



Bernard J. Sadusky, Ed.D.
Interim State Superintendent of Schools

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August 31, 2011

The Honorable Martin O'Malley
Governor
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller
President of the Senate
H-107 State House
State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

The Honorable Michael E. Busch
Speaker of the House
H-101 State House
State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

Dear Governor O'Malley, President Miller, and Speaker Busch:

Pursuant to § 7-1303 of the Education Article, the Maryland State Department of Education shall report annually to the Legislatures, Governors, Judiciary and state councils of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.

In accordance with this requirement, please find attached the agenda for the November 14-16, 2010 Annual Business Meeting of the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children; sample materials from the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission website (MIC3); minutes from the November 16-19, 2009 Commission Meeting; draft minutes from the November 14-16, 2010 Commission Meeting; and state status (as of 10/15/2010).

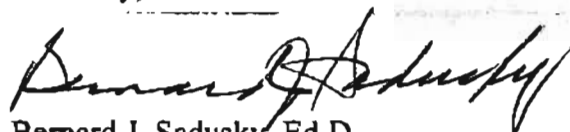
Interstate Commission
Page 2
August 31, 2011

Also attached is a copy of the agenda of the May 18, 2011 meeting of Maryland's State Council for the Interstate Compact. Each state must have a State Council that meets annually. Members of Maryland's State Council include:

Senator John Astle
Delegate Anne Kaiser
Mr. Robert Tomback, Harford County Superintendent of Schools
Ms. Sarah Bonise, Director, Fort Meade Youth Education & School Services
Ms. Flavia Walton, Military Family Representative
Ms. Jeannette Ortiz, Assistant Director, Dept. of Human Resources, Office of Government,
Corporate & Community Affairs
Ms. Lucia Martin, Resource Counselor, Anne Arundel County Public Schools
Col. Daniel L. Thomas, Garrison Commander, Fort George G. Meade
Mr. Michael Linkins, Specialist, School Counseling, Maryland State Department of Education
Ms. Mary Gable, Assistant State Superintendent, Division of Academic Policy, Maryland
State Department of Education

Maryland is represented on the Interstate Compact Commission by Mary L. Gable, Assistant State Superintendent for Academic Policy and the Maryland Commissioner for the Interstate Compact. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to contact me at 410-767-0462 or Mary Gable at 410-767-0473. Thank you for your support of the children of military families who attend Maryland schools.

Sincerely,



Bernard J. Sadusky, Ed.D
Interim State Superintendent of Schools

BJS:cs
Enclosure

C: Lt. Governor Anthony Brown
Mary L. Gable



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INTERACTIVE MAP

COMPARISON CHART

Compact Officials In Maryland

Compact Commissioner

MARY L. GABLE Assistant State Superintendent | Maryland State Department of Education

Education Designee

MARY L. GABLE Assistant State Superintendent | Maryland State Department of Education

Attorney

ELIZABETH M. KAMEEN Principal Counsel | Maryland State Department of Education | Office of the Attorney General

Chief State School Officer

NANCY S. GRASWICK State Superintendent | Maryland State Department of Education

Military Family Education Liaison

MICHAEL LINKINS Specialist | School Counseling | Maryland State Department of Education

Military/Department Of Defense Representative

COLONEL DANIEL L. THOMAS Garrison Commander | Fort George G. Meade

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THE HON JOHN ASTLE State Senator

SARAH ELIZABETH BONISE School Liaison Officer ; US Dept of Army, Fort George G. Meade Photos 2 Online

MARY L. GABLE Assistant State Superintendent

NANCY B. GRASMICK State Superintendent of Schools

THE HON ANNE KAISER State Delegate

MICHAEL LINKINS Specialist School Counseling | Maryland State Dept of Education

LUCIA MARTIN Resource School Counselor | Anne Arundel County Public Schools

JEANETTE ORTIZ Deputy Executive Director | BRAC | Office of the Lt Governor

DR. ROBERT TOMBACK Superintendent of Schools | Harford County Public Schools

FLAVIA WALTON Consultant and Military Family Representative

COLONEL DANIEL L. THOMAS Garrison Commander | Fort George G. Meade

Primary Points Of Contact

MARY L. GABLE Assistant State Superintendent | Office of Academic Policy
Maryland State Department of Education, 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201
mgable@made.state.md.us | ph 410 787.0473

MICHAEL LINKINS Specialist | School Counseling
Maryland State Department of Education | 200 West Baltimore Street | Baltimore, MD | 21201
mlinkins@made.state.md.us | ph 410 787 0769

State Website

Maryland Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children
State Website

Resources

Interstate Compact in the Maryland Code

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HEADLINES

Hawaii Reaffirms Their Commitment to Military Children

Governor Abercrombie signs into law House Bill 4, making the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children permanent in the State of Hawaii.

Vermont Joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission

With the signing of House Bill 38 by Governor Peter Shumlin, Vermont joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission in the adoption of Interstate Compact for Educational Opportunities for Military Children.

North Dakota Joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission

With the signing of House Bill 1248 by Governor Jack Dalrymple, North Dakota joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission in the adoption of Interstate Compact for Educational Opportunities for Military Children.

Nebraska Joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission

Welcome!

Thank you for visiting the Web site of the Military Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children (MIC3). Military families move between postings on a regular basis. While military families can often be a boon for career personnel, they can be difficult for families. The average military student faces transition from one school to another every year and most military children will attend six to nine different schools from kindergarten to 12th grade. The Compact therefore provides a framework for the education of children of military families so that they are afforded the same educational success as other children and are not penalized or delayed.

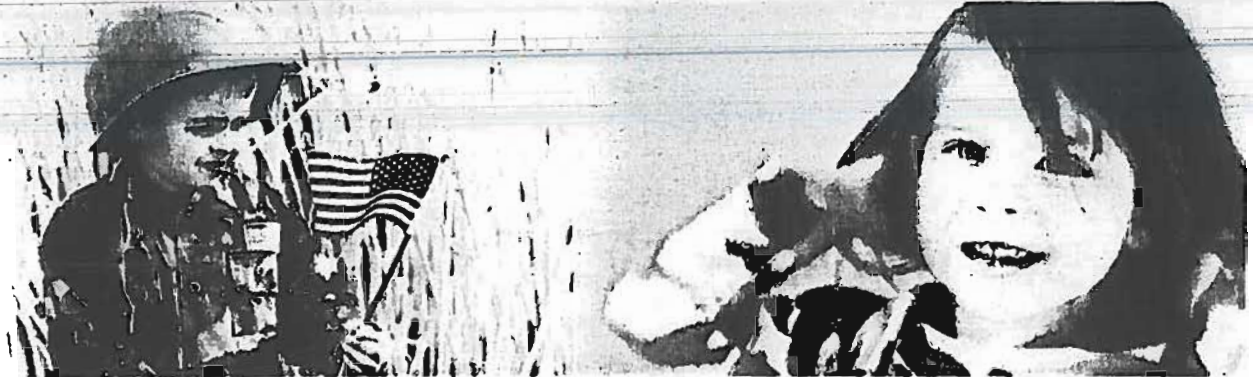
Check out the May 2011 Newsletter

Read the Model Language for the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children

Find the Interstate Compact and Commission



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HEADLINES

MIC3 Observes The Month Of The Military Child »
 Mark D. Needham, MIC3 Chairman, and the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission recognize and observe April 2011 as the Month of the Military Child.

