



State of Arizona

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

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Governor Jan Brewer Establishes Panel to Help Meet Unique Education Needs of Children in Military Families

Group to Focus on Assisting with Classroom Issues Associated with Deployments, Transfers

PHOENIX – It's the eve of the start of another school year, and that can mean plenty of anxiety and sleepless nights for students preparing for class in a different school. The unfamiliar setting. New teachers. Different classmates.

Now, imagine going through that stress and worry every few years. That's the reality for thousands of Arizona children who have one or more parents in the Armed Forces. Due to regular deployments, transfers and other unique stresses of the mobile military lifestyle, these children face special challenges in their education.

To help meet these challenges, Governor Jan Brewer today signed an Executive Order establishing a State Council on the Education for Military Children. The Council will provide a forum for these families to discuss their needs, and will offer recommendations to the Governor on steps the State of Arizona can take to assist military families in minimizing the educational disruption to children during deployment and relocation. Currently, an estimated 9,890 children from military families attend Arizona K-12 schools

"I'm proud that Arizona has a strong military community, with installations employing more than 83,000 active-duty personnel, reservists and civilians across our State," said Governor Brewer. "But I also recognize that children in these households may face unique academic challenges, especially due to their frequent relocation. Through the work of this Council, the State of Arizona can take the actions necessary to minimize disruptions so that these children receive the education they deserve while their parents serve our Nation."

The average military family moves three times more often than its civilian counterpart. As a result, it is estimated that most military children will enroll in six to nine different school systems between Kindergarten and high school graduation. Every time a student transfers, they face not only the stress of making new friends and becoming accustomed to a new school, but also more mundane challenges associated with records transfer, variable academic and graduation requirements between schools, missed milestone assessments and other issues.

"The Department of Education has been representing Arizona on the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children to address the unique needs of our state's military children," said Superintendent of Public Instruction John Huppenthal. "We are pleased the Governor has created this Advisory Council to help enhance our efforts."

The primary goal of the State Council on the Education for Military Children will be to provide a forum for the representatives of Arizona's military installations, school administrators and parents to present and find solutions to these unique challenges.

"The military families in the Yuma area appreciate the Governor's emphasis on addressing the unique needs of the military child. These young people are as dedicated to excellence as their parents," said Col. Robert Kuckuk, commanding officer for Marine Corps Air Station Yuma. "Support for the Interstate Compact for Military Children is vital to leveling the playing field for these highly-mobile children."

The panel will include, but not be limited to, the following members:

- State Superintendent of Public Instruction or designee
- A Superintendent of a School District with a high concentration of military children
- The Commander, or their designee, from each of the following military installations:
 - Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
 - Fort Huachuca
 - Luke Air Force Base
 - US Army Yuma Proving Ground
 - Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
- The Adjutant General or designee
- One representative from the Legislative Branch
- One representative from the Executive Branch

"Our Fort Huachuca Families and I welcome the opportunity to collaborate with the State Council on the Education for Military Children," said Maj. Gen. Gregg Potter, commanding general of Fort Huachuca and the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence. "Soldiers are the strength of our Army, and our families are the strength of our soldiers. Ensuring our military children have the best access to the best education is just one way we can strengthen our Army and our Nation. Ultimately, all of Arizona's children will benefit from the efforts of this Council to smooth student transitions associated with relocation."

Pursuant to A.R.S. §15-1911, the State Council on the Education for Military Children will function in compliance with the now 43-state Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children in removing educational barriers often imposed on Arizona's military families.

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Executive Order 2012-05

Executive Order Establishing the "State Council on the Education for Military Children"

WHEREAS, military families encounter significant obstacles when dealing with enrollment, eligibility, placement, and graduation of their children, due to frequent relocations in the course of service to our country; and

WHEREAS, currently 9,890 children from military families attend Arizona K-12 schools; and

WHEREAS, Arizona strives to be the most military friendly state in the country; and

WHEREAS, we must assist military students and their families with their goal of attaining a quality education in the midst of change; and

WHEREAS, Arizona, along with forty-three other states entered into the "Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children" (Compact) to remove barriers to educational success imposed on children of military families because of frequent moves and deployment.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Janice K. Brewer, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of this State, do hereby establish the State Council on the Education for Military Children (Council) and order as follows:

- 1) The Governor shall appoint all members unless otherwise indicated. Membership shall include but not be limited to the following:
 - State Superintendent of Public Instruction or designee
 - A Superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children
 - The Commander, or their designee, from each of the following military installations,
 - Davis-Monthan Air Force Base
 - Fort Huachuca
 - Luke Air Force Base
 - US Army Yuma Proving Ground
 - Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
 - The Adjutant General or designee
 - One representative from the Legislative Branch
 - One representative from the Executive Branch
- 2) The Governor shall select one member of the Council to serve as Chairperson.
- 3) The Council shall, pursuant to A.R.S. § 15-1911, provide for the coordination among agencies of local government, local education agencies and military installations concerning the state's participation in, and compliance with, the Compact and the "Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children" activities.
- 4) The Council shall provide a forum for military families to discuss the unique issues that their children face in school.
- 5) The Council shall provide recommendations to the Governor on ways to assist military families and their children with the goal of easing their transitions during deployments and relocations.
- 6) Members shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.
- 7) Members, unless otherwise indicated, may not send designees to represent them at the Council meetings.
- 8) The Chairperson may form an executive committee or other committees as necessary.

- 9) The Council shall meet to conduct its affairs at least two times each year.
- 10) The status of the Council shall be reviewed no later than December 31, 2014 to determine appropriate action for its continuance, modification or termination.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have to set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona.

Janice K. Brewer
GOVERNOR

DONE at the Capitol in Phoenix, on this 27th day of July in the year Two Thousand and Twelve and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Thirty-Seventh.

