

Career Counselors and Military Recruiting in High Schools.

Winter, 2007

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Abbreviations

AFQT – The Armed Forces Qualification Test. This is a combination of scores from tests included in the ASVAB and is used to measure the trainability of potential recruits.

AFSC- The American Friends Service Committee, a 100 year-old humanitarian organization.

ASVAB- Armed Services (or Forces) Vocational Aptitude Battery. A qualifying and placement test for military enlistees which is used as a recruiting tool for high school students.

CO - Conscientious Objector. A Person who is opposed to serving in the armed forces and/or bearing arms on the grounds of moral or religious principles (According to the SSS).

DoD- Department of Defense.

DEP - Delayed Entry Program or Delayed Enlistment Program. Students sign up enlist but defer training until reaching 18 or leaving school.

DTP - Delayed Training Program. Students actually enlist in the National Guard in 11th or 12th grade, and are paid for training on weekends. It is difficult to get out of this commitment.

FERPA- Family Education Rights and Privacy Act.

FSTP- Future Soldiers Training Program, same as DEP.

JAMRS – Joint Advertising and Marketing Research & Studies. Partnership of the Pentagon and marketing groups to gather info on students to use for military recruiting.

MEPS - Military Entrance Processing Station. Recruits report here for basic training.

NCLB - No Child Left Behind.

SSS - Selective Service System. The government group responsible for preparing for a draft.

Introduction

The primary place military recruiters look for and find potential enlistees is in high schools: in fact, 90% of enlistees come directly from high schools. In most schools, the career counselor is the main gatekeeper. Why is a gatekeeper needed, at all?

Here are some reasons:

- Because despite bonuses, and the lowering of standards, most branches of the military are having trouble making quotas, putting pressure on the recruiters to deliver students.
- Because military recruiters have access at schools to students in a way other recruiters do not.
- Because military recruiters, through NCLB, are given students' contact information and are able to call them at home.
- Because some recruiters have been accused of physical abuse of potential recruits when left alone with students.
- Because military recruiters do not give the students all of the facts they need to make an informed decision.
- Because teenagers, especially ones not doing well at school, may be approached at a vulnerable time, and pressured into decisions they can not change.

The war on Iraq has added its own burden to career counselors, as new military recruits have a very good chance of being sent to fight there, while the military markets itself only as a career, educational, and job opportunity. The counselor cannot make the student's decision about the appropriateness of the military. However, counselors can protect students against aggressive military recruiting, and can try to ensure that students receive as much truthful and relevant information as possible.

We have tried to provide as much information as possible about the legalities and practicalities of dealing with military recruiters in schools. But information changes frequently, and we urge you to check your local practices and regulations often.

Washington Truth in Recruiting
P.O. Box 40073
Bellevue, WA 98015
www.WaTiR.org

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Military Recruiting in Schools and NCLB.

While military recruiters have always been in schools, the situation became different in 2001, with the passage of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

Section 9528 of the Child Left Behind Act of 2001 states that secondary schools must allow military recruiters to have the same access to schools as job and college recruiters have, that the schools must give the names and contact information of their students to the military, and that the students or parents can opt out of having their information sent to the military (and the school must inform them of that right).

(a) POLICY-

(1) ACCESS TO STUDENT RECRUITING INFORMATION- Notwithstanding section 444(a)(5)(B) of the General Education Provisions Act and except as provided in paragraph (2), each local educational agency receiving assistance under this Act shall provide, on a request made by military recruiters or an institution of higher education, access to secondary school students names, addresses, and telephone listings.

(2) CONSENT- A secondary school student or the parent of the student may request that the student's name, address, and telephone listing described in paragraph (1) not be released without prior written parental consent, and the local educational agency or private school shall notify parents of the option to make a request and shall comply with any request.

(3) SAME ACCESS TO STUDENTS- Each local educational agency receiving assistance under this Act shall provide military recruiters the same access to secondary school students as is provided generally to post secondary educational institutions or to prospective employers of those students.

(b) NOTIFICATION- The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, notify principals, school administrators, and other educators about the requirements of this section.

(c) EXCEPTION- The requirements of this section do not apply to a private secondary school that maintains a religious objection to service in the Armed Forces if the objection is verifiable through the corporate or other organizational documents or materials of that school.

This text is from section 9528 on pages 559 and 560 of the 670-page reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), commonly known as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001: SEC. 9528. ARMED FORCES RECRUITER ACCESS TO STUDENTS AND STUDENT RECRUITING INFORMATION.