West Virginia Joins The Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission »
 With the signing of House Bill 2650 by Governor Earl Ray Tomblin, West Virginia joins the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission in the adoption of Interstate Compact for Educational Opportunities for Military Children. West Virginia becomes the 38th state to enact the Compact since 2008.

Iowa: A Leader in Supporting Education For Military Children »
 The compact establishes an independent compact operating authority, the Iowa Interstate Commission, which is authorized to address future interstate problems and issues as they arise. The Interstate Commission is authorized to create and enforce rules governing the compact's operation and promote training and compliance with the compact's requirements. The Interstate Compact Commission provides a formal venue for solving interstate issues and disputes.

Governor Carcieri Appoints Council For The Interstate Compact On Educational Opportunities For Military Children »
 In one of his last official duties as Governor of the State of Rhode Island, Governor Donald L. Carcieri joined Captain Joseph Vaboril, Commanding Officer, Naval Station Newport, Deborah A. Glix, Commissioner, Rhode Island Department of Elementary & Secondary Education, Representative Ray Gillison, Senator Lou O'Palma, and education and military officials at a press conference to sign an Executive Order creating the Rhode Island State Council on Educational Opportunities for Military Children.

Welcome!

Thank you for visiting the Web site of the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission (MIC3). Military families move between postings on a regular basis, and while reassignments can often be a boon for career personnel, they can be difficult for the children of military families. The average military student faces transition challenges more than twice during high school and most military children will attend six to nine different school systems in their lives from kindergarten to 12th grade. The Compact therefore seeks to make transition easier for the children of military families so that they are afforded the same opportunities for educational success as other children and are not penalized or delayed in achieving their educational goals.

[Read the Model Language for the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children](#)

[MIC3 Chairman's Letter: April is the Month of the Military Child](#)

[Letter from DoDEA Regarding Japan Earthquake Evacuation 2011](#)



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[DOWNLOAD BROCHURE](#)

FAQ

What Are The Issues?

Military families encounter school challenges for their children for enrollment, eligibility, placement and graduation due to frequent relocations in service to our country.

What Is The Compact?

The Compact provides for the uniform treatment of military children transferring between school districts and states. It was developed by The Council of State Governments' National Center for Interstate Compacts, the Department of Defense, national associations, federal and state officials, departments of education, school administrators and military families. How Does a

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Participation is voluntary.

What Happens After A State Joins The Compact?

Each state appoints representation to a governing commission responsible for enacting rules to implement the Compact. Each participating state also creates a state council based on the requirements of their state legislation.

What Children Are Eligible For Assistance Under The Compact?

Children Of

Active duty members of the uniformed services National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders

Members or veterans who are medically discharged or retired for (1) year

Members who die on active duty

What Children Are Not Eligible For Assistance Under The Compact?

Children Of

Inactive members of the National Guard and Reserves

Members now retired not covered above

Veterans not covered above

Dept of Defense personnel, federal agency civilians and contract employees not defined as active duty

What Are Some Of The Specific Educational Issues That The Compact Covers?

Enrollment

Educational Records

Immunizations

Kindergarten & First Grade Entrance Age

Placement & Attendance

Course & Educational Program Placement

Special Education Services

Placement Flexibility

Absence Related to Deployment Activities

Eligibility

Eligibility for Student Enrollment

Eligibility for Extracurricular Participation

Graduation

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Flexibility in accepting state

alternative testing in lieu of testing requirements for graduation in the receiving state

Allowing a student to receive a diploma from the sending school instead of the receiving school

Who Do I Contact In My State Or School District To Learn More About What Is And Is Not Covered In The Compact? You Should Contact Your State Compact Commissioner.

[Interactive Map of State Compact Officials](#)

Is There A Person At The Military Installation Who Can Help Me Understand The Compact Issues And Requirements For Local School Districts?

You should contact the School Liaison Officer at your local installation. For a listing of School Liaisons in your area, visit the [Military K-12 Partners Web site](#).

What Happens If The Member State Does Not Comply With The Compact?

The Compact provides for a governance structure at both the state and national levels for enforcement and compliance.

Where Is The Compact In Terms Of Implementation At The National And State Levels?

Thirty five states have adopted the Compact. The Department of Defense will continue to work with the Commission, Council of State Governments, national organizations, and state leaders to bring the remaining states on board. Member states are beginning to form their State Councils and inform school districts of the terms of the Compact. The Commission has met twice and is working to implement and communicate the requirements of the Compact.

WHAT SCHOOLS AND ADMINISTRATORS SHOULD KNOW:



What is the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children?

The Compact deals with the challenges of military children and their frequent relocations. It allows for uniform treatment as military children transfer between school districts in member states. Each member state must adopt the Compact through legislation. Each Compact state will appoint representation to an on-going governing Commission which will enact necessary rules. The Compact calls for the development of State Councils in each member state. Each State Council may be tasked with development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within the state.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENDING / RECEIVING SCHOOL

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

"Sending state": the state from which a child of a military family is sent, brought, or caused to be sent or brought.

Educational and Enrollment Records

Unofficial or "hand-carried" education records

Custodian of Records sends unofficial records to parents.

School shall enroll and appropriately place student pending validation of official records.

Official Education Records/Transcripts

Receiving state shall request student's official education records from sending state.

Sending state's school will furnish official education records within ten (10) days or reasonably determined time promulgated by the Interstate Commission.

Immunization

Student is given thirty (30) calendar days from the date of enrollment.

Series Immunization.

For a series of immunizations, initial vaccinations must be obtained within thirty (30) calendar days.

Kindergarten and First Grade Entry Age

Receiving state shall allow student to continue their enrollment at grade level from sending state and promote student that satisfactorily completed prerequisite grade level in sending state, regardless of age.