ATTEST:

Ken Blumenthal
SECRETARY OF STATE

State Council on the Education for Military Children

- Maxine Daly – State Superintendent of Public Instruction designee
- Dr. Ronda Frueauff – Superintendent of a school district with a high concentration of military children
- Colonel Gregg Williams – Davis-Monthan Representative
- Jerry Proctor – Fort Huachuca Representative
- Colonel Nathan Mooney – Luke AFB Representative
- Colonel Reed Young – US Army Yuma Proving Ground Commander
- Colonel Robert Kuckuk – Marine Corps Air Station Yuma Commander
- Major General Hugo Salazar – Adjutant General
- Rebecca Gau – Executive Branch Representative
- Nicola Winkel – At-Large Member, Arizona Coalition for Military Families
- Tom Tyree – At-Large Member, State Board of Education
- Representative Ethan Orr – Legislative Branch Representative

OPEN MEETING LAW 101

Arizona's Open Meeting Law in a Nutshell

Information compiled by:
Liz Hill, Assistant Ombudsman – Public Access
Last revised August 2010

Two core concepts

“All meetings of any public body shall be public meetings and all persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to the deliberations and proceedings.” A.R.S. § 38-431.01(A).

“It is the public policy of this state that meetings of public bodies be conducted openly and that notices and agendas be provided for such meetings which contain such information as is reasonable necessary to inform the public of the matters to be discussed or decided.” A.R.S. § 38-431.09.

Why do we have an Open Meeting Law?

1. To protect the public.
 - a. To avoid decision-making in secret.
 - b. To promote accountability by encouraging public officials to act responsively and responsibly.
2. To protect public officials.
 - a. To avoid being excluded (notice).
 - b. To prepare and avoid being blind sided (agenda).
 - c. To accurately memorialize what happened (minutes).
3. Maintain Integrity of government.
4. Better informed citizenry.
5. Build trust between government and citizenry.

What constitutes a meeting?

A meeting is a gathering, in person or through technological devices of a quorum of a public body at which they discuss, propose or take legal action, including deliberations. A.R.S. § 38-431(4). This includes telephone and e-mail communications.

Who must comply with Open Meeting Law?

Public bodies. "Public body" means the legislature, all boards and commissions of this state or political subdivisions, all multimember governing bodies of departments, agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the state or political subdivisions, including without limitation all corporations and other instrumentalities whose boards of directors are appointed or elected by the state or political subdivision. Public body includes all quasi-judicial bodies and all standing, special or advisory committees or subcommittees of, or appointed by, the public body. A.R.S. § 38-431(6).

"Advisory committee" or "subcommittee" means any entity, however designated, that is officially established, on motion and order of a public body or by the presiding officer of the public body, and whose members have been appointed for the specific purpose of making a recommendation concerning a decision to be made or considered or a course of conduct to be taken or considered by the public body. A.R.S. § 38-431(1).

The Secretary of State, Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, and City and Town Clerks must conspicuously post open meeting law materials prepared and approved by the Arizona Attorney General's Office on their website. A person elected or appointed to a public body shall review the open meeting law materials at least one day before the day that person takes office. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(G)

What is Required under the Open Meeting Law?

1. Notice

Public bodies must post a disclosure statement on their website or file a disclosure statement as provided for by statute. The disclosure statement states where the public body will post individual meeting notices. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(A)(1) through (4).

The open meeting law requires at least 24 hours notice of meetings to the members of the public body and the general public. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(C).

Notice must be posted on the public body's website, unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice must also be posted at any other electronic or physical locations identified in the disclosure statement and by giving additional notice as is reasonable and practicable. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(A)(1) through (4).

2. Agenda

Agendas must contain information reasonably necessary to inform the public of the matters to be discussed or decided. A.R.S. § 38-431.09.

Agendas must be available at least 24 hours before the meeting. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(G).

3. Public's Rights

The public has a right to:

- Attend
- Listen
- Tape record
- Videotape

Public has no right to:

- Speak
- Disrupt

4. Calls to the Public

An open call to the public is an agenda item that allows the public to address the public body on topics of concern within the public body's jurisdiction, even though the topic is not specifically included on the agenda. Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006.

Although the Open Meeting Law permits the public to attend public meetings, it does not require public participation in the public body's discussions and deliberations and does not require a public body to include an open call to the public on the agenda. *See* Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. No. I78-001.

An individual public officer may respond to criticism, ask staff to review an item or ask that an item be placed on a future agenda, but he or she may *not* dialogue with the presenter or collectively discuss, consider, or decide an item that is not listed on the agenda. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H); Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006. Note that individual members of the public body may respond to criticism by individuals who addressed the public body during the call to the public, but the public body may not collectively discuss or take action on the complaint unless the matter is specifically listed on the agenda. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H).

Public bodies may impose reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions on speakers. Restrictions must be narrowly tailored to affect a compelling state interest and may not be content based. Ariz. Att'y Gen. Op. I99-006.

A member of the public body may not knowingly direct a staff member to communicate in violation of the Open Meeting Law. A.R.S. 38-431.01(I).

In sum:

- *Calls to the public are permitted, but not required.*
- *Should be added as an agenda item.*
- *Public body may limit speaker's time.*
- *Public body may require speakers on the same side with no new comments to select spokesperson*
- *Public body may set ground rules:*
 - *civility*
 - *language*
 - *treat everyone the same*

5. Executive Sessions

Public bodies may hold private executive sessions under a few limited circumstances. In executive sessions, the public is not allowed to attend or listen to the discussions, and the public body is not permitted to take final action. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(D).

Members of the public body may not vote or take a poll in executive sessions. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(D).

There are seven authorized topics for executive sessions:

1. Personnel (must provide 24 hours written notice to employee).
2. Discussion or consideration of records exempt by law from public inspection.
3. Legal advice – with public body’s own lawyer(s).
4. Discussion or consultation with public body’s lawyer(s) to consider pending or contemplated litigation, settlement discussions, negotiated contracts.
5. Discuss and instruct its representative regarding labor negotiations.
6. Discuss international, interstate, and tribal negotiations.
7. Discuss the purchase, sale, or lease of real property.

Notice and Agenda: Agendas for executive sessions may describe the matters to be discussed more generally than agendas for public meetings in order to preserve confidentiality or to prevent compromising the attorney-client privilege. A.R.S. § 38-431.02(I). Nonetheless, the agenda must provide more than a recital of the statute that authorizes the executive session.

6. Minutes (A.R.S. §§ 38-431.01(B), (C), (D) and -431.03(B))

Public bodies must take meeting minutes of all meetings, including executive sessions.