Responsibilities for Dealing with Military Recruiters under the Requirements of NCLB.

1. Access to student recruiting information. The military usually requests student information to be handed over by a stated date in the fall. This is requested through the school or district office. Often only 11th and 12th information is requested and this information is used to contact students at home.

The right for students or parents to choose to send or not send contact information to the military is given through NCLB (see provision 2, above), and not through the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). Therefore, students under 18, as well as student over 18 or the students' parents, have the right to make this choice. This is a ruling from the Family Compliance Office in the Department of Education, confirmed in Sept. 2005.

2. Consent. The student or the student's parents must be informed that student information is handed to the military. The student and parent must be given the choice to not have the student's information be handed to the military. The school/district determines how to implement student or parental consent to pass contact information to the military, and how to communicate that policy effectively to all students and parents. Career counselors, while not officially part of the notification process, often take an accessory role on notification since the names are used for military recruitment.

Even if a student or parent withholds contact information from the military recruiters through NCLB, military recruiters may still get that information through the Joint Advertising and Marketing Research & Studies (JAMRS) database. Together, the Pentagon and various marketing firms have built a database of contact information from sources such as driver's license applications and ASVAB tests with names and personal details of more than 30 million U.S. young people between the ages of 16 and 23. Parents can request that the student not be contacted with information from the list (See letter in Resources.)

3. Same Access to Students. Access to students is usually the domain of the counselor. "Same" access as is provided to colleges and employers is interpreted and implemented in varied ways. In some schools, the military has used NCLB to enter schools to which they had not yet been invited. In most schools, the military presence is very strong in the schools, with recruiters coming and going at will, and community and school activists have tried to limit military recruiting visits to the same amount as college and job recruiters. Access procedure (and sometimes, policy) is usually the domain of the counselor, sometimes in conjunction with the activities director or school administration.

Counter military recruiters are legally allowed the same access to students as military recruiters, according to a 1986 Ninth Circuit Court ruling. Basically, the Ninth Circuit ruling stated that the question of military service (whether voluntary or compulsory) is a controversial political issue, and if a school establishes a forum for one side to present its views on the issue, it must give opponents equal access to the forum.

Counselors and teachers have worked with counter military recruiters to provide equal access by:

- Placing literature displays in career and counseling centers
- setting up displays at career and college fairs
- placing posters and literature on bulletin boards
- having speakers and printed materials in classrooms
- running ads in student newspapers
- having counter military recruiters/peace activists be present whenever there are military recruiter present.

In order to be sure that military recruiters, college and job recruiters, and peace activists have equal access to each other, as required by law, schools document and regulate recruiter visits. Some counselors will only allow recruiters at career/job fairs. Some counselors require students to make appointments with all recruiters, others have military recruiters and military counter recruiters sitting at tables outside lunchrooms once a month or once a semester.

Suggestions from career counselors for handling military recruiter visits:

- A counter recruiter should be available during military recruiter visits to offer other ways of serving one's country such as AmeriCorps or Peace Corps. Information about alternative careers, jobs and apprenticeships, and travel opportunities should be always available in the career office.
- Since many high school students join the military because they believe they can fund their education that way, counselors should have available details about military training and actual educational benefits, as well as more information about scholarships and loans.
- If there is no counter recruiter available, the counselor should stay with the students when they are talking to the military to be sure the students are safe and are getting the information they need. The school and the counselor are responsible for oversight, and for ensuring there is no overt misrepresentation or omission of the truth.
- Recruiters should be told that they must adhere to the allotted visit time, and not come early to wander through the halls.

- Recruiters often chaperone dances, coach teams, and lead clubs, activities promoted as good recruiting strategy in the army recruiting guide. These activities are recruiting activities, and should be regulated under equal access laws.
- Check with websites or with local counter recruiters for brochures that students can use to investigate the armed forces contract, sexual abuse and discrimination in the services, long-term health problems, the actual possibilities of receiving money for education and the training they want, and the psychological effects of combat training and killing, especially of killing civilians. Have those available during recruiter visits.

ASVAB tests- privacy and options.

About 2/3rds of the schools in the USA offer the ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery) to high school students, usually promoting it to students as a pre-SAT, aptitude, or career-enhancing test.

