United States District Court for the District of 26 Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal 27 28 office, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, its 29 bylaws, or rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief 30 and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the 31 prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of the litigation, including 32 reasonable attorneys' fees. Avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the 33 <u>(4)</u> 34 regulation of official or professional conduct. 35 36 Article XIII. Financing of the Commission. 38

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- The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the (a) reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
- The Interstate Commission may levy and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff that is in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved by its members each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by

the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall promulgate a rule regarding the annual assessment that is binding upon all member states.

- (c) The Interstate Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet the obligations, nor shall the Interstate Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

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Article XIV. Member States; Effective Date; Amendments.

- (a) Any state is eligible to become a member state.
- (b) The Compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the Compact into law by not less than 35 states. The effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2007, or upon enactment of the Compact into law by the 35th state. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding as to any other member state upon enactment of the Compact into law by that state. The executive heads of the state human services administration with ultimate responsibility for the child welfare program of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis before adoption of the Compact by all states.
- (c) The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the Compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding on the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

Article XV. Withdrawal and Dissolution.

(a) Withdrawal.

- (1) Once effective, the Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state; provided, that a member state may withdraw from the Compact specifically repealing the statute that enacted the Compact into law.
- Withdrawal from this Compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same. The effective date of withdrawal shall be the effective date of the repeal of the statute.
- (3) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the president of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this Compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate

1			Commission shall then notify the other member state's of the
2			withdrawing state's intent to withdraw.
3		<u>(4)</u>	The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations,
4			and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal.
5		<u>(5)</u>	Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur
6			upon the withdrawing state reenacting the Compact or upon such later
7			date as determined by the members of the Interstate Commission.
8	<u>(b)</u>	Disso	lution of Compact.
9		<u>(1)</u>	This Compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal
10			or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the
11			Compact to one member state.
12		<u>(2)</u>	Upon the dissolution of this Compact, the Compact becomes null and
13			void and shall be of no further force or effect and the business and
14			affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and surplus
15			funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.
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17			Article XVI. Severability and Construction.
18			THE PARTY OF THE PARTY WILL CONSTRUCTION.
19	(a)	The r	provisions of this Compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause,
20		_	rovision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the
21		_	be enforceable.
22	(b)		provisions of this Compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its
23	purposes	_	rovisions of this compact shall be noticity constitued to effectuate its
24	(c)	_	ng in this Compact shall be construed to prohibit the concurrent
25			other interstate compacts to which the states are members.
26	<u>аррисао</u>	inty or	other interstate compacts to which the states are memoris.
27		Z	Article XVII. Binding Effect of Compact and Other Laws.
28		1	Ittele A v II. Billating Effect of Compact and Other Laws.
29	<u>(a)</u>	Other	Laws.
30	<u>(a)</u>	(1)	Nothing in this Article of the Compact prevents the enforcement of
31		(1)	any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with this
32			Compact.
33		(2)	All member states' laws conflicting with this Compact or its rules are
34		<u>(2)</u>	
	(b)	Dindi	superseded by this Compact to the extent of the conflict.
35	<u>(b)</u>		ng Effect of the Compact. All lawful actions of the Interestate Commission, including all rules and
36		<u>(1)</u>	All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and
37			bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon
38		(2)	the member states.
39		<u>(2)</u>	All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member
40		(2)	states are binding in accordance with their terms.
41		<u>(3)</u>	In the event any provision of this Compact exceeds the constitutional
42			limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, the provision
43			shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional
44			provision in question in that member state.

Article XVIII. Indian Tribes.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Compact, the Interstate Commission may promulgate guidelines to permit Indian tribes to use the Compact to achieve any or all of the purposes of the Compact as specified in Article I of the Compact. The Interstate Commission shall make reasonable efforts to consult with Indian tribes in promulgating guidelines to reflect the diverse circumstances of the various Indian tribes.

"§7B-4101. Financial responsibility under Compact.

Financial responsibility for any child placed pursuant to the provisions of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children in the first instance. However, in the event of partial or complete default of performance under the Compact, the provisions of any other state laws fixing responsibility for the support of children also may be invoked.

"§7B-4102. Agreements under Compact.

The officers and agencies of this State and its subdivisions having authority to place children are hereby empowered to enter into agreements with appropriate officers or agencies of or in other party states pursuant to Article VII of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children. Any agreement that contains a financial commitment or imposes a financial obligation on this State or subdivision or agency thereof shall not be binding unless it has the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services in the case of the State, the county director of social services in the case of the county, or other subdivision of the state.

"§7B-4103. Visitation, inspection, or supervision.

Any requirements for visitation, inspection, or supervision of children, homes, institutions, or other agencies in another party state that may apply under the laws of this State shall be deemed to be met if performed pursuant to an agreement entered into by appropriate officers or agencies of this State or a subdivision thereof as contemplated by Article VII of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.

"§7B-4104. Compact to govern between party states.

The provisions of Article 37 of this Chapter shall not apply to placements pursuant to the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children.

"§7B-4105. Placement of delinquents.

Any court having jurisdiction to place delinquent children may place the child in an institution or in another state pursuant to Articles III and VI of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children and shall retain jurisdiction as provided in Article IV of the Compact.

"§7B-4106. Compact administrator.

The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Compact administrator in accordance with the terms of Article VII of the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children."

SECTION 3.

SECTION 4.

are otherwise appropriated or available to the Department.

remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law.

defined in the Compact.

The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human

This act shall not be construed to obligate the General

Services shall notify the Revisor of Statutes when the Interstate Compact for the

Placement of Children becomes effective under the terms of the Compact. The

Secretary of Health and Human Services shall notify the Revisor of Statutes when the

Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children has been adopted by all states, as

Assembly to appropriate funds to implement the provisions of this act. The Department

of Health and Human Services shall implement the provisions of this act with funds that

defined in the Compact, have adopted the Interstate Compact for the Placement of

Children. Section 2 of this act becomes effective only when 35 states have adopted the

Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, as set forth in the Compact. The

SECTION 5. Section 1 of this act becomes effective only when all states, as

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Senate Bill 1505-First Edition