May be recorded or written, keeping in mind that permanent records must be on paper.

Public session meeting minutes must include:

- Date, time and place of meeting;
- Names of members of the public body present or absent;
- A general description of matters considered; and
- An accurate description of all legal actions proposed, discussed or taken, and the names of members who propose each motion. The minutes shall also include the names of the persons, as given, making statements or presenting material to the public body and a reference to the legal action about which they made statements or presented material.

Executive session minutes must include:

- Date, time and place of meeting;
- Names of members of the public body present or absent;
- A general description of matters considered;
- An accurate description of all instructions given; and
- Such other matters as may be deemed appropriate by the public body.

The minutes or a recording of the public session must be open for public inspection no later than three working days after the meeting, except as otherwise provided in the statute. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(D).

Cities and towns with a population of more than 2,500 persons must post approved city and town council minutes on its website within two working days following approval. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(E)(2).

Minutes of executive sessions must be kept confidential except from certain individuals. A.R.S. § 38-431.03(B).

How long meeting minutes are maintained is determined by the public body's record retention and destruction schedule authorized by Arizona State Library and Archives.

Persons in attendance may record any portion of a public meeting, as long as the recording does not actively interfere with the meeting. Acceptable recording equipment includes tape recorders, cameras, or other means of reproduction. A.R.S. § 38-431.01(F).

7. Where to turn for help

Self-help resources available:

The Arizona Ombudsman – Citizens' Aide handbook – The Arizona Open Meeting Law (available on line at www.azoca.gov under open meetings/publication)

The Arizona Ombudsman's website, www.azoca.gov

Arizona Agency Handbook, Chapter 7, www.azag.gov – Quick Links

Attorney General Opinions – www.azag.gov – Quick Links

Questions/File a complaint:

Arizona Ombudsman-Citizen's Aide (602) 277-7292

File a complaint/Enforcement authority

Attorney General's Open Meeting Law Enforcement Team (602) 542-5025

County Attorney's Office

Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children




January 9, 2013
Maxine Daly



Arizona State Council on Educational Opportunity
For Military Children

Compact Overview

- ▶ Goal: replace widely varying policies with consistent policy in every school/state
 - ▶ Addresses key transition issues
 - Enrollment
 - Placement & Attendance
 - Eligibility
 - Graduation
 - ▶ Note: public schools only
- 

Purpose of Briefing

- ▶ Inform State Council
 - What Compact does and does not cover
- ▶ Clarify State Council Role in MIC3 Compact

Major Points

- ▶ Compact designed to resolve recognized education transition issues
- ▶ Not intended to impact curriculum or local standards
 - Recognizes responsibility of states and local education agencies (LEAs)

Background and Status

- ▶ Developed by DoD – The Council of State Governments assisted
- ▶ Input/assistance from many
- ▶ 43 states as of June, 2012
- ▶ Governing Commission first meeting Oct '08

- ▶ States establishing Councils
 - Rules & Executive Committees meeting since 2009
 - Compliance, Finance, & Training Committees began 2010

Process is on track but will take time to be fully operational

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

ENROLLMENT

Educational Records

What's included:

- Unofficial records
- Use to enroll and place student
- Sending school responds to request within 10 days

What's not covered:

- ▶ Right to request copy of every paper in file
- ▶ Receiving unofficial records for free



Immunizations

What's included:

- ▶ 30 days from enrollment to get immunizations
- ▶ A series must be started within 30 days

What's not covered:

- ▶ **TB testing:** a test not immunization; may be required



Kindergarten & First Grade Entrance Age

What's included:

- ▶ Continue in same grade regardless of entrance age if already enrolled and has attended at least one day in K or 1st grade
- ▶ May go to next grade regardless of age requirements

What's not covered:

- ▶ Student not enrolled in K even though eligible



PLACEMENT & ATTENDANCE

Course/Program Placement

What's included:

- ▶ Place in courses/programs based on prior enrollment
- ▶ Receiving state *may* subsequently evaluate student



What's not covered:

- ▶ Guarantee of continued enrollment if not qualified
- ▶ No requirement to create a course or additional space

Special Education Services

What's included:

- ▶ Initially same services identified in sending state IEP
- ▶ Receiving state *may* subsequently evaluate student

What's not covered:

- ▶ Provide exact programs as sending state
- ▶ Anything above IDEA requirements



Placement Flexibility

What's included:

- Flexibility to waive prerequisites if similar course completed elsewhere

What's not covered:

- ▶ Mandatory waivers of prerequisites / preconditions



Absence Related to Deployment

What's included:

- ▶ Flexibility for excused absences due to deployment

Deployment window =
1 month before
departure through 6
months after return



What's not covered:

- ▶ More than “reasonable accommodation”
Provides discretion to schools during state testing or if student already missed too much school

ELIGIBILITY For Enrollment

What's included:

- Cannot charge tuition if child placement due to deployment
- Can continue at current school even if living with others
- Power of attorney sufficient

What's not covered:

- ▶ Situations other than during deployment (e.g., not for PCS)



For Extracurricular Participation

What's included:

- ▶ Schools facilitate *opportunity* regardless of deadlines as long as otherwise qualified



What's not covered:

- ▶ State athletic associations
- ▶ No requirement to hold open or create additional spaces

GRADUATION

What's included:

- ▶ Waiving required courses
- ▶ Flexibility to accept alternatives for graduation tests
- ▶ Receive diploma from sending school if no time to meet new requirements
- ▶ If waiver not granted and student would have qualified to graduate, receiving school provide alternatives so graduation is on time

What's not covered:

- ▶ Mandatory waivers....but schools must show good cause for denial
- ▶ Mandatory waiver of exams or acceptance of alternatives
- ▶ Right of parents to request change of graduation requirements



Our Schools Make the



Graduation on time

Registration and Enrollment

Attendance

Determination of Placement

Eligibility for Activities



- Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission
www.mic3.net

Current contact for Arizona:
Maxine Daly, Deputy Associate Superintendent
Arizona Department of Education
maxine.daly@azed.gov
(602)542-5510

Arizona State Council Briefing

January 9, 2013
Phoenix, AZ



Commission Structure & Role of the Executive Committee

BG (R) Norman Arflack,
Executive Director



National Commission Duties

- Establish by-laws for the Commission's governance and for directing the Commission's actions or conduct.
- Establish rules to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact.
- Monitor compliance and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance.
- Coordinate training and education regarding regulations.
- Elect the Executive Committee and establish other committees as necessary.