The ASVAB is actually the admissions and placement test for the US military. All persons enlisting in the US military are required to take ASVAB. The Department of Defense offers the test for free to high schools, and uses the information to not only contact potential recruits, but to streamline the military admission process. Recruits normally need to visit the MEPS or recruiting office twice- once to take the ASVAB and once to have a physical- but with the ASVAB out of the way, the student need not be tested further for placement purposes, and only needs the physical. The student is halfway to enlistment and placement, and has less time to consider the implications of enlistment.

The other reason military recruiters give the test to high school students is that, in most cases (see below), the military also gets student contact information. This way, they can initiate contact at any time.

The lack of information for parents and students about the test (for example, the fact that it is a military test), the lack of respect for student contact information, and the fact that many schools require that students take the test are some of the problems surrounded the way the ASVAB is currently administered.

If schools wish to administer the ASVAB:

1. Students and parents must be informed that taking the test is **voluntary**.
2. The military through the school must guarantee that no contact information or test data for students obtained from the test will be released to military recruiters.
3. Students who are under 18 years of age must obtain written permission from parents or guardians to take the test.
4. No recruiting shall take place when tests are administered or results disseminated.
5. Information on the ASVAB provided in career centers, in parent and student handbooks, and on school web sites shall refer to the test by its full name, Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, and disclose its administration by the Armed Services.

ASVAB option 8 says that the student's name and contact info will NOT be added to the military's recruiting list. The school or student can choose this option when taking the test and the availability of doing this should be made very clear by the schools (the military people giving the test usually leave this out).

Alternative tests?

There are not many free alternative tests. Available tests are the California Occupational Preference Survey (COPS), Wisconsin Career Information System (WCIS), and Career Decision Maker (CDM) for occupational interest and the Career Ability Placement Survey (CAPS) and the WCIS for vocational aptitudes. There are commercial aptitude diagnostic tools available, but they must be paid for with local or state education funds. The GATB (General Aptitude Test Battery) developed by the United States Employment Services (Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration) is a free test sometimes used as an alternative to the ASVAB; however, the test is no longer revised or updated.

The private information that is obtained from students with the ASVAB includes name, gender, race/ethnicity, Social Security number, test answers, and contact information. When the student is a legal minor, schools have a responsibility to obtain parental information before releasing such information to non-school groups, including the military. The privacy waiver that all students are asked by the military to sign on the ASVAB test form does not excuse schools from this responsibility and leaves them open to potential lawsuits.

For more information on ASVAB testing in high schools and possible actions you can take to stop or limit its use as a data source for recruiters, you can contact:

Project on Youth and Non-Military Opportunities (Project YANO)

<http://www.projectyano.org/>; 760-634-3604

Coalition Against Militarism in Our Schools (CAMS)

<http://www.militaryfreeschools.org/>

AFSC Youth and Militarism Program <http://www.afsc.org/youthmil/>

Delayed Entry Program (DEP).

A soldier in South Carolina asked to be discharged from the Delayed Entry Program and was instead sent to basic training. His recruiter told him that he needed to go to Ft. Jackson (an Army training base) for out-processing procedures on the discharge. According to his family, he was threatened with AWOL charges, a \$50,000 fine, and possible prison time if he did not sign the paperwork to go on active duty. Fortunately, the soldier was discharged after he and his family raised complaints. Source- Associated Press, June 20th, 2004

Many high school students who enlist are signed up into the Delayed Entry Program (DEP) (also called the Delayed Enlistment Program, or Future Soldiers Training Program (FSTP)) for up to a year before they report for active duty training. Students can be signed up, with parental permission, before the age of 18. The DEP is particularly attractive to high school seniors who are unsure about what to do after graduation.

When enlisting through the DEP, the student signs a contract with the military which says that there is a delayed departure date for training for up to one year. All branches of the military offer the DEP. The student is able to indicate the program he or she is interested in applying for, and if the student meets the qualifications and space is available, the student is able to reserve a spot in the program. During the year before the student leaves, the student attends monthly meetings, and has bi-weekly phone calls with his or her recruiter. The student receives no money during this year, and completes no training.

During the time before the student departs for basic training, the student can void his or her contract with the military according to current DoD policy. He or she can do so without any penalty from the military.

Getting out of the DEP. While, recruiters and other military staff will imply that the DEP member is formally "enlisted" in the military, this is not so. The DEP agreement, contained in a very official looking section of the actual "Enlistment Contract", is only a statement of proposed intention to report for formal enlistment. Under military law any DEP member can separate from this intention by writing a simple letter to the commanding officer where the original recruitment took place. As long as the recruit states clearly that he or she is no longer interested in serving in the military almost any reason is acceptable. The military currently releases all DEP recruits who request a separation.