Student transferring after school year starts shall enter school at the same grade and course level from accredited sending school state.

Eligibility for Enrollment

Special power of attorney or relative with guardianship of child can enroll a child.

LEA shall not charge local tuition when transitioning military child resides in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

Transitioning military child may continue to attend school in which he/she was enrolled.

Transitioning military children shall have the opportunity to participate in extracurricular activities, if qualified, regardless of application deadlines.



WHAT SCHOOLS AND ADMINISTRATORS SHOULD KNOW:

Graduation

Waiver Requirements

Specific required courses shall be waived if similar course work has been satisfactorily completed.

If waiver is denied, LEA shall provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so child may graduate on-time.

Exit Exams

States shall accept:

- Exit or End-of-Course exams.
- National Norm-Referenced Achievement Test.
- Alternative Testing.

If the above alternatives cannot be accommodated then the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency.

Transferring beginning or during senior year:

If student is ineligible to graduate after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving LEAs shall ensure the receipt of a diploma if student meets graduation requirements of sending LEA.

If one of the states in question is not a member of the Compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation in accordance with the Waiver Requirements and Exit Exams.

Placement and Attendance

Course Placement

Receiving school shall honor placement based on student's previous enrollment and/or educational assessments.

Receiving school not barred from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment.

Educational Program Placement

Receiving school shall honor placement based on current educational assessments.

Receiving school not barred from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement.

Special Education Services

Comply with IDEA.

Shall provide comparable services based on his/her current IEP.

Comply with Section 504 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications of incoming students with disabilities.

Receiving school not barred from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement.

Placement Flexibility

LEA officials shall have flexibility in waiving course/program prerequisites.

Absence as Related to Deployment Activities

Shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of LEA superintendent.

How can schools get support to help in this process?

Member states each have a State Council designed to serve as an advisory body of state policy makers concerning operations and procedures of the compact. Individual states' language may differ but all operate with in the rules of the Interstate Compact.

For additional resources and assistance, please contact your State Commissioner or visit our website at:

<http://www.mic3.net>

WHAT PARENTS, SCHOOLS AND ADMINISTRATORS SHOULD KNOW:



What is the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunities for Military Children?

The Compact deals with the challenges of military children and their frequent relocations. It allows for uniform treatment as military children transfer between school districts in member states. Each member state must adopt the Compact through legislation. Each Compact state will appoint representation to an on-going governing Commission which will enact necessary rules. The Compact calls for the development of State Councils in each member state. Each State Council may be tasked with development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within the state.

Students are covered under the compact

A student enrolled in K-12 in the household of a full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Section 1209 and 1211.

Members or veterans of the uniformed services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement.

Members of the uniformed services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.

Students are not covered under the compact

The compact does not apply to children of:

Inactive members of the national guard and military reserves

Members of the uniformed services now retired not covered in the above

Veterans of the uniformed services not covered in the above

Other U.S. Department of Defense personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the uniformed services.

Data the school should expect the military child/family to be able to provide upon transfer

Official military orders showing that the military member was assigned to the state (or commuting area) of the state in which the child was previously duty enrolled and attended school.

If a military child was residing with a legal guardian and not the military member during the previous enrollment they will have a copy of the family care plan, or proof of guardianship, as specified under the Interstate Compact, or any information sufficient for the receiving district to establish eligibility under the compact.

A transcript, *official or unofficial*, or an official letter from the proper school authority which shows record of attendance, academic information, and grade placement of the student.

Documented evidence of immunization against communicable disease.

Evidence of date of birth.

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Student transferring after school year starts shall enter school at the same grade and course level from accredited sending school state.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SENDING / RECEIVING SCHOOL (CONT.)

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

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Graduation

Waiver Requirements

Specific required courses shall be waived if similar course work has been satisfactorily completed.

If waiver is denied, LEA shall provide an alternative means of acquiring required coursework so child may graduate on time.

Exit Exams

States shall accept:

Exit or End-of-Course exams.

National Norm-Referenced Achievement Test.

Alternative Testing.

If the above alternatives cannot be accommodated then the sending and receiving local education agencies shall ensure the receipt of a diploma from the sending local education agency, if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending local education agency.

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If student is ineligible to graduate after all alternatives have been considered, the sending and receiving LEAs shall ensure the receipt of a diploma if student meets graduation requirements of sending LEA.

If one of the states in question is not a member of the Compact, the member state shall use best efforts to facilitate the on-time graduation in accordance with the Waiver Requirements and Exit Exams.

Placement and Attendance

Course Placement

Receiving school shall honor placement based on student's previous enrollment and/or educational assessments.

Receiving school not barred from performing subsequent evaluations to ensure appropriate placement and continued enrollment.

Educational Program Placement

Receiving school shall honor placement based on current educational assessments.

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Comply with IDEA.

Shall provide comparable services based on his/her current IEP.

Comply with Section 504 and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Shall make reasonable accommodations and modifications of incoming students with disabilities.

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Placement Flexibility

LEA officials shall have flexibility in waiving course/program prerequisites.

Absence as Related to Deployment Activities

Shall be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of LEA superintendent.

Eligibility for Enrollment

Special power of attorney or relative with guardianship of child can enroll a child.

LEA shall not charge local tuition when a transitioning military child resides in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent.

Transitioning military child may continue to attend school in which he/she was enrolled.

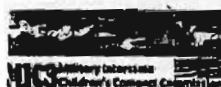
Transitioning military children shall have the opportunity to participate in extracurricular activities; if qualified, regardless of application deadlines.

Where can you get support to help in this process?

Member states each have a State Council designed to serve as an advisory body of state policy makers concerning operations and procedures of the compact. Individual states' language may differ but all operate within the rules of the Interstate Compact.

