

Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children Background & Summary

Military families move between postings on a regular basis. While reassignments can often be a boon for career personnel, they usually play havoc with the children of military families: losing and making new friends, adjusting to new cities and bases and changing schools. While the armed services has taken great leaps to ease the transition of personnel, their spouses and most importantly children, much remains to be done at the state and local levels to ensure that the children of military families are afforded that same opportunities for educational success as other children and are not penalized or delayed in achieving their educational goals by inflexible administrative and bureaucratic practices.

The average military student faces transition challenges more than twice during high school and most military children will have six to nine different school systems in their lives from kindergarten to 12th grade. With more than half of all military personnel supporting families, the impacts of reassignment and long deployments are a key consideration when making long-term life choices.

Specific impacts on military children include:

- **Transfer of Records** - Official transcripts for military-affiliated children often come from other states or overseas schools. Children are placed incorrectly because some schools refuse to accept hand-carried copies until the official version arrives. Because of the possible time lapse between entry into school and the arrival of school records, this process jeopardizes proper placement for all students and, in particular, those involved in Special Education, Gifted Education, English as a Second Language, and Advanced Placement Courses.
- **Course Sequencing** - States have varying prerequisite course requirements that can result in thwarting students' academic advancement, repeating content or eliminating students from Honors or Advanced Placement courses.
- **Graduation Requirements** - Graduation requirements vary from state to state. In some states, specific courses are required for graduation. The graduation of military students who transfer during their junior or senior year may be jeopardized if they are unable, due to state or local policies or scheduling constraints, to enroll in the necessary coursework.
- **Exclusion from Extra-Curricular Activities** - Students who enroll in school after auditions, tryouts, elections and membership recruitments are often eliminated from activities that promote socialization and connectedness to their new school community. Often their skills and talents are not recognized or developed or are placed on "hold" because they are seen as transient or having arrived "too late." Organizations such as the National Honor Society permit local entrance requirements that can eliminate students even when they have been members in their previous school.

- **Redundant or Missed Entrance/Exit Testing** - Children who move frequently can be penalized for missing state mandated tests required to enter or exit various levels of the educational system. Tests are often specific to the state and therefore, entrance/exit tests taken in another state, are not recognized.
- **Kindergarten and First Grade Entrance Age Variances** - Children enrolled in Kindergarten in one state may not qualify by age when transferred during the year to another state. Children who have completed Kindergarten in another state are sometimes denied entry into first grade if they do not meet the age requirement.
- **Power of Custodial Parents While Parents are Deployed** - Due to circumstances created by military deployment, there are times when children are placed in the care of designated guardians. Legislation is needed to protect the children of these families so that they may continue to attend their school or relocate to the neighborhood school of their newly appointed guardian.

While armed services personnel are serving our country, their children may, more often than not, be adversely affected by these and other educational policies.

The implementation of interstate and intrastate solutions to these issues is of paramount importance to military families. That is why we are promoting the enactment of **S 5805 and A8288 A** which contain the provisions of the **Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children** to address these issues and improve the long-term educational transitions and outcomes of military children in New York.

This legislation is so important to military families that the Secretary of Defense, Robert Gates recently sent a personal letter to Governor Patterson seeking his commitment and leadership on this issue.

The legislation includes a provision for establishing a State Council to provide for the coordination among its agencies of government, local education agencies and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, this compact. While each member state may determine the membership of its own State Council, its membership must include at least: the state superintendent of education, superintendent of the school district with a high concentration of military children, representative from a military installation, one representative from the legislative, and executive branches of government, and other offices and stakeholder groups the State Council deems appropriate. In addition, it requires this State Council to appoint or designate a military family education liaison to assist military families and the state in facilitating the implementation of this compact.