The recruiter does not have the authority to grant separations and will try to re-sell the military to the recruit. Therefore, the letter requesting separation should be addressed to "Commander" at the recruiting station

where the recruit signed up. Keep a copy of the letter. Send the letter "Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested." Domestic Return Receipt" so you have legal documentation that your letter was received by the military command.

The military will review the letter and process the request. The recruit might be asked to appear at the recruiting station for a brief interview but this is not necessary, and, in fact, is not recommended. Once you have sent your separation request letter, there is no need for further contact with the recruiting station. (If the military turns down the initial request, contact the GI Rights Hotline.)

There is no penalty for this, and the student can reenlist at any time. The student is not considered AWOL, the student is not dishonorably discharged, and no mention of the de-enlistment goes on the student's record.

The Delayed Training Program (DTP).

17 year old students in 11th or 12th grade can enter the Delayed Training Program (DTP) with the National Guard. This is an actual enlistment. Students who enter the National Guard through DTP are already in the service, and they attend (and are paid for) weekend training. They do not have the option of changing their minds or deciding not to report for Basic training. They are also eligible for several perks. Because they already have a military ID, they are eligible for free military flights, and are eligible for the National Guard's bonus for signing up new recruits. It is much more difficult for a student to leave this program, and so the decision to enter the DTP must be very well considered.

Training program terms and arrangements change frequently. Students, parents, and counselors should check contracts carefully and consult with military and non-military sources for clarification.

If you have any questions about programs, regulations, or military law consult with a GI Rights counselor:

National GI Rights Hotline at 800/394-9544 or www.girights.objector.org.

Selective Service Registration.

Males- but not females- ages 18 through 25 who are living in the U.S. are required to register with the Selective Service as a contingency for a draft. No social security number is currently needed.

This can be done at any U.S. Post Office, on line at <http://www.sss.gov> , or with an in-school counselor, teacher, or staff member who has been appointed through the S.S High School Registrar Program. It should be done within 30 days before or after the 18th birthday.

If a man fails to register by his 26th birthday (current Selective Service policy is to accept late registration up until then), he is in violation of Federal law and subject to a \$250,000 maximum fine, a prison term of up to five years, or a combination of both. There have been no prosecutions for nonregistration since the 1980's: instead, the U.S. government has sought compliance by making nonregistrants ineligible for Federal student loans and grants, most Federal employment, including the U.S. Postal Service, job training under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), some state employment, some state employment, and U.S. citizenship (for male non-citizens applying for citizenship).

Conscientious Objector Status.

Once a man gets a notice that he has been found qualified for military service- that is, when the draft is enacted- he can make a claim for classification as a conscientious objector (CO). At that time, a registrant making a claim for Conscientious Objection is required to appear before his local board to explain his beliefs and may provide written documentation or personal appearances that can attest to his claims. Beliefs which qualify a registrant for CO status may be religious in nature, but don't have to be. Beliefs may be moral or ethical; however, a man's reasons for not wanting to participate in a war must not be based on politics, expediency, or self-interest. In general, the man's lifestyle prior to making his claim must reflect his current claims.

If approved, two types of service are available: Alternative Service, for those opposed to any kind of military service, and service in the armed forces when one receives no training or assignment that includes using weapons, for those COs who object only to combat.

However, we suggest that students who feel they may be CO should start getting their CO files together before a draft is called, as the student would have only 10 days in which to gather documentation of his CO beliefs. Possible documentation includes photocopies of NCLB Opt-out letters, essays about aversion to war, documentation of participation in antiwar groups or

demonstrations, or active membership in a church that doesn't believe in military service.

The sooner students begin to assemble their CO files, the stronger their claim will be. There are several registries at which people can register their CO philosophy, and several groups give detailed information on further steps each person can take to establish a document themselves as a CO.

For more information see <http://www.afsc.org/youthmil/selective-service/draft-steps.htm>.

For Registries and information, see the **Center on Conscience and War**.
<http://www.centeronconscience.org/> or

No Draft, No Way <http://nodraftnoway.org/>

For those considering not registering with SSS, see
<http://www.draftresistance.org/> .

Resources for Counselors and Students.

The military spends approximately \$4 billion dollars a year on recruiting, and few counselors' offices can offer equal resources. However, there are many resources available that can, at least, suggest to students what questions they should ask military recruiters.

Books.