For additional resources and assistance, contact your school district, school liaison officer, State Commissioner or visit our website at <http://www.mic3.net>

Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

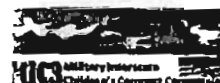


Brigadier General (retired) Norman E. Arflack
Executive Director

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 *and doesn't* 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



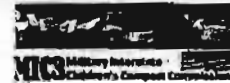
Major Points

- Compact designed to resolve recognized education transition 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



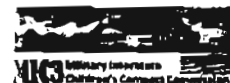
Background and Status

- 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 35 states (approximately 86 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 not covered:

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



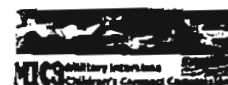
Article IV - Enrollment: Immunizations

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



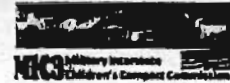
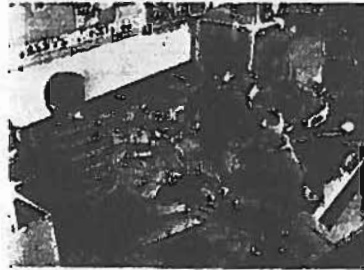
Article IV - Enrollment: Kindergarten and First-Grade Entrance Age

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 have started



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

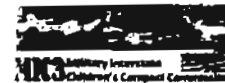
What's Included:

- 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



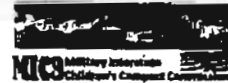
Article V - Placement and Attendance: Special Education Services

What's Included:

- Receiving state will initially provide the same services 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



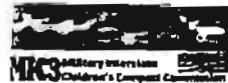
Article V - Placement and Attendance: Placement Flexibility

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

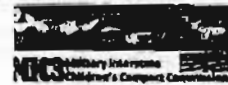
Note: Deployment window is defined as one month before the member's departure from her/his home station through six months after return to her/his home station



What's not covered:

- Requiring more than "reasonable accommodation"

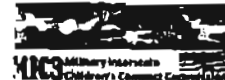
Note: this provision provides discretion and flexibility to the LEA and school superintendent during state testing periods or if the student has already missed so much school that additional absences will be detrimental



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

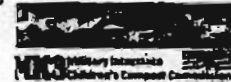
What's included:

- 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



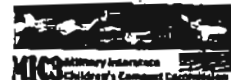
Article VII – Graduation

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



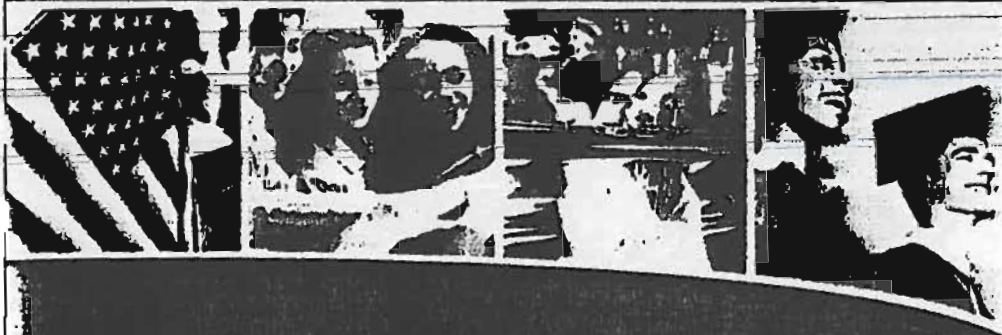
The Compact provides a valuable tool to help our families!



Questions????



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Objectives

- To check existing knowledge about the components of the Compact
- To introduce rules passed by the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission
- To clarify misunderstandings about the Compact

The purpose of this training is to facilitate school liaison officers' ability to help children of military families navigate the complex world of school transition. While the Compact provides some consistency between states, it will only be effective if military families are aware of what the Compact provides. SLs play an important role in educating families and helping them address challenges they encounter.

True or False

1. School districts may charge parents a reasonable amount to reproduce unofficial records.

Answer: True

2009 Rules SEC3.101(a)

TRUE (2009 Rules SEC.3.101(a))

The new rules state: In the event a state or local education agency (LEA) charges a fee for copies of educational records, such a fee shall not exceed the reasonable cost of reproduction.

True or False

2. Students have thirty days after enrollment to obtain a TB test.

Answer: False

Compact Article IV Sec. C

FALSE (Compact Article IV Sec C)

TB tests are not immunizations, so they are not covered by the Compact. A district may require a TB test before a child enters school.

True or False

3. If a student was in a gifted program in the sending state, then he/she must be placed in a gifted program in the receiving state until the receiving school can complete local assessments.

Answer: True

Compact Article V Sec B

TRUE (Compact Article V Sec B)

Under the Compact, school districts must place students in the programs in which they were previously enrolled. This is true for programs like International Baccalaureate and English Second Language or Advanced Placement and Honors courses.

True or False

4. In states where the Compact has been adopted, Impact Aid will follow the student to his/her school.

Answer: False

FALSE

Impact Aid is not a part of the Compact.

True or False

5. If a school does not offer a course a student was taking in his/her previous school, the district may allow the student to attend that course at another school in the district.

Answer: True

2009 Rules SEC.5.101

TRUE (2009 Rules SEC.5.101)

The new rules state: The receiving school may allow the student to attend similar educational courses in other schools within the LEA if the receiving school does not offer such programs.

True or False

6. The Compact requires that a student will start with the same grade point average (GPA) he/she had in his/her previous school upon enrolling in a new school.

Answer: False

FALSE

The Compact does not address grades. Each state or district determines its own grading system. As a result, students may find their GPA is lower after transferring. The same is true of class standing. The Compact does not address class standing and students may find the new district does not accept their class standing from the sending school.

True or False

7. A student moving to a different school jurisdiction to accommodate a parent's deployment may attend without having to pay tuition.

Answer: True

Compact Article VI Sec A (1); 2009 Rules SEC.6.101(a)(1)(2)

TRUE (Compact Article VI Sec A (1); 2009 Rules SEC.6.101 (a) (1) (2))
An LEA is prohibited from charging local tuition to a transitioning military child placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent. However, the new rules state: Tuition may be charged for optional programs offered by the LEA. An example of this might be an afternoon program that all students must pay for.

True or False

8. The Compact requires states to change their graduation requirements for military students.

Answer: False

Compact Article VII

FALSE (Compact Article VII)

Under the Compact, states are not required to change their graduation requirements or standards; however, states are required to make reasonable accommodation to ensure that a child can graduate on time.

True or False

9. If a student does not meet the graduation requirements of the receiving state, then the sending state must provide a diploma.

Answer: False

Compact Article VII Sec C

FALSE (Compact Article VII Sec C)

The sending state must provide a diploma if the student meets the graduation requirements of the sending LEA. If a state is not a member of the Compact, the state is not required to provide a diploma, but the receiving state must use best efforts to see that the child graduates on time.

True or False

10. If a student misses cheerleading tryouts, he/she is still eligible to be on the squad.

Answer: True

Compact Article VII Sec B; 2009 Rules SEC.6.101(b)

TRUE (Compact Article VII Sec B; 2009 Rules SEC.6.101(b))

School districts must facilitate the opportunity for the transitioning student to participate in extracurricular activities regardless of the application deadlines. The new rules state: Application deadlines include tryouts, summer conditioning, and other coach or district prerequisites.

