HELPFUL RESOURCES FOR ORGANIZING TO REGULATE MILITARY RECRUITING IN K-12 SCHOOLS (9/4/2015)
HELPFUL RESOURCES FOR ORGANIZING TO REGULATE RECRUITING IN K-12 SCHOOLS

September 4, 2015

DOCS

A. Over 20 different types of policies adopted in various school jurisdictions:
http://www.comdsd.org/school_policies/recruiting%20policies%20and%20articles.html

B. Community flier used by Education Not Arms Coalition, San Diego (in this packet) recruiting guidelines flier.

C. Documents/information on the New York City policy:
http://www.nycdoe.info

D. Op-ed on misinformation campaign by USMEPCOM that killed legislation to regulate ASVAB testing in CT schools:

VIDEOS

A. Download links to video of NNOMY Webinar on Recruiting Policies, August 2015:
http://www.projectano.org/presentations/NNOMY_webinar-08-2015_part1.mp4 (10.5MB)
http://www.projectano.org/presentations/NNOMY_webinar-08-2015_part2.mp4 (11.5MB)

B. Links to streaming video of school board hearings. These sample hearings allow you to see actual testimony and board member discussions on policies that were adopted in two cities; one city (San Diego) that is conservative and very militarized, and one (Santa Barbara) that is relatively progressive. The 2nd SD Unified link (JROTC shooting ranges) is offered as an example of what it is like when there is strong opposing testimony:

- San Diego Unified, final hearing and vote to adopt a recruiting policy, 11/30/2010
  Drag progress bar to 101:30, hearing lasts 49 minutes
- San Diego Unified, final hearing and vote to eliminate 11 JROTC shooting ranges, 02/10/09
  Drag progress bar about 5 minutes into the video, hearing lasts about 90 minutes.
- Santa Barbara Unified, status hearing on a recruiting policy proposal, 07/08/2014
  http://www.sbunified.org/2014/07/11/july-8-2014-board-meeting
- Santa Barbara Unified, final hearing and vote to adopt a recruiting policy, 10/14/2014:
  http://www.sbunified.org/2014/10/15/october-14-2014-board-meeting
ORGANIZATIONS WITH ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

A. National Network Opposing the Militarization of Youth, [http://www.nnomy.org](http://www.nnomy.org)

B. American Friends Service Committee, [http://www.afsc.org](http://www.afsc.org)

C. Project on Youth and Non-Military Opportunities (Project YANO), [http://www.projectyano.org](http://www.projectyano.org), 760-634-3604

D. Committee Opposed to Militarism & the Draft (publishes free quarterly newsletter, Draft NOTices, since 1980), [http://www.comdsd.org](http://www.comdsd.org)

E. Youth Activists Youth Allies Network, NYC, [http://www.yayanetwork.org](http://www.yayanetwork.org), Amy Wagner, yayanetnyc@aol.com

F. National Coalition to Protect Student Privacy, [http://www.studentprivacy.org](http://www.studentprivacy.org), Pat Elder, pelder@studentprivacy.org

G. Santa Barbara recruiting policy campaign contact: Kate Connell, kate@kateconnell.com

H. Education Not Arms Coalition, documentation of two successful San Diego policy campaigns (JROTC and recruiting), [http://www.projectyano.org/educationnotarms/](http://www.projectyano.org/educationnotarms/)

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION

A. Advice on using FOIA requests to obtain information on recruiting activities in schools: Seth Kershner, Connecticut Friends Social Justice Committee, coauthor of Counter-Recruitment and the Campaign to Demilitarize Public Schools (Palgrave, 2015), sethkershner@hotmail.com


D. A counter-recruitment educational tool from Quaker House: [http://www.quakerhouse.org/content/sergeant-abe-honest-recruiter](http://www.quakerhouse.org/content/sergeant-abe-honest-recruiter)
WEBINAR OUTLINE: ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICY ON RECRUITING

(EACH PART = 1 HOUR) WEBINAR CO-SPONSORS: NNOMY, AFSC, & PROJECT YANO

PART 1, AUG. 26: GENERAL OVERVIEW--IDENTIFYING BASIC ELEMENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE POLICY

A. IDENTIFY SPECIFIC RECRUITING ACTIVITIES THAT MIGHT BE ADDRESSED
B. IDENTIFY WHAT IS AND ISN’T FEASIBLE TO PURSUE, CITING ELEMENTS FROM ACTUAL POLICIES AS EXAMPLES

PART 2, AUG. 28: CASE STUDIES OF SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS--TESTIMONIALS FROM THREE ORGANIZERS

