White Paper:

Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission North Dakota State Council

### **Historical Perspective:**

The Sixty-second Legislative Assembly of North Dakota, in regular session commencing Tuesday, January 4, 2011, passed into law House Bill 1248. *The Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission is herein referred to as the MIC3.* 

### Formation of the MIC3 North Dakota State Council

The Honorable Governor Jack Dalrymple appointed the following to serve on the North Dakota State Council:

- Dr. Wayne Sanstead, Chairman, ND Department of Public Instruction
- Representative Karen Karls, Bismarck
- Mark Vollmer, Superintendent of Schools, Minot Public School District #1
- MG David Sprynczyntyk, Adjutant General, North Dakota National Guard
- · Col. Timothy Bush, Commander, Grand Forks Air Force Base
- LTC Davina French, Governmental Affairs, North Dakota National Guard
- Matt Balas, Minot Air Force Base School Liaison Officer
- Kelly Painter, Grand Forks Air Force Base School Liaison Officer (Ex-Officio)

The North Dakota State Council has met twice to:

- · Discuss general implementation of the MIC3,
- · Define roles of board members and ex-officio members,
- Delineate and define the scope of the MIC3 as it pertains to North Dakota military dependent children,
- · Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of the MIC3, and
- Receive testimony on the efficacy of the MIC3.

### **Advantages Noted by the North Dakota State Council**

The North Dakota State Council has noted several advantages of the MIC3. Primary advantages are listed as follows:

- The MIC3 creates a *level playing field* for incoming military students by facilitating the enrollment process for military families.
- The MIC3 has enhanced communication between public school officials and military families.
- The MIC3 provides a detailed process for disputing a decision made by a school in regard to the acceptance of academic records, academic planning, and graduation requirements.
- School Liaison Officers at Minot Air Force Base and Grand Forks Air Force Base have assisted in the delineation of information provided by the MIC3.
- The process defined in the MIC3 has assisted parents in understanding the intricate process of transfer of records, interpretation of graduation requirements, and involvement in extracurricular activities.

### **Continued Work by the North Dakota State Council**

The North Dakota State Council will continue work in the following areas:

- Notification,
- · Work with School Liaison Officers.
- · Assurances to the families of military dependent children, and
- Involvement with the National MIC3 Committee.

### Potential Derailers as Noted by the North Dakota State Council

The North Dakota State Council recognizes the following potential derailers:

- If no further action is taken by the Sixty-third Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, the MIC3 will sunset on July 31, 2013.
- A funding source would need to be determined.

### **Further Action of the North Dakota State Council**

The North Dakota State Council will continue to meet on a biannual basis to discuss all aspects of the MIC3. We remain available for further discussion. We are also willing to provide testimony to the North Dakota Legislative Assembly or to any committees or subcommittees assigned to discuss the future of the MIC3.

# Educational Opportunity for Military Children Interstate Compact



## Intent

Compact provides a level playing field.

Kids should not be punished for their parents job.

Simply...Taking care of kids!

Equal opportunity...Not special consideration.

# ND MIC History

- Legislative Session 2009
- Legislative Session 2011
- Proponents
  Process
- Final Steps to passing

# Compact Overview and Introduction

- The goal of the compact is to replace the widely varying policies that affect transitioning military students with a comprehensive approach that provides a consistent policy in every school district and in every state that chooses to join.
- The compact addresses key transition issues encountered by military families including enrollment, placement, attendance, eligibility and graduation.
- Children of active duty members of the uniformed services, National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders, and Members or veterans who are medically discharged or retired for (1) year are eligible for assistance under the compact

Note – the compact applies to public schools only.



# Purpose

- ☐ Inform schools and families about the progress of the compact implementation
  - What the compact does <u>and doesn't</u> cover
  - Timeline for execution
- ☐ Manage expectations as some schools and families may think
  - Compact addresses more educational areas/issues than it does
  - Compact will be fully operational from the minute it is adopted



# Major Points

- □ Compact designed to resolve recognized education <u>transition</u> issues
- □ Compact not intended to impact curriculum or local standards of education
  - Recognizes responsibility of states and local education agencies
  - Would have been a major obstacle in obtaining state buy-in
  - The Department of Education is leading a task force examining national standards



# Background and Status

- Developed by The Department of Defense, with the assistance of The Council of State Governments
- Input and assistance from national associations, federal and state officials and departments of education and superintendents
- Adopted by 41 states (approximately 90 percent of military school-age children in the US) as of July 2010
- ☐ Initial meeting of the governing Commission was Oct '08
- □ Second Commission meeting was in Nov' 09
- ☐ States are in the process of establishing internal Councils
- Rules and Executive Committees have been meeting since 2009
- □ Compliance, Finance, and Training Committees began meeting in 2010



# Compact Content

- □ Article I purpose
- ☐ Article II definitions
- □ Article III applicability
- ☐ Article IV enrollment
- □ Article V placement and attendance
- □ Article VI eligibility
- □ Article VII graduation
- ☐ Article VIII state coordination
- ☐ Article IX interstate commission



# Article IV - Enrollment: Educational Records

### What's included:

- □ Parents can receive a copy of unofficial records
- Receiving school must accept the unofficial records to enroll and place the student pending reception of official records
- Sending school must send official records within 10 business days of receiving a request from the receiving school.