True or False

11. Students must have completed all immunizations within thirty days of enrollment.

Answer: False

Compact Article IV Sec C; 2009 Rules SEC.3.102(a)

FALSE (Compact Article IV Sec C; 2009 Rules SEC.3.102 (a))

Students must complete all single immunizations within thirty calendar days of enrollment. If the immunization is given in a series, then the initial vaccination must be obtained within thirty calendar days.

True or False

12. If a student was taking Advanced Placement (AP) Calculus in the sending state, and there is no room in AP Calculus in the receiving state, the school must begin a new class.

Answer: False

Compact Article V Sec A; 2009 Rules SEC.5.101

FALSE (Compact Article V Sec A; 2009 Rules SEC.5.101)

A district cannot simply state that there is no room. Rather the district must make some kind of reasonable accommodation, whether it is starting a new class or placing the student in the full class. The Compact states that a district can also allow the student to take the course at a different school in the district.

True or False

13. If a principal refuses to waive a course requirement even though a similar course was taken in a previous school, the principal must provide a reasonable justification for denial.

Answer: True

Compact Article VII Sec A

TRUE (Compact Article VII Sec A)

The LEA must provide a reasonable justification for its denial. If the waiver is denied to a student who would otherwise be qualified to graduate, the district must provide an alternative means of acquiring the required coursework so that graduation may occur on time.

True or False

14. A school district may waive community service requirements for graduation if the student will not graduate on time.

Answer: True

2009 Rules SEC.4.101(a)

TRUE (2009 Rules SEC.4.101(a))

The new rules state: If the receiving LEA requires a graduation project, volunteer community service hours, or other state or LEA-specific requirements, then the receiving LEA may waive those requirements. It is not a requirement to waive any requirements, however.

True or False

15. States may accept exit exam results required for graduation from a sending state.

Answer: True

Compact Article VII Sec B

TRUE (Compact Article VII Sec B)

A school district is not required to accept results from an exit exam taken in another state, but it may.

True or False

16. If a parent moves to another district within the state, his/her child is covered by the Compact.

Answer: True

Compact Article II Sec Q

TRUE (Compact Article II Sec Q)

The Compact is an agreement between states. However, if a child moves on permanent change of station (PCS) orders within a state that is a member of the Compact, he/she should still be covered by the Compact since the state has agreed to support transitioning students. According to the Compact, the definition of transition is the formal and physical process of transferring from school to school or the period of time in which a student moves from state to state.

True or False

17. The Compact covers children of parents on terminal leave prior to retirement.

Answer: True

Compact Article III

Module 2

The Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children 20

Students covered under the Compact are K-12 children of the following:

- Full-time active duty members of the military services of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 United States Code (USC) Sections 1209 and 1211;
- Members or veterans of the military services who are severely injured and medically discharged or retired for a period of one year after medical discharge or retirement;
- Members of the military services who die on active duty or as a result of injuries sustained on active duty for a period of one year after death.

Students that are not covered under the Compact are children of the following:

- Inactive members of the National Guard and Reserves;
- Members of the military services now retired who are not covered on the previous page;
- Veterans of the military services who are not covered on the previous page;
- Other Department of Defense (DoD) personnel and other federal agency civilian and contract employees not defined as active duty members of the military services.

True or False

18. If a student moves to a different school jurisdiction while a parent is deployed but wants to continue to attend the same school, the district must provide transportation.

Answer: False

Compact Article VI Sec A (3); 2009 Rules SEC.6.101 (a)(2)

FALSE (Compact Article VI Sec A (3); 2009 Rules SEC.6.101 (a)(2))

If a student is placed in the care of a non-custodial parent or other person standing in loco parentis who lives in a jurisdiction other than that of the custodial parent, the student may continue to attend the school in which he/she was enrolled while residing with the custodial parent. However, the Compact does not state the school district must pay for transportation.

True or False

19. A student may take as many excused absences as he/she wants following a parent's deployment.

Answer: False

Compact Article 5 Sec E

FALSE (Compact Article 5 Sec E)

The superintendent or head of school has the discretion to grant or deny excused absences. He/she may decide to deny excused absences if the student has missed too much school already or if the request occurs during state testing.

True or False

20. If a student has completed kindergarten in his/her sending state but is not old enough for first grade in the receiving state, he/she must repeat kindergarten.

Answer: False

Compact Article IV Sec D; 2009 Rules Sec.3.102(b)

FALSE (Compact Article IV Sec D; 2009 Rules Sec.3.102(b))

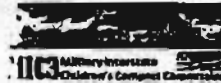
Students shall be allowed to continue their enrollment at grade level in the receiving state commensurate with their grade level (including kindergarten) from an LEA in the sending state at the time of transition, regardless of age. A student that has satisfactorily completed the prerequisite grade level in the LEA in the sending state shall be eligible for enrollment in the next highest grade level in the receiving state, regardless of age. A student transferring after the start of the school year in the receiving state shall enter the school in the receiving state on his/her validated level from an accredited school in the sending state. The new rules clarify this component by requiring proof that the parent has been stationed in that school district. This requirement does not apply to students who remained or enrolled in schools in a state in which they were not stationed (or a former duty station) in order to enroll in school at the new duty station. The Commission also appears to include private kindergartens at the discretion of receiving states.

The new rules state:

- (1) Any student who transfers from an out-of-state public school and who does not meet regular age requirements for admission to the school of the state being transferred into shall be admitted upon presentation of the data required in subsection (3).
- (2) Any student who transfers from an out-of-state nonpublic school and who does not meet regular age requirements for admission to a public school in the state being transferred, shall be admitted if the student meets age requirements for public schools within the state from which he or she is transferring, and if the transfer of the student's academic credit is acceptable under rules of the school board. Prior to admission, the parent/guardian must also provide the data required in subsection (3).
- (3) In order to be admitted into a school in the receiving state, such a student transferring from the sending state must provide the following data: (i) Official military orders showing that the military member was assigned to the state (or commuting area) of the state in which the child was previously duly enrolled and attended school. If a child of a military member was residing with a legal guardian during the previous enrollment and not the military member, a copy of the family care plan, or proof of guardianship, as specified in the Compact, or any information sufficient for the receiving district to establish eligibility under the Compact shall be provided; (ii) An official letter or transcript from the proper school authority which shows record of attendance, academic information, and grade placement of the student; (iii) Documented evidence of immunization against communicable diseases; and (iv) Evidence of date of birth.