State Structure

State Council

- Provide mechanism for empowerment of Compact process;
- Assist in developing Compact policy;
- Determine qualifications for membership on Council;
- Appoint Acting Commissioner when Commissioner is unable to attend.

Governor Representative

Legislative Representative

Military Representative

**State Superintendent of Education
Dist. Supt. of High % Military Children**

Other Appointed Members



Executive Committee

- Serves as:
 - Oversight committee for compact operations of the Commission
 - *Without power to amend rules or the Compact*
 - Board of Trustees to the National Office
- Members include:
 - Chairperson
 - Vice-Chairperson
 - Treasurer
 - Committee Chairs (Appointed by the Chairperson)
 - DoD representative as Ex-Officio

Responsibilities of the Executive Committee

- Manage the Commission in the same manner in which other national not-for-profit organizations are administrated.
- Areas of responsibility include:
 - Budget
 - Staff appointments and retention
 - Physical infrastructure
 - Long range planning





Officers

- Chairperson
 - Call and presides at all Commission & Executive Committee meetings
- Vice-Chairperson
 - Performs duties of Chairperson in his or her absence
- Treasurer
 - Acts as custodian of funds and monitors administration of fiscal policies and procedures with Executive Director

Ex-Officio Members

- National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL)
- Military Child Education Coalition (MCEC)
- Senior State Liaison, Under Secretary of Defense (USoD)
- Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)
- National Military Families Association (NMFA)
- Military Impacted Schools Association (MISA)

Ex-Officio Role

- Serve as principal liaison between the Commission and the designating organization
- Serve in an advisory capacity to the Commission
- Attend Interstate Commission meetings and committee meetings
- Represent the Commission at functions/events as requested by the Chair
- Participate in Commission and committee meetings as requested by the Chair

Commissioner Ensures...

- Compact mission & purpose are promoted
- Appointment is compliant with Statute
- State Council is functioning
- Adequate Resources are available to the Compact Office
 - Staff
 - Training
 - Technology Capabilities



Commissioner Ensures...

- Dues are paid
- Informal disputes are handled
- Working relationships are developed and maintained with
 - National Office
 - Education Departments
 - State Council Members
 - Other Commissioners
 - Military Installations





MIC 3 Committees



Standing Committees

- Training Education & Public Relations



- Compliance



- Rules



- Finance



Adoption of Rules

- Submit to Commission for consideration
- Publish text and notice of public hearing, not later than 30 days prior to scheduled vote
- Interstate Commission shall take final action on the proposal by a majority vote.



Finance Committee

- Chaired by Treasurer
- Monitors:
 - Budget
 - Financial Practices



MIC 3 Budget

- Fiscal year is July 1- June 30.
- The Executive Committee approves the budget presented by the Executive Director.
- The Treasurer presents the budget to the Commission at the annual business meeting for the upcoming fiscal year.



Current Dues Formula

MIC 3 Rule 2.102 (b):

w/modifications approved 2012

The dues formula shall be based on the figure of one dollar per child of military families eligible for transfer under this Compact except as amended in 2012 rules change.