### What's <u>not</u> covered:

- Giving parents the right to request a copy of every paper in the student file
- □ Receiving unofficial records free of charge





# Article IV - Enrollment: Immunizations

### What's included:

- Child is given 30 days from enrollment to obtain required immunizations
- A series of immunizations must be started within 30 days of enrollment

### What's not covered:

TB testing: since it is a test rather than an immunization, the test may be required before enrollment





# Article IV - Enrollment: Kindergarten and First Grade Entrance Age

### What's included:

- A student can continue in the same grade in the receiving state regardless of entrance age requirements if he or she has already enrolled in kindergarten or 1st grade in an accredited public school in the sending state and as long the student meets age requirements in the sending state and their academic credits are acceptable to the receiving school board
- A student may go to the next grade regardless of age requirements, if he or she has successfully completed kindergarten or 1st grade in the sending state

### What's not covered:

A student who has not been enrolled in kindergarten even though they are of eligible age to





# Article V - Placement and Attendance: Course and Educational Program Placement

### What's included:

- Receiving state will initially honor placement in courses or programs based on the student's enrollment in the sending state
- Receiving state *may* subsequently perform an evaluation to ensure the appropriate placement and continued enrollment





### What's not covered:

- ☐ Guarantee of continued enrollment if not qualified
- Although the receiving school must demonstrate reasonable accommodation, there is no requirement to create a course or additional space



# Article V - Placement and Attendance: Special Education Services

### What's included:

- Receiving state will initially provide the same <u>services</u> identified in the students Individual Education Plan from the sending state
- Receiving state *may* subsequently perform an evaluation to ensure the appropriate placement of the student

### What's not covered:

- ☐ A requirement to provide the exact programs as sending state
- Anything above the requirements in the IDEA





# Article V - Placement and Attendance: Placement Flexibility

### What's included:

Allowing flexibility to the Local Education Agency (LEA) to waive course or program prerequisites or other preconditions if similar course work has been completed in another LEA.

### What's not covered:

Mandatory waivers of prerequisites or preconditions





# Article V - Placement and Attendance: Absence Related to Deployment Activities

### What's included:

Flexibility for additional excused absences to visit the parent or legal guardian due to deployment

Note: Deployment window is defined as one month before the member's departure from her/his home station through six months after return to her/his home station





### What's not covered:

□ Requiring more than "reasonable accommodation"

Note: this provision provides discretion and flexibility to the LEA and school superintendent during state testing periods or if the student has already missed so much school that additional absences will be detrimental



# Article VI – Eligibility: Eligibility for Enrollment

### What's included:

- □ A LEA cannot charge tuition to military children placed in care of a non-custodial parent or person serving "in loco parentis"
- A student can continue to attend his or her current school even if living with a non-custodial parent or person serving "in loco parentis"
- The power of attorney for guardianship is sufficient for enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation or consent





# Article VI – Eligibility: Eligibility for Extracurricular Participation

### What's included:

State and local agencies shall facilitate the *opportunity* for inclusion in extracurricular activities regardless of deadlines as long as the child is otherwise qualified





### What's not covered:

- ☐ State student athletic associations, some of which are not affiliated with state or LEAs
- Although the receiving school must demonstrate reasonable accommodation, there is no requirement to hold open or create additional spaces



# Article VII - Graduation

### What's included:

- Waiving courses required for graduation if similar course work has been completed in another LEA
- Flexibility in accepting sending state exit or end of course exams, national achievement tests, or alternative testing in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state
- Allowing a student to receive a diploma from the sending school as an alternative to accommodations for exit exams and graduation requirements that the student doesn't have time to meet
- Should a waiver not be granted to a student who would qualify to graduate from the sending school, the LEA shall provide an alternative means for acquiring course work so graduation may occur on time.

### What's not covered:

- Mandatory waivers....although LEA must show good cause for a denial of waiver
- ☐ Mandatory waiver of the exam or acceptance of alternative results
- The right of parents to request a change of graduation requirements in the receiving LEA



## Reference Resources

☐ Interstate Commission and State Council information

http://www.mic3.net

□ FAQs

http://www.mic3.net/pages/FAQ/faq\_index.aspx