A. QUESTIONS FOR EACH ORGANIZER TO ADDRESS:
   a. WHAT WERE THE ELEMENTS IN THE PROPOSED POLICY?
   b. WHO GOT INVOLVED (SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS)?
   c. HOW LONG DID THE CAMPAIGN TAKE?
   d. LESSONS LEARNED:
      i. WHAT WERE KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS?
      ii. WHAT PROBLEMS AROSE? WERE THEY RESOLVED? HOW?
      iii. WHAT, IF ANYTHING, DO YOU WISH YOU HAD DONE DIFFERENTLY?
B. GENERAL Q&A

PART 3, AUG.31: CONTINUED DISCUSSION AND NEXT STEPS FOR THOSE WHO ARE READY TO PURSUE A LOCAL CAMPAIGN

A. CARRYOVER QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION FROM PREVIOUS SESSIONS
   a. REGULATING THE COLLECTION OF STUDENT CONTACT INFO.
   b. MEETING WITH BOARD MEMBERS
   c. ISSUES RE. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT (SEE YAYANET & PY FLIERS)
   d. KEYS TO SUCCESS
   e. OTHER ISSUES?
B. DISCUSS ANY IDEAS AND PLANS FOR SPECIFIC COMMUNITIES
C. ADDRESS ANY INTEREST IN GOALS BEYOND LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT CAMPAIGNS
   a. JROTC POLICYMAKING
   b. STATEWIDE POLICYMAKING
HELPFUL RESOURCES FOR ORGANIZING TO REGULATE RECRUITING IN K-12 SCHOOLS

SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS FOUND IN POLICIES REGULATING RECRUITING IN K-12 SCHOOLS

KEY ELEMENTS ARE IN BOLD.

A. INCLUDES A STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND SCOPE (E.G., APPLIES TO ALL K-12 SCHOOLS).
B. POLICY REQUIRES UNIVERSAL APPLICATION FOR ALL TYPES OF RECRUITERS.
C. REQUIRES EQUAL ACCESS FOR ALL RECRUITERS, INCLUDING ENTITIES OFFERING ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION ON MILITARY CAREERS.
D. REQUIRES RECRUITERS TO SCHEDULE VISITS IN ADVANCE.
E. LIMITS THE NUMBER OF RECRUITING VISITS PER YEAR.
F. DURING EACH RECRUITING VISIT, LIMITS THE NUMBER OF RECRUITERS PRESENT FROM A RECRUITING ORGANIZATION.
G. REQUIRES ALL RECRUITERS TO SIGN IN AND OUT IN THE SCHOOL’S MAIN OFFICE; SPECIFIES HOW LONG VISITOR RECORDS MUST BE RETAINED AT A SCHOOL (E.G., AT LEAST 12 MONTHS).
H. PROHIBITS RECRUITING ACTIVITIES THAT DISRUPT THE CONDUCT OF NORMAL SCHOOL ACTIVITIES OR INTERFERE WITH PUPILS.
I. PROHIBITS “UNFETTERED” RECRUITER ACCESS TO STUDENTS IN CLASSROOMS, CAFETERIAS, GYMS, OR OTHER AREAS OF THE SCHOOL.
J. LIMITS RECRUITERS TO A SPECIFIC CONFINED SPACE ON THE CAMPUS (SUCH AS AN OFFICE OR NEXT TO AN OUTSIDE TABLE); PROHIBITS THEM FROM ROAMING AROUND ON SCHOOL GROUNDS.
K. PROHIBITS RECRUITERS FROM PURSUING OR APPROACHING STUDENTS; REQUIRES THEM TO INSTEAD WAIT TO BE APPROACHED BY STUDENTS SEEKING INFORMATION.
L. PROHIBITS SOLICITING CONTACT INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM STUDENTS; CANNOT REQUIRE CONTACT INFORMATION AS A CONDITION TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ACTIVITY OR TO RECEIVE AN AWARD OR GIFT.
M. BEFORE SCHOOLS RELEASE STUDENT LISTS TO RECRUITERS, REQUIRES A PROMINENT NOTICE AND EASY METHOD FOR STUDENTS AND PARENTS TO OPT OUT, WITH NO ANNUAL RENEWAL REQUIRED (PER NCLB).
N. REQUIRES ALL RECRUITERS TO CLEARLY IDENTIFY THEIR ORGANIZATION: MILITARY RECRUITERS MUST BE IN UNIFORM, OTHER RECRUITERS MUST WEAR AN ID THAT NAMES THEIR ORGANIZATION.
O. BANS DISPLAYS OF WEAPONS AND WEAPON SIMULATORS.
P. SCHOOLS MAY ADMINISTER THE MILITARY’S APTITUDE TEST (THE ASVAB) ONLY UNDER ASVAB RELEASE OPTION 8, WHICH SPECIFIES