National Office

MIC3 Executive Director

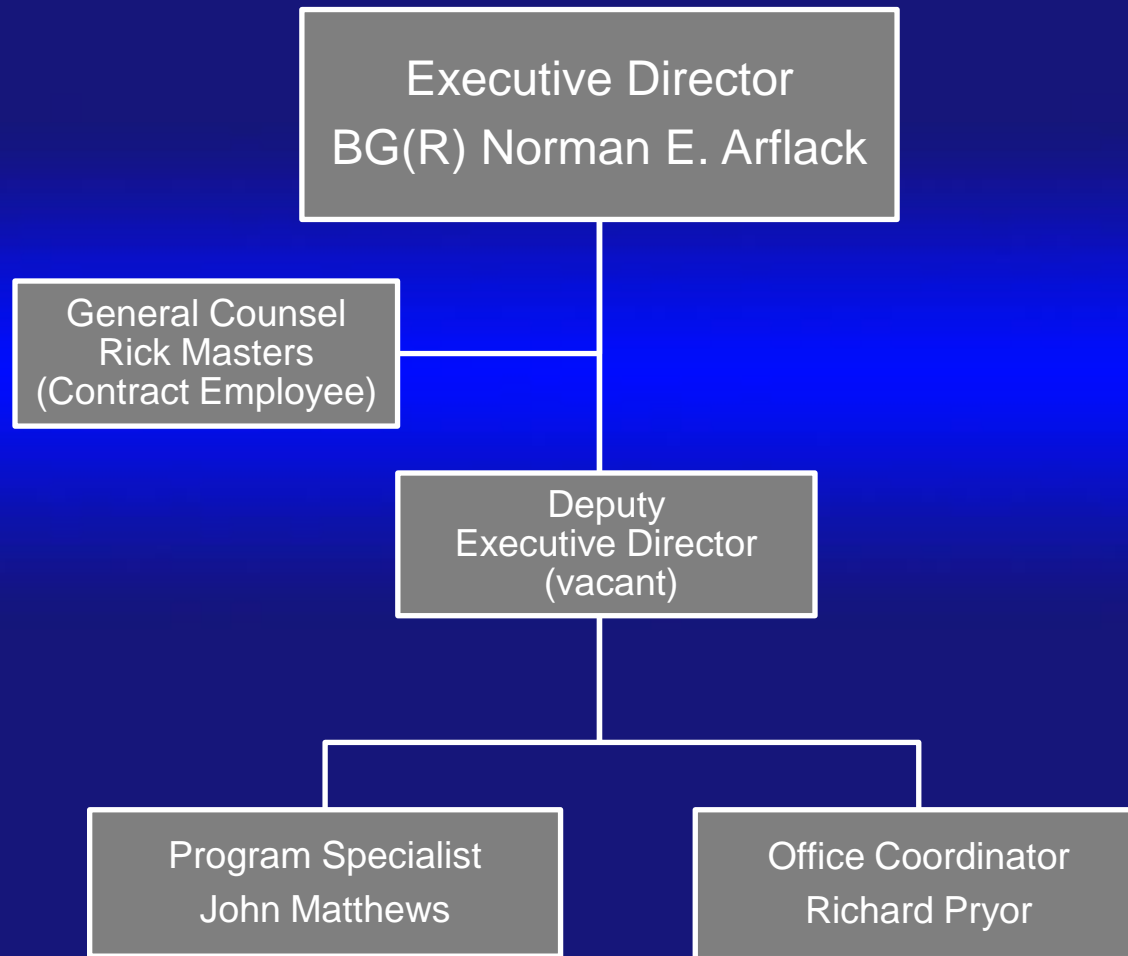
BG (R) Norman Arflack

narflack@csg.org 859 244 8069

www.mic3.net



MIC3 Organization



Role of National Office

- Secretary/Clearing house to the Commission
 - Documents
 - Meeting Minutes
 - Commission Business
- Resource Center
 - Technical & Training Assistance
 - Publications
 - Website
 - Directory of States Compact Offices
 - Legal Assistance/Opinions



Services Provided

#1 Priority is to serve the Commission

- Assist Commission, Committees & Regions in carrying out respective missions/goals
- Logistical support
 - Teleconference/Web conferences
 - On-site Meetings/Trainings



Training Assistance

- Materials up-to-date
 - Presentations
 - Student Manuals
 - Supplemental Materials
 - Rules
 - Legal



Technical Assistance

- Use additional technologies
 - Surveys
 - Reports
 - Utilize Technology for Special State Meetings
 - Online Communication Tools
 - Blogs
 - Discussion Forums
 - Social Networks



MIC 3 Website

www.MIC3.net

- #1 communication/resource center
- Devoted staff-updated frequently
- Directory of State Compact Offices
- Comments Databases
- Discussion Forums



Contact

- Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children
PO Box 11910
Lexington KY 40578-1910
(859) 244-8069 Phone
(859) 244-8001 Fax
- Commission Website
www.mic3.net





Questions

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 duly 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.

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.

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.*

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

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.

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>

MIC3...NEWS, VIEWS AND TRANSITIONS

Newsletter for the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children

2012 MIC3 ANNUAL MEETING A BIG SUCCESS

By W. John Matthews III, MIC3 Program Specialist



The Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children recently hosted their Fifth Annual Commission Meeting on November 15-17, 2012 in Charleston, South Carolina. The Commission meeting, led by Acting Commission Chair Kathleen Berg of Hawaii, was attended by 37 of the 43 member states. Also in attendance were ex-officio members of the Commission and other interested parties having business or association with the Commission.

The meeting began on Thursday, November 15th, with the Commissioner Orientation Session. The training was open not just to the new commissioners, but to all who wanted a better understanding of the Interstate Compact, the Commission, State Council composition, and how the Compact is applied. The new training and power point was developed and led by a group of veteran commissioners (Rosemarie Kraeger (RI), Kathleen Berg (HI), Cheryl Serrano (CO) Pam Deering (OK), Anne Wescott (VA)), the MIC3 Executive Director BG Norman Arflack, and MIC3 General Counsel Rick Masters. The training was extremely well attended. All Commissioners and attendees of the meeting were given a copy of the new MIC3 Toolkit. The Toolkit contains a multitude of materials that the commissioners and state councils can utilize to promote the Interstate Compact. Experienced commissioners even remarked on the improvement of the training from the previous year.

The business portion of the meeting took place on November 16th and 17th. The Commission voted to approve a rule change to Rule 3.102(b) of the Rules of the Interstate Commission, defining "Kindergarten enrollment." This change was made effective immediately.

The issue was the meaning of the word "enrollment" in regards to kindergarten children. A prior MIC3 Advisory Opinion pointed out that because the term 'enrollment' is not defined in either the Compact or the rules this proposed amendment is necessary to avoid recourse to the common use of the word as defined in the dictionary. The Executive Committee submitted that without this amendment an overly broad application of the rule may result. The amendment provides clarification that entering kindergarteners (who, unlike students in grades 1-12, have not completed a prerequisite grade level), must also have at least attended one (1) class as a kindergartner in order to 'continue their enrollment' as provided under the Compact. It was recommended that the change be made to avoid any future misunderstandings and maintain the original intent of the rule. The change is meant to be a floor not a ceiling, allowing the member states to be more flexible if they so desire.

2012 MIC3 ANNUAL MEETING *continued on page 5...*

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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BG(Ret.) Norman E. Arflack, MIC3 Executive Director

As we close out another successful year, I want to thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule to review the “holiday” edition of our MIC3 newsletter. As I take this opportunity to wish all of you a Merry Christmas and prosperous New Year, I would be remiss if I failed to mention that my thoughts and prayers are with all who are affected by the recent tragedy in Newtown, Connecticut.

We, at the National Office have been very busy since our last publication. Most notably, we held our annual meeting in Charleston, South Carolina in November. State representation was outstanding. The Commission completed some very important business during their meeting. We dealt with one major rules change which will impact the future operation of the organization.

Commissioner Kathy Berg who had been serving as acting Chairman following Mark Needham’s resignation, was elected to a full term as Chairman. Additionally, the FY14 budget was presented and approved. The document will be validated at the end of this Fiscal Year to insure that we in the National Office are being good stewards of the Commission’s financial resources. Pam Deering, MIC3 Treasurer and Commissioner from Oklahoma, presented the first external audit of the Commission’s financial practices.

A number of states volunteered to host next year’s conference which will be held in the November timeframe. We are in the process of reviewing those recommendations and with the assistance of respective Commissioners will be visiting the prospective venues to discuss the advantages of each. I anticipate that we will be able to select sites for the next two years at a minimum. Thanks for all your support!

This time last year our membership stood at 39 states. What a great year it has been as our numbers have grown to 43. We look forward to a busy year in 2013 as we work with our DoD partners to grow our membership with recruitment of the remaining 7 states and the District of Columbia.