Interstate Compact Quiz

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1) True | 8) False | 15) True |
| 2) False | 9) False | 16) True |
| 3) True | 10) True | 17) True |
| 4) False | 11) False | 18) False |
| 5) True | 12) False | 19) False |
| 6) False | 13) True | 20) False |
| 7) True | 14) True | |





LINKS

Resources

Resolving Education Transition Issues for Military Families
[Printable Brochure »](#)

Model Rules
[Rules »](#)

MIC3 One Page Reference Documents (One-Pagers)

[For Parents, Families and Guardians »](#)

[For Schools and Administrators »](#)

[For Parents, Schools and Administrators »](#)

MIC3 Power Points

Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children Implementation
[Powerpoint Presentation »](#)

Commissioner Training Presentation from 2010 National Conference
[Powerpoint Presentation in PDF »](#)

MIC3/DoDEA Training Modules

[Article »](#)

[Facilitators Guide »](#)

[Module 1 | Overview »](#)

[Module 2 | Quiz »](#)

[Module 3 | Successes and Challenges »](#)

[Module 4 | Case Studies »](#)

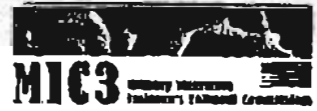
[Module 5 | Sharing with Parents »](#)

[Module 6 | Issue Resolution »](#)

[Module 1 to 6 | Brief »](#)

[Implementation »](#)

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Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

**2010 Annual National Commission Meeting
November 14-16, 2010**

**The Hotel Contessa
San Antonio, Texas**

(All times subject to change at the discretion of the Chairperson)

Sunday – November 14, 2010

4:00 – 6:00 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting

7:00 p.m. – UTC Welcoming Reception

Monday – November 15, 2010

7:30am Breakfast

8:30 a.m. Welcome & Call to Order

- Orders of the Day
- Roll Call -- (Brig. Gen. Arflack)
- Instructions to Commissioners
- Overview of Agenda

9:00 a.m. Public Comment Period

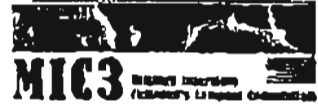
9:30 a.m. Role of the Interstate Commission

Introduction for New Member States

- History of the Commission – Rick Masters and BG(R) Norman Arflack
 - Role of Interstate Commission and Compact Commissioners
 - Commission Administration and Operation
 - Committee Structure and Function

**10:00 a.m. Executive Committee Report – Cheryl Serrano, Chairman, Commissioner –
Colorado**

- Legal Counsel



- o Action Item: (Approval of Minutes, Annual Meeting 2009)
- o State Dues - Rick Masters

• **Executive Directors Report - (BG (R) Norman Artack, Executive Director - MIC3)**

Standing Committee Updates

- **Compliance Committee - Mike Reed, Chair, Commissioner - Alabama**
- **Rules Committee - David Phillips, Chair, Commissioner - North Carolina**
 - o Action Item - Bylaw Amendments
 - o Action Item - Rules - Review, changes

11:00 am - 11:15 am. Break

Standing Committee Updates (cont'd)

- **Training Committee - Pam Deering, Chair, Commissioner - Oklahoma w/ assistance from MIC3 Staff**
 - o Website
 - o Outreach/new commission education
 - Communication with families and military community
 - o State Councils - formation expectations
 - o Commissioners issues and concerns
 - o New Brochure (two versions)
 - o One-Page Informational handouts
 - o MIC3 Power Point
 - o MIC3 Newsletter
 - o DRAFT Commissioner Training Manual and Power Point
- **Finance Committee - Brad Neuenswander, Chair, Commissioner - Kansas**
 - o Current Budget Standing
 - o Action Item (FY'12 Budget/Assessments).
 - o Dues - min-max

12:15 p.m. Lunch

1:15 p.m U. S. Department of Education - Support for the Interstate Compact
Scott Pearson, Deputy Director - Office of Innovation and Improvement,
U. S. Department of Education

1:45 p.m Regional Breakout Sessions

East - Facilitator - Commissioner Laura Anastasio (CT)
Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey,
New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont



South - Facilitator- Commissioner Mike Reed (AL) and David Phillips (NC)
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland,
Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee,
Texas, and Virginia

Midwest- Facilitator - Commissioner Brad Neuenschwander (KS)
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota,
Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

West - Facilitator - Commissioner Kathleen Berg(HI) and Cheryl Serrano (CO)
Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,
New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

4:30 p.m. Recess

4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Executive Committee Meeting (Debrief)

Tuesday - November 16, 2010

7:30 a.m. Breakfast

8:00 ~~8:30~~ a.m. Call to Order

8:45 a.m. Election of Officers

- Introduction of New Commission Officers

9:15 a.m. General Session

- Panel of Representatives from Successful States
- State Council Updates
- State needs - Rules Implementation & Training

~~10:00 a.m. Regional Reports~~

12:00 p.m. Lunch

12:45 p.m. Continuation of Regional Reports (if necessary)

1:45 p.m. New Business and Open Discussion

2:30 p.m. Meeting Summary and Next Steps - 2011 Annual Conference Location & Date

3:00 p.m. Closing Comments - Final Adjournment



DRAFT MINUTES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON EDUCATION FOR MILITARY CHILDREN HELD AT THE LA QUINTA RESORT & CLUB, CALIFORNIA
18-18 NOVEMBER 2009

PRESENT	Cheryl Serrano Laura Anastasio	Superintendent of Schools Connecticut Commissioner	Chairperson
	Thomas Beasley Thomas Bell Kathleen Berg Spessard Boatright Pam Daering Mary Gable Larry LeDoux Art Harding Gregory Lynch Mark Needham Brad Neuenwander Rodney Painting Mike Reed Shelley Reed Thomas Rutan Bert Schulte Brenda Weber Anne Westcott Rick Masters John Mountjoy Cradly deGolian Nathan Dickerson	Iowa Commissioner Michigan Designee Hawaii Commissioner Florida Commissioner Oklahoma Commissioner Maryland Commissioner Alaska Commissioner Arizona Commissioner Washington Commissioner Kentucky Commissioner Kansas Commissioner Louisiana Commissioner Alabama Commissioner Maine Commissioner Ohio Commissioner Missouri Designee Texas Designee Virginia Designee Legal Counsel CSG CSG CSG	
IN ATTENDANCE	Charles Patterson John Deegan David Spitek Candace Wheeler Marc Mosaburg Thomas Hinton	Military Impacted Schools Association Military Impacted Schools Association Military Child Education Coalition National Military Families Association DoD Education Activity DoD	
APOLOGIES	David Phillips Susan Haberstroh	North Carolina Commissioner Delaware Commissioner	

ITEM	ACTION
<p>ITEM 1 – WELCOME AND CALL TO ORDER</p> <p>1. The meeting was called to order and the roll was taken was taken by Crady deGolian. 20 of 24 states were present. The Chairperson then gave a brief overview of the Compact.</p> <p>2. The Chairperson briefed the audience on the proposed Agenda and added an Agenda point to discuss how the regions were formed. Being no other additions the motion was made by Kathleen Berg that the Agenda be accepted.</p>	

passed by unanimous consent.