10 Excellent Reasons Not To Join the Military. Ed. by Elizabeth Weill-Greenberg. The New Press, New York, 2006.

Addicted to War: Why the US Can't Kick Militarism. Joel Andreas. Comic book format, adopted as a supplemental text book by the San Francisco School Board in 2007. Available in Spanish.

Careers for Good Samaritans and Other Humanitarian Types. Marjorie Eberts and Margaret Gisler. VGM Career Horizons- NTC Publishing Group, 1998.

Careers for Caring People and Other Sensitive Types. Adrian A Paradis, VGM Career Horizons—NTC Publishing Group .

Videos.

Military Myths. Military Myths' focuses on the racial / economic profiling politics behind recruitment. This tape takes a critical look at the military's promises of travel, money for education and job training and considers how media representations of war and military life compare to the reality of war told by veterans who have actually been there. Available through Paper Tiger. (free curriculum available from the New York Collective of Radical Educators).

Before You Enlist. AFSC, release date Sept. 2006, length: 14:30. "Before You Enlist!" provides a rational voice to counter the seductive and often deceptive recruiting practices of the U.S. military. The message is not "don't enlist" but rather to provide young people and their families a more complete picture of the life-altering consequences of joining the military – especially in wartime. Available free as download at <http://www.beforeyouenlist.org/>, or \$5.00 from AFSC store.

Alternatives to the military listings.

Financial aid, job training, travel opportunities, peace jobs.
<http://www.10reasonsbook.com/resourceguide.htm>

General opportunities, with many southern California-specific jobs.
<http://www.militaryfreeschools.org/PDF/greatcareers.pdf>

Financial aid, job training, travel.
<http://www.unitedforpeace.org/article.php?id=2876>

Travel, volunteer, work, school.
<http://www.afn.org/%7Evetpeace/workshop2.htm>

General guide and North Carolina specifics.
<http://www.afsc.org/southeast/documents/choices.pdf>

General guide and Western Massachusetts specifics.
<http://westernmassafsc.org/CR/options.pdf>

Finding Seattle Area Alternatives to the Military.
<http://watir.org/res/FindingSeattleAreaAlternativestoMilitaryEnlistment.doc>

Organizations.

AFSC National Youth and Militarism Program.
<http://www.afsc.org/youthmil/>

Military Out of Our Schools Program.
<http://www.objector.org/recruiting.html>

The G.I. Rights Hotline. <http://girights.objector.org/> 1-800- 394- 9544

The Seattle Draft and Military Counseling Center.
<http://www.sdmcc.org/> has been providing counter recruitment information to high school students and active duty personnel who find themselves as conscientious objectors.

Project on Youth and Non-Military Opportunities (Project YANO)
<http://www.projectyano.org/>; 760-634-3604

Coalition Against Militarism in Our Schools (CAMS)
<http://www.militaryfreeschools.org/>

The following pages contain forms and policies that can be used directly or adapted to your own use. Please check on your local policies to find the most appropriate forms for your school or district.

Joint Advertising and Marketing Research & Studies Office (JAMRS)

Attention: Opt Out

4040 North Fairfax Drive, Ste. 200

Arlington, VA 22203

To Whom It May Concern:

Please remove the following individual from the JAMRS military recruitment database:

Full Name: _____
(Student)

Date of Birth: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip _____

Phone: (optional) _____

Sample Letter for release from DEP *[comments in italics and brackets]*

DATE

Commanding Officer
SERVICE BRANCH *[U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy, etc]* Recruiting Station
ADDRESS
CITY, STATE/ ZIP

Dear Commander:

I am currently a member of the SERVICE BRANCH Delayed Entry Program scheduled to enter active duty on DATE. I am requesting complete separation from the Delayed Entry Program and the SERVICE BRANCH.

I signed up for the Delayed Entry Program on DATE at the SERVICE BRANCH Recruiting Station, in CITY, ADDRESS & ZIP. I was recruited by NAME OF RECRUITER (copy of documents attached).

My request for separation is based on the following factors: *[Enter your own reason. A sample follows. ANY reason is sufficient including "I have changed my mind."]* Since I began the Delayed Entry Program, I have been given an opportunity to immediately pursue a higher education. I can enter college immediately after graduation from high school. Additionally, funds have been made available to me to complete this education.

I am no longer interested in serving the military. Therefore, I request separation from the Delayed Entry Program and the SERVICE BRANCH.