Our MIC3 mission is to assist military children in four key areas; enrollment, eligibility, placement and graduation as they transition from one school system to another. The governors of the forty-three member states have or will soon appoint a Commissioner and State Council, who are critical to the resolution of any issues that may arise as a result of these transitions. It has been my pleasure to visit many of you during your state council meetings; I look forward to that opportunity in 2013. It is our pleasure as your staff at the National Office to provide support and assistance to the Commissioners and Councils.

We are excited about the opportunity to minimize educational barriers to children of the members of our armed forces who have given so much in service to our great nation.

Please visit our website, www.mic3.net, to learn more about our organization and what we are doing to facilitate this important cause.



MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSION CHAIR

Kathleen Berg, MIC3 Chair, Hawai'i Commissioner

The Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children—nicknamed the Military Interstate Children’s Compact Commission or MIC3—had a very productive annual meeting just a few weeks ago. With commissioners now back at home and the holidays upon us, we want to remember all the good things learned to apply to each of our state’s efforts to carry out the promise of the compact to ease the transitions of military dependent students from state-to-state and school-to-school as their military parents’ service requires them to move. This military service often requires separation from families, as well, and during this holiday season our hearts go out to those families who have parents deployed, away from home and loved ones. Holidays are a time for families to be together, so we wish for all to stay safe and connected in some way over the distances.

We offer our deep-felt gratitude to those who serve our nation and endure the sacrifices to self and family that often entails. Please know that you and your families are in our thoughts, and MIC3 is dedicated to supporting our military children. If MIC3 can help in any way, we hope families will not hesitate to contact their state commissioners or the MIC3 national office.



Happy Holiday from all of us, and for 2013 we wish you a very Happy New Year.

A LOOK AHEAD: LEGISLATIVE SESSION 2013

By *W. John Matthews III, MIC3 Program Specialist*

The 2013 Legislative Session is fast approaching. Seven states remain that have not adopted the Interstate Compact into state law. The Commission and National Office have already started working diligently with our Department of Defense partners. Session for many of these non-member states will begin in January. The National Office will be tracking this legislation once it is introduced.

The states that have yet to adopt the Interstate Compact include: Arkansas, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New York and Oregon. The two largest military populations still outstanding are Arkansas and New York. Four of these (AR, MT, NH, and NY) should have legislation introduced early in 2013. Executive Director Norman Arflack and General Council Rick Masters have already made visits to Arkansas and Montana to advocate on behalf of the Interstate Compact.



Arkansas State Senator Eddie Joe Williams has indicated that he would sponsor a bill for Arkansas to recognize the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. Sponsors for the Interstate Compact legislation are being identified by our DoD partners.

Before we start tracking new legislation, there is still some outstanding legislation from 2012. The District of Columbia, while not a state, can adopt the Interstate Compact. Currently their legislation (B19-0328), has completed public hearing and has passed first readings. Second readings are scheduled for December 18 at 10 AM in the Council Chambers. If the Council approves the Bill at second reading, the Bill is then sent to the Mayor for his consideration. The Mayor may take one of three actions when he considers the Bill: 1) sign the legislation; 2) allow the legislation to become effective without his signature; or 3) disapprove the legislation by exercising his veto power. If the Mayor vetoes the legislation, the Council must reconsider the legislation and approve it by two-thirds vote of the Council in order for it to become effective. Once the Mayor has approved the legislation or the Council has overridden the Mayor's veto, the legislation is assigned an Act number.

Although at this point the Bill has effectively become an Act, its journey to becoming a law that must be obeyed by the populace is not yet complete. Unique to the District of Columbia, an approved Act of the Council must be sent to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate for a period of 30 days before becoming effective as law (or 60 days for certain criminal legislation). During this 30-day period of congressional review, the Congress may enact into law a joint resolution disapproving the Council's Act. If, during the 30-day period, the President of the United States approves the joint resolution, the Council's Act is prevented from becoming law. If, however, upon the expiration of the 30-day congressional review period, no joint resolution disapproving the Council's Act has been approved by the President, the Bill finally becomes a Law and is assigned a law number.



There is also one member state that will be reapproving the Interstate Compact in 2013: Florida. Florida Commissioner Bob Buehn is working with Florida legislature to get this done.

The Commission and National Staff is committed to getting every state on board. Currently, 96 percent of the active duty military children are covered. We look forward to making that 100 percent.





SPREADING THE WORD: WISCONSIN

by Shelley Joan Weiss, Wisconsin MIC3 Commissioner

The members of the Wisconsin Council for the Interstate Compact are enthusiastic about spreading the word about the great work that our Council and MIC3 does for and on behalf of the military children. The WI Council meets a minimum of twice each year, but between meetings the members communicate extensively with each other, sharing information and keeping each other informed. The WI Council is using a variety of methods to share the work of the WI Council and of MIC3. Following are some ideas and activities they use to spread the word:

- Website that is updated frequently
- Featured articles on State Superintendent Tony Ever's online newsletter
- Tweets that are shared widely to direct folks to the state and national website
- Dissemination of materials through the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) at various family activities
- Dissemination of materials through the state School Liaison Officer based at Fort McCoy
- Collaborating with the state affiliate of the USO to share materials at events like the Brewer's Military Appreciation night
- Encouraging connections with well known groups such as the Green Bay Packers
- Working directly with the various educational groups to present and share materials at annual conferences such as: Wisconsin Association of School Boards, Wisconsin School Counselors Association, Association of Wisconsin School Administrators, Wisconsin Association of School Councils, Wisconsin Association for Middle Level Education, and others.
- Participating in training offered through MCEC and DMA affiliated organizations and sharing information with other participants
- Sharing MIC3 brochures and state commissioner contact information during school visits across the state
- Using list serves through the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) and other associations and agencies to share information with a wide group of individuals
- Posting brochures and state commissioner contact information in locations that military families frequent
- Connecting members of the education and military community to support joint messages to the various publics
- Creating "op eds" to promote special occasions such as month of the Military Child
- Sharing resources used by MCEC to support military children (e.g., book, Building Resilience in Children and Teens by Dr. Kenneth Ginsburg) with Council members and others



We hope that these ideas are useful to others. We are very eager to learn what Commissioners and Council Members from other states are doing to advocate for the children of military families! Please submit your ideas to MIC3 so everyone can benefit from your creativity!





