

Roll Call

- New York- here
- Kansas- Here
- Alabama-Here
- Oklahoma-
- Alaska- Here
- Missouri- Here
- Louisiana- Here
- Illinois- Here
- Ohio- Here
- Kentucky - Here
- South Carolina- Here
- Tennessee- Here
- Arizona-

Introductions by name

Topics

*Courses completed in 8th grade for high school level credit

- High school courses offered in eighth grade
 - Common classes offered: Algebra, World Language, Biology,
- Kentucky- Young lady where she had taken 3 classes in 8th grade and California would not accept due to California University requirements.
- Missouri- most common is algebra. Trend is most high schools are giving credit for taking algebra. Minimal problems near bases. More issues away from the bases where they are not familiar with the Compact or procedures.
- Louisiana- Looks at the transcript as a legal document. If it is on the transcript it has to be kept. If taken in 8th grade for high school credit it will show on their high school transcript.
- South Carolina- Also used as a legal document. Struggle sometimes faced is other states not honoring the classes on transcripts for honor's seal of distinction. You may need something from the previous school and asking for a letter in writing with the superintendent's signature that designates it is for honors credit. There is a number code on the transcript to show it is for high school credit.
- Tennessee- Legal document. They believe kids get credit for what they have done.
- New York- They have students who take multiple advanced classes and then the receiving district then tends to say that they do not offer the class at that level so they will not honor it. If a parent transfers out before finishing the end-of-course exam some feel they did not earn the credit.
- Alaska- They have also had issues with the outgoing state honoring it. If the transcript does not state that it is for high school credit (listed on the high school transcript) they do

not approve it. Biggest issue is that schools want to place students initially instead of looking into all information.

- Additional information - we should look at 8th grade report cards and look at wording as well if they have not started 9th grade.
- Ohio- We should always ask do you have any other transcripts or documentation before making determinations
- Alabama- the main issues with these topics seem to become communication issues more often instead of actual class issues. Lack of knowledge of the Compact also causes issues.
- New York is noticing that most counselors are new, young, and afraid of making mistakes or need approval to give credit.

*Transitioning between states with different schedules (trimesters/quarters/semesters)

-New York- They go until the end of June. Kids tend to miss the end of course exams. They leave and go to another district but they have not completed the class. If they did not take the end of year exam it would not end up on the transcript. With New York going until June then receiving districts many times don't look at transcripts until August. New York can only take Regents Exams during a specific week. If the student is going to a state that does not require an end of course exam it doesn't tend to be an issue.

-Tennessee- If parents notify the school before the end of school they can test them early to show the end of course testing is completed. Years ago with the 10 point grading scale as compared to the 7 point grading scale. The legislation changed to the 10 point scale which solved a lot of their issues. They have a drop dead date. They have a date that all testing can be done before that they can leave and it is not an issue.

-Alabama- wanted to commend New York about how well they were able to work together to solve the issue and serve the students.

-Arizona designee- A tool that can be used is advanced and delayed travel dependant policy.

-South Carolina- Does not see this as an issue. They passed the Military Temporary Enrollment Bill passed on May 17, 2023. Someone has already reviewed a transcript for a student who will be starting next year. They are able to offer virtual or something to supplement the educational needs to ensure on time graduation. Willing to send a copy with other interested states.

-New York has also passed similar legislation

*Things that affect Tier 2 Compact related issues

-South Carolina- Kindergarten. The kindergarten piece in the Compact says they have to be enrolled and ATTENDING for the child to be eligible for Kindergarten in other states. For example- went in front of school board to ask for assessment of student to determine if he was able to move to the next grade level so that they did not have two siblings in the same grade.

- Arizona- compulsory is that they have to start when they are 6 years old. They can allow for early admission. If the student gets retained after being admitted early the school does not receive funding for that student the following year. Case study- family was coming from Hawaii. They left Hawaii early. They started the school year remotely for a month and then when they moved to Arizona they were able to continue the year as a kindergartener.
- Ohio it is also compulsory
- Kentucky is not compulsory
- Tennessee- not a focus but they have state pre-k based on income. Some people do not understand that when they come to Tennessee they have to qualify for Pre-K by income. Pre-k not honored in the compact.
- South Carolina- Income based Pre-K as well
- New York- struggles to get the sending State principals to sign off on a form stating a student has completed the requirements although they did not complete an end of course exam. They need something to show that they have met the requirements to complete the course.
- Alabama- The time table becomes a struggle because they graduate at the end of May. You have to complete the work where you are so they can honor it.
- Tennessee- feels the military has gotten better with orders dropping sooner so they have time to prepare, finish the school year, and then they are able to start the next grade level.
- New York- sometimes the families will speak with the districts to get everything ready. Then the family decides to ask for other orders.
- South Carolina- They have issues when the student is coming with letter grades instead of a letter and a percentage to determine if they will have the points to get into a specific school. They have a state conversion that is required.
- New York- South Carolina's issue sounds similar to the weighted classes issue.
- Alaska- Asked if the other state could do the conversion.

Top 3

- End of course credit
- Kindergarten
- Transcripts

Closing thoughts

- Everyone enjoyed the Tier 2 session