I request prompt processing of this separation. In the event that this separation request has not been processed on the date I am scheduled to report for active duty, I request an extension in my delay status until my separation request has been finally decided. *[The request for an extension to assure separation is appropriate and covers the possibility that the service branch may use a processing delay to invalidate the separation request.]*

This is my final decision. I have no intention of reporting for enlistment. Under no circumstances do I want the military personnel, recruiting staff, or other Delayed Entry Program members contacting me or my family to discuss this matter. All future communication and notice of separation should be mailed to my home. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Sincerely,

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY/STATE/ZIP
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

cc: YOUR CONGRESS MEMBER
ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP.

This information provided by the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.
www.objectors.org

Seattle Public High School Model Rules—Recruiters

These rules apply to all recruiters (employment, education, service opportunities, military, or military alternatives) who wish to recruit at _____ High School. These rules shall be posted in the main office, the counseling office, the career center, on the school’s website, and _____.

1. All recruiters must receive written permission to recruit on campus. Recruiters can contact _____ (name & title), at _____ (phone) or _____ (email) to receive permission. Such permission may be granted for the full year.
2. Recruiters of all types will be allowed on campus a maximum of _____ time(s) per _____ (time period). [*For example, 1 time per month; 3 times per semester, etc.*]
3. Approved recruiters must make appointments for the specific times they wish to recruit on campus. Appointments may be made by contacting _____ (name & title), at _____ (phone) or _____ (email).
4. All recruiters must sign in and out of the school in the school office each time they come onto campus.
5. A monthly “recruiting calendar” will be kept, listing the upcoming recruiter visits. Such list will be posted in the main office, the counseling office, the career center, on the school’s website, and _____.
6. All recruiters must clearly identify the organization that they are recruiting for. Military recruiters must be in uniform.
7. Recruiters may set up in the following locations:
 - Employment:
 - Education:
 - Service Opportunities:
 - Military & Military Alternatives:

Recruiters who set up outside of their designated area will be asked to leave campus, unless prior permission has been granted to set up in a different location.

8. Recruiters who wish to leave information for students may leave the information on the “Recruiter Table” in the _____ (room). Information must be dated, and must include a contact name and phone number that students, parents, or staff can call with questions about the information. The Recruiter Table must be clearly marked with a sign saying “Information distributed at this table has not been evaluated or endorsed by _____ High School or by Seattle Public Schools.
9. No recruiting may occur in classrooms during any time when a class is in session.
10. Recruiters may not make private appointments to meet with students on campus, and may not make appointments to meet with students off campus during a time when a student is scheduled to be in class.

Recruiters who interfere with the traditional activities of the school day, harass students or staff, provide misleading or untrue information, or do not comply with these rules, or other school and District rules may have their organization’s permission to recruit on campus revoked for the remainder of the current semester.

The recruiting calendar and sign in sheets will be forwarded to the Office of the Superintendent no later than July 15 of every school year.

It is the intention of Seattle Public Schools that all recruiters comply with School Board Policy C 03.00, which states:

“It is the policy of the Seattle School Board to prohibit harassment, intimidation, and bullying. This includes, but is not limited to, harassment, intimidation, and bullying based upon race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, economic status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy, marital status, physical appearance, or mental, physical, or sensory disability. This prohibition shall apply to all District employees, volunteers, parents/guardians, and students, including conduct between students, between adults, and between adults and students.”

These rules were created pursuant to School Board Procedure F 08.02.

STUDENT OPT OUT FORM
regarding the
RELEASE OF STUDENT NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER

School _____ Date _____

Student Name _____ Date of Birth _____

As a student you have the right to request that your private information is not released to military recruiters and others. Complete this Opt-Out form and give it to your Principal or School Administrator by _____ (date).

___ I request that this student's name, address, and telephone number not be released to Armed Forces and Military Recruiters, or Military Schools .

___ I request that this student's name, address, and telephone number not be released to colleges or universities..

Signature of student _____

Signature of parent or guardian _____

Federal public law 107-110, section 9528 of the ESEA, "No Child Left Behind Act" requires school districts to release student names, addresses, and phone numbers to military recruiters upon their request. Students are then called at home by recruiters and pressured to join the military. The law also requires the school district to notify you of your right to Opt-Out from this by requesting that the district not release your information to military recruiters. The completion and return of this form serves as your request to withhold your private information.

Form provided by Coalition Against Militarism in Our Schools

<http://www.militaryfreeschools.org>

Contact info@militaryfreeschools.org or 626-799-9118 if you have questions.