2012 MIC3 ANNUAL MEETING (Continued from Page 1)

At the start of the afternoon session, the Commission had a special presentation by Darren Dean, Military Family Education Liaison in Hawaii, Cherise Imai, Military Liaison, Hawaii State Department of Education, and Fred Murphy, Principal, Wheeler Elementary School, Wheeler Army Airfield. Their presentation consisted of highlighting the uniqueness of the Hawaii State Council and the application of the Compact. They also accented programs that help military children and their families acclimate to the constant change presented by the lifestyle of the military. These programs have helped to ease student transition and welcome them to their new home Hawaii.



After the presentation, Commissioners and Ex-Officio members were divided into four breakout groups to discuss questions submitted prior to the meeting. These included:

- What do you do in your state that might be considered a “best practice?”
- What is the status of implementation of the Interstate Compact in your state?
 - o Commissioner appointed?
 - o State Council formed? Held meetings?
 - o Military Family Education Liaison selected?
 - o Implementation plan/training program initiated?
 - o Other?
- How does your state educate school and district staffs about the compact and its rules?
- What has been your state’s experience with reciprocity on exit exams for graduation?
- How have your schools dealt with graduation with diplomas from the sending states?
- How can we involve the National Guard more?
- Many school districts around the nation maintain that they already make the accommodations that are required in the Compact, so ask what is the advantage of being a member, especially since it involves paying dues. How do you answer that question?

Business on Saturday was composed of the election of Commission officers, committee assignments and committee meetings. The new Commission Officers are Chair Kathleen Berg (HI), Vice Chair Kate Wren Gavlak (CA), and Treasurer Pam Deering (OK). Committee Chairs for 2012-13 are Pam Deering (OK) - Finance, Mary Gable (MD) – Rules, Laura Anastasio (CT) – Compliance, and Rosemarie Kraeger (RI) – PR and Training.

A special thanks goes out to the Air force Sergeants Association who sponsored on of the breaks during the Annual Meeting. John R. “Doc” McCauslin, Chief Executive Officer, made presentations to General Arflack and Kathy Berg for their hard work advocating on behalf of military families and their children.

The Commission business was concluded with the nomination of several locations for the 2013 MIC3 Annual Meeting. The MIC3 staff was charged with researching the locations to determine the logistical viability for the various locations. The Staff would then submit the locations back to the commission for final approval of a location.

UPCOMING EVENTS

December 20	Kentucky State Council Meeting
January 2	New Hampshire Session begins
January 7	Montana Session begins
January 8	Minnesota Session begins
January 14	Arkansas Session begins
	Idaho Session begins
January 29	Maine State Council Meeting, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
February 4	Oregon Session begins
February 15	Georgia State Council Meeting



THE LEGAL BRIEF

By Rick Masters, MIC3 General Counsel

An Important Legal Victory for Interstate Compacts

As an interstate compact which is not required to have the approval of Congress, MIC 3 and other such compacts, as discussed in a previous issue of the newsletter, do not enjoy the status of federal law. However as an interstate compact the Contract Clause of the Constitution clearly forbids states from 'impairing the obligation of contracts' (See U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 10, Cl. 1) including interstate compacts such as MIC 3. In a significant published decision in July of this year, the California Court of Appeals reaffirmed this principle when the Court was called upon to review certain provisions of the Multistate Tax Compact to which the State of California was a member.



The compact which was drafted in 1967 has been adopted by 19 states and promotes interstate uniformity among state revenue departments. The compact requires member states to equally consider a company's sales, property and payroll taxes when determining what percentage of the company's income is taxable. The compact also allows companies to apportion their taxable income under state laws if those are more generous.

California, which joined the agreement through legislative action in 1974, followed the compact's formula until 1993, when the state's legislature passed a bill that modified the existing formula, resulting in higher taxes for out-of-state companies. Gillette, Proctor and Gamble and other multi-state companies that conduct business and pay taxes in California challenged the legality of this action in 2010.

According to those challenging the validity of this statute, this action of the Legislature violated the above referenced Contract Clause of the U.S. Constitution, and an equivalent provision of the California Constitution by 'impairing the obligations of contracts,' namely the applicable provisions of the Multistate Tax Compact. In a unanimous ruling in the case, *The Gillette Company v. The Franchise Tax Board*, California's First District Court of Appeals concluded, "because the Compact is both a statute and a binding agreement among sovereign signatory states, having entered into it, California cannot, by subsequent legislation, unilaterally alter or amend its terms."

While the case primarily addressed California's method of collecting and allocating tax dollars from companies that do business across state lines, it brought into question a state's ability to unilaterally amend the terms of a compact it has joined.

Significance for MIC3

The court's ruling represents a significant victory for states broadly and interstate compacts specifically. In the decision, the court unequivocally held that an interstate compact, even one without Congressional consent, trumps conflicting state law based upon the Contract Clause of the U.S. Constitution. The decision reinforces the principle that when states elect to join an interstate compact, the compact takes legal precedence over conflicting state laws, even if the state law was passed subsequent to the adoption of the compact.

Just as importantly for interstate compacts, the court's ruling reinforces prior compact jurisprudence which precludes a state from unilaterally modifying the terms of a compact, as long as it is part of existing state law. The ruling also suggests that all member states of a compact are equal. While interstate compacts inhibit a state's ability to act unilaterally, they allow states to work together to maintain collective sovereignty.

The notion of collective sovereignty is maintained by the appellate court ruling and illustrates as well as upholds another significant advantage provided to states by interstate compacts.