ITEM 2 – ROLE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

3. John Mountjoy talked about the roles and responsibilities of the Commission and how this was a State driven organization. He mentioned that the commission was available to facilitate the needs of the States. He then went on to outline the major points, as he saw it, that needed to be addressed at the meeting:

- Adoption of a Budget
- Adoption of the Rules
- Election of new Officers
- Appointment of members to Committees
- Creation of a Search Committee

4. John Mountjoy went on further to state that the Interim Operations Committee would cease, to be replaced by the newly formed Executive Committee. The meeting would also see the creation of the Finance, Rules, Training and Compliance Committees and identify members to serve on these.

5. Rick Masters added that each representative had the legal authority to represent their individual States and make decisions where necessary.

6. The Chairperson asked that along with each member State being asked to serve on at least one committee, she would like the ex-officio members to also sign up and serve. She added that meetings can be carried out completely online thus avoiding the need to travel.

7. John Mountjoy went on to explain that the State Council was in place to provide a mechanism to gather the various representatives from the military and civilian community. This should include a minimum of a State Superintendent, a Superintendent from schools districts with a high concentration of military children, a representative from the military installation and a representative from each of the legislative and executive branches of the government. He added that you could include representatives with responsibilities to military families and students.

ITEM 3 – ADOPTION OF THE COMPACT

8. The Chairperson asked the original 11 states to comment on how they had adopted the compact and the progress they had made. The majority of states had already convened and held meetings and it was obvious a lot of work had been done thus far. John Mountjoy re-iterated that it was a responsibility under the statute to create a state Council and that all states were to have, in place, a state Council by the date of the next meeting offering any assistance should it be required.

ITEM 4 – INTERIM OPERATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

9. The Chairperson opened by asking that the minutes from the 2009 Annual Meeting be approved. Nominated by Mark Needham, seconded by Spessard Boatright, carried by unanimous consent.

10. The Chairperson briefed on how they had been communicating with other states, the development of the draft rules and wished to pass on her thanks and that of the committee to David Phillips for his work on the rules. She also mentioned they had arranged to contract with CSG for their continued support. They had also discussed the selection of the Executive director.

11. John Mountjoy explained the process CSG had used recently to identify an Executive Director which was by the creation of an Independent Search Committee which would, once the Director had been hired be dissolved. This was widely accepted as the best practice by the forum.

ITEM 5 – LEGAL COUNSEL

12. Rick Masters discussed his role as legal counsel for the Compact. He mentioned there were compliance issues which may arise from time to time but that there were various dispute resolution mechanisms in place to resolve these. He further stated that there are other responsibilities States have including payment of dues and whilst he appreciated this is an unpleasant subject there is a need to ensure all States are complying with their obligations to pay them.

ITEM 6 – FINANCE

13. Brad Neuenwander opened up by thanking John Mountjoy, Rick Masters and Crady deGollan for the outstanding support that had been provided during the past 12 months which far exceeded the actual cost of the services provided.

14. He explained that when the dues structure was originally set up the DoD provided the numbers of active military children in each State on a quarterly basis. He further explained that the intent was to provide these numbers to each State sufficiently early in order that they could plan their forthcoming budgets. The dues were based on the numbers of military children in each State the PREVIOUS year.

15. Brad Neuenwander added that if the States fiscal year was not Jun-Jul each year, this would be taken into account and invoices issued accordingly.

16. Delinquent Dues. Crady deGollan outlined the policy on delinquency explaining that everyone is given a 30 day grace period at the beginning of their respective fiscal year. At 60 days you are considered a delinquent State with the Compact reserving the right to initiate legal action through Rick Masters if no payment was received after 90 days.

17. A motion was made and passed to continue billing States at \$1 per child.



ITEM 7 – REGIONAL COMPOSITIONS

18. A question was raised as to how the Regional compositions were formed. John Mountjoy explained that this was how CSG currently managed the matter but that there was no requirement for the Compact to adopt the same process.

19. Larry LeDoux asked about representation from members of DoDEA and that as they were not a State per say, he did not see them as having to interact directly in some of the meetings but suggested that this would be a good idea. Marc Mossburg answered that although they could not participate directly as a member of the council that they realized their responsibilities and were committed to working not only with the Compact but the States as well.

ITEM 8 – RULES COMMITTEE

20. The Chairperson asked that Spessard Boatright and Rick Masters lead the afternoon session as the Rules Committee. Spessard Boatright informed the audience that the committee had met approximately 8 times during the past 12 months to reach the stage they were at today.

21. John Mountjoy explained that the electronic voting procedure which would be used would accurately record how each member State had voted, especially important today due to the fact it was the first time these rules had been adopted and would help create a legislative record of what transpires.

ITEM 9 – CALL TO ORDER DAY 3

22. The Chairperson called the meeting to order and asked for a motion on the revised agenda which was passed by unanimous consent.

23. The Compact voted on the amendment to Sec. 3.102 (3) (i) Application for transfer of student records and enrollment. The amendment to the change in the rules was passed by unanimous consent.

23. A motion was made to make Jan 1, 2010 the effective date for the adoption of the rules. Motion passed 18 – 1.

24. The afternoon session identified the members for each of the committees and this was promulgated by letter shortly following the conference. The Chairperson made everyone aware that the Chairs of each committee plus the elected officials would form the Executive Committee.

ITEM 10 – NEW BUSINESS

25. Brad Neuenswander briefed the Commission that it had taken a lot of work during the past 12 months to come with the design logo for the Compact – MIC3.

