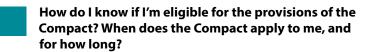
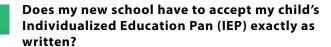
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Parents



Active Duty of the Uniformed Services, including members of the National Guard/Reserve on Active Duty orders; Members/ Veterans who are medically discharged or retired for one year; Members who die while on Active Duty for a period of one year after death; Uniformed Members of the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Association (NOAA) and the United States Public Health Service (USPHS).



No, under the Compact, schools need to provide comparable services. The receiving state may subsequently perform evaluations to ensure appropriate placement.

How do credits and grades transfer when going from proficiency-based to traditional grading?

When a student transfers to a new district, the transfer grade is determined by the student's current letter grade or transcript. Some schools have a grade scale conversion chart to help determine the appropriate grade in their grading system, while some schools do not. In some cases, the receiving school is also sent some basic information about standards-based grading to help with the transition. Contact your school liaison officer or school to request for more information.

Who do I contact if I feel that my concerns are not being addressed at my child's school?

The first Point of Contact would be the School Liaison Officer (SLO). The SLO Directory can be found at: https://bit.ly/2oCL11w

Does the Compact cover students attending overseas local or international schools, private school, charter, homeschool, Non-DoD School Program (NDSP), DoDEA or online programs?

The compact covers transfers between United States public schools, as well as the Department of Defense Education Activity Schools (DoDEA), located outside and within the continential United States (CONUS).



What documentation on the Compact can I take to my child's school and where can I find it?

You should take a copy of the Compact Rules guide or book. To download a copy please visit the MIC3 website: https://bit.ly/2PDKCHU

If someone else is caring for my child, what documentation is accepted regarding the Compact for enrollment and educational decision?

applicable document relative to the guardianship of a child of a military family and executed under the applicable law of each member state shall be sufficient for the purposes of enrollment and all other actions requiring parental participation and consent. A special power of attorney form, which is acceptable in some jurisdictions, can be obtained through the JAG offices pursuant to Military Family Care Plan regulations.

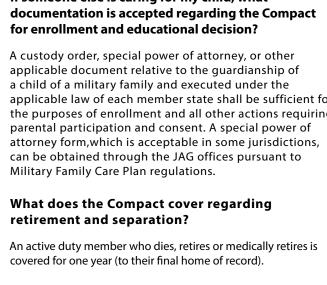
retirement and separation?

Does the Compact supersede State Law?

Yes. The Compact is part of legislative policy in each state.

Are absences for a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) excused? If so, how many?

No, the Compact provides excused absences for Combat deployments only.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Parents



No. The Compact only applies to military-connected students, defined as "children of military families," it does not cover spouses.

Does the Compact allow a Local Education Authority (LEA) to waive state graduation credit requirements under Article VII?

As a Compact and a contractual agreement between states, LEAs are authorized by the provisions of the MIC3 to waive course requirements or provide an alternative means of satisfying the course requirements to ensure on-time graduation. In cases where a military-connected student is ineligible to graduate from the receiving state during their senior year, the sending and receiving LEA's shall ensure receipt of a diploma from the sending state.

Can a receiving State recalculate a transitioning students grade to reflect their school district grade scale?

Yes. Grading scales are not an area that is covered by the Compact. Districts must recalculate to ensure uniformity for all students.

Is the LEA required to give additional excused absences under the Compact?

No. The Compact provides that a student may be granted additional excused absences at the discretion of the LEA superintendent or head of school. This allows the student to visit their parent or legal guardian due to deployment or posting to a combat zone, defined as "one month prior to six months after." Notwithstanding the above, the LEA superintendent or head of school may provide a maximum number of additional excused absences, especially if the student has already had excessive absences.