NORTH DAKOTA: A SCHOOL LIAISON PERSPECTIVE

By Matthew Balas, School Liaison Officer, Minot Air Force Base

In the spring of 2011, I began my work at the Minot AFB as the School Liaison Officer. Surprisingly, I was immediately thrown into the world of politics, with an emphasis on the Interstate Compact for Education Opportunities for Military Children. Our statewide coalition consisted of Air Force members and their families, community leaders, local legislators, and miscellaneous MIC3 supporters. Their mission was to go for broke and make any effort necessary for HB 1248 to pass and be enacted so that the state of North Dakota could become a member of MIC3. Not having any familiarity with the Compact, I hit the ground running and quickly began researching the information on the MIC3 website, along with collecting anecdotal evidence from local MIC3 supporters. Through my research, I found two important facts that were stumbling blocks for the possibility of passing the proposed bill. First, during the 2009 legislative session, this bill was proposed and did not pass through the senate. Secondly, many members of the legislation and education system did not support the concept of having outside entities dictate what the schools could or couldn't do with our military children inside our educational system.



With the attitude that our schools already take care of our children, the 2011 legislative session was proving to be an uphill battle for the passing of the bill. I had researched, campaigned for local support and researched more, and finally the day came for legislative testimony. The room was overflowing with state supporters, military members and their families, political supporters, and even a group of military children. After hours of testimony, both in favor of MIC3 and a few opposed the bill, I was convinced that we would prevail in these efforts that were focused on providing military children the same opportunities as every other child. It is not the military child's choice that they at times are not treated fairly based on a parent's decision to serve his/her country. Returning to Minot after the hearing, my confidence quickly began to fade as I started hearing rumblings that the bill wasn't going to pass. A few days later, the legislative committee published that they were recommending a "no pass" of HB 1248.

Although my spirit was broken, I witnessed true coalition building on a statewide level. The national MIC3 office remained positive as did many of the local supporters, while military entities banded together and provided a united front. The North Dakota National Guard advocated for the bill and overwhelmingly took the lead and stood with the Minot and Grand Forks Air Bases in support of our military children across the state, even though the Interstate Compact has minimal impact on National Guard members and their families. The National Guard led the way for the next eleven sub-committee hearings and fought the fight for the children. The ND National Guard has an incredible deployment record having provided in excess of 4,000 members to support efforts around the world during the past 10 years in support of the Global War on Terror and other worldwide missions. They understood the need to take on a noble cause for all branches of the service, both active duty and traditional drilling members of the guard and reserve. It was about North Dakotan's doing the right thing for children.

The continued persistence of the leadership of the ND National Guard, the Air Base Commands, and many other critical Compact supporters across the state, succeeded in the final passage of the bill. The prevailing winner was not particular people or legislators or even ranking military officials. The benefactors of HB 1248 are the thousands of military youth across our nation. They are now guaranteed equitable treatment while transitioning to North Dakota schools. North Dakota became a proud member of the Interstate Compact that spring and joins the ranks of the many states who believe that our future leaders of tomorrow are worth taking care of today.

Although the National Guard doesn't have as many children affected by frequent moves and relocations as the active duty uniformed services, there still are situations where National Guard members are activated and their children meet the qualifications to receive benefits stated within the Compact. Since the National Guard and Reserves had played such an active role in the Global War on Terror, the numbers of military children that are entitled to receive educational benefits through the has grown rapidly. Whether these NGR children change schools to go live with an in-state relative or an out-of-state guardian while their parent has been activated and deployed, the Compact member states need to ensure that their state NGR leaders are informed about the Compact so that these military children are afforded all of their legal rights as described in the Compact. Taking care of the military children is what the Compact is all about and engaging with NGR leadership is imperative for all member states.



MIC3 COMMISSIONERS: Getting to Know

GEORGIA - Maj. Gen (Ret.) David Bockel



Major General (Ret.) David R. Bockel was appointed the Commissioner for the State of Georgia in October 2012 by Governor Nathan Deal. General Bockel is the executive director of the Georgia Military Affairs Coordinating Committee (GMACC).

Bockel was most recently Executive Director of the 68,000-member Reserve Officers Association of the United States (ROA). ROA partners with federal leaders to develop and execute legislation and military policies that will promote strong national security, especially as they relate to sustaining both the Reserve and National Guard forces.

Bockel retired from the Army Reserve in 2003 after a 37-year military career, including a tour in Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division and the 199th Infantry Brigade. His command positions held include: Commanding General, 90th Regional Support Command; Deputy Commanding General (IMA) of United States Army Reserve Command; Commander, US Army Reserve Readiness Command; and Deputy Commanding General of the 311th Theater Signal Command.

Bockel's civilian career included owning a successful advertising company in Atlanta, Ga. as well as being active in numerous business, civic, and military organizations in the city. Bockel holds a Bachelors of Science in Marketing from the University of Alabama, as well as being a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the U.S. Army War College.

Bockel is married with two children, both of whom are Georgia residents.



ILLINOIS - Brian Reigler



Brian Reigler serves as the Commissioner from Illinois to the Military Interstate Children's Compact Commission (MIC3) and the chair of the Illinois Educational Opportunities for Military Children Council (IEOMCC), also known as the P-20 Council. Unlike other states, the State Council appoints with the governor's approval.

Principal Reigler brings his experience as a principal, a teacher, a high school administrator, and over 26 years of military experience to the Commission. Previous to his being appointed principal of the Waukegan High School in 2012, Mr. Reigler served as the principal of Crete-Monee High School since 2009, and Herscher High School from 2004-2009.

Additionally, Mr. Reigler goes about his day with the following quote in mind: "Excellence is the result of caring more than others think is wise, risking more than others think is safe, dreaming more than others think is practical, and expecting more than others think is possible."

As a naval officer, Mr. Reigler was deployed for one year to Baghdad, Iraq during the 2007-2008 school year to serve as a military liaison to the senior leadership within the Iraqi Government. It was here in the middle of a combat zone, he developed a more keen and dedicated sense of leadership that he brings to Waukegan High School. "Being over there with all that I witnessed on a daily basis forces you to reexamine who you really are and what you are doing with your life. I returned from overseas a much more patient and dedicated leader in my mind," Reigler states. Mr. Reigler's proven ability to work with diverse social and educational groups and his military background made him an ideal fit to serve as the MIC3 Commissioner.

Mr. Reigler received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History and Geography from Valparaiso University. He also has a Master's degree in Educational Administration and Policy Studies from the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is currently completing his doctoral degree in Educational Leadership at Northern Illinois University.