28. For the record it should be noted that Commission serves 80% of military children in the country rather than 86% which had been intimated during the

<p>conference.</p> <p>27. Larry LeDoux asked that they looked at adding representatives from the following organizations to serve in an advisory capacity: Representative from the Secondary Principle Organization Representative from the Elementary Principle Organization Uniformed Officer</p>	
<p>The Chairperson stated that this would be taken on and discussed among the Executive Committee.</p> <p>28. Larry LeDoux asked that some thought be given to the feasibility of the Chairperson sending out a letter to all School Superintendents and Principals outlining the policies and goals of the Compact and asking for their continued support when dealing with the issue of transitioning military children.</p>	<p>Executive Committee</p> <p>Chairperson</p>
<p>ITEM 11 – COMMENTS FROM THE FLOOR</p>	
<p>29. John Deegan – Superintendent of the Military Impacted Schools Association said there was a need to ensure that when identifying principles to assist in the Commission that they come from at least 50% impacted areas to ensure they understand the issues and concerns that are faced.</p>	
<p>30. Mark Takal – State Representative from Hawaii.</p> <p>(a) Mentioned that the whilst he believed the dues structure of \$1 per child was a fair one, he thought that further down the line we needed to adopt a minimum and maximum ceiling and that maybe this was something the Finance Committee could look into.</p>	<p>Finance Committee</p>
<p>(b) Informed the Commission that there are 65 State legislatures serving in the National Network of State Legislatures in the military who would gladly participate and support in this organization.</p>	
<p>31. Tom Hinton – Department of Defense.</p> <p>(a) Agreed with a previous comment that if the Commission added Principals or other State officials as ex-officio members that they should come from highly impacted areas.</p> <p>(b) Explained that the office of the Secretary of Defense was responsible for all policy related to the military worldwide and that where possible he felt they should represent the Services.</p>	
<p>ITEM 12 – NEXT STEPS</p> <p>32. The key next steps were to convene the search committee and begin the task of identifying and hiring an Executive director and to also begin the process of convening the other committees to plan and look at the forthcoming 12 months.</p>	

33. John Mountjoy explained that the planning for the 2010 Annual Conference would begin the following summer with the conference taking place around November 2010.

34. Brad Neuenwander expressed his and the Commissions appreciation to everyone involved in making the meeting a success.

ITEM 13 – ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Having no other business to conduct the meeting was adjourned at approximately 11am.



Richard Pryor
Administrative Assistant MIC3

Copy to:

- All personnel listed on Page 1
- Executive Director MIC3
- Program Specialist MIC3

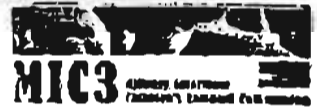


State Status (as of 10/15/2010)

State	Bill / Statute Number	Primary Sponsor	Status
Alabama	HB 343	Rep. Craig Ford	Signed by the Governor 5/18/08
Alaska			Signed by the Governor 5/15/08
Arizona	HB 2720 SB 1334	Rep. Lynne Pancraz Sen. Timothy S. Bee	Signed by the Governor 4/28/08
Arkansas			
California	AB 1809	Saidana, Ueu	Signed by the Governor 10/12/08
Colorado	HB 1317	Rep. Marsha Looper	Signed by the Governor 8/05/08
Connecticut	HB 5548	Rep Ted Graziani	Signed by the Governor 5/12/08
Delaware	HB 297	Rep. Nancy H. Wagner	Signed by the Governor 8/11/08
Florida	HB 1203 SB 2548	Rep. William Proctor Sen. Ronda Storms	Signed by the Governor 8/23/08
Georgia	SB 348	Sen. Ed Harbison	
Hawaii	HB 3124 HB 3028 SB 2877 SB 3048	Rep. Calvin K.Y. Bay Rep. K. Mark Takai Sen. Norman Sakamoto Sen. Colleen Hanabusa	Signed by Governor 8/25/08
Idaho			
Illinois	HB 4874	Rep. Holbrook	Signed by the Governor 8/28/10
Indiana	HB1107 SB810	Rep. Tinsler Sen. Wynn	Signed by the Governor 4/20/08
Iowa	HB 214	Rep. Zirkelbach (no longer in Legislature)	Signed by the Governor 3/28/08
Kansas	HB 2714	Rep. Sydney Carlin	Signed by the Governor 4/9/08
Kentucky	HB 244 SB 68	Rep. Robert Damron Sen. Tom Buford	Signed by the Governor 4/10/08
Louisiana			Signed by the Governor 7/1/08
Maine			Signed by the Governor 5/16/08
Maryland	HB 784 SB 467	Delegate Ann Kasser Sen. John C. Aalle	Signed by the Governor 5/19/08
Massachusetts			
Michigan	HB 5980	Rep. Gina Poldorf	Signed by the Governor 8/11/08
Minnesota			



State	Bill / Statute Number	Primary Sponsor	Status
Mississippi	SB 2704	Sen. Vidal Carmichael	Signed by the Governor 3/18/08
Missouri	HB 1878	Rep. David Day	Signed by the Governor 8/11/08
Montana			
Nebraska			
Nevada	BDR 34-100	Sen. Dennis Nolan	Signed by the Governor 8/04/08
New Hampshire	HB 1281 AM	Committee on Education	
New Jersey	A2540	Assemblyman L. Harvey Smith	Signed by the Governor 1/17/10
New Mexico	HB 311	Rep. Cole	Signed by the Governor 2/19/10
New York			
North Carolina	SB 1541	Rep. Grier Martin	Signed by the Governor 8/07/08
North Dakota			
Ohio	SB 381	Sen. Robert Speda	Signed by the Governor 7/15/08
Oklahoma	HB 2507	Rep. Ann Coody	Signed by the Governor 8/06/08
Oregon			
Pennsylvania	HB 2518	Rep. Mark Cohen	
Rhode Island	SB 2738	Se. DiPalma	Signed by the Governor 8/22/10
South Carolina	HB 3411 / SB 319	Rep. Smith / Sen. Leventis	Signed by the Governor 8/11/10
South Dakota	SB 128	Sen. Ed Olson	Signed by the Governor 3/24/10
Tennessee	HB1911 / SB1997	Rep. Johnson Sen. Norris	Signed by the Governor 8/23/10
Texas	HB174 / SB90	Rep. King Sen. Van de Putte	Signed by the Governor 5/05/08
Utah	HB 2918 SB 8428	Rep. Gregory Hughes Sen. Margaret Dayton	Signed by the Governor 8/07/08
Vermont			
Virginia	HB 398	Delegate Mark Cole	Signed by the Governor 3/27/08
Washington	HB 2918 SB 8428	Rep. Deb Wallace Sen. Steve Hobbs	Signed by the Governor 8/07/08
West Virginia			
Wisconsin	SB 881	Sen. John Lehman	Signed by the Governor 8/13/10



State	BIT / Statute Number	Primary Sponsor	Status
Wyoming			
American Samoa			
Guam			
N. Mariana Islands			
Puerto Rico			
US Virgin Islands			
District of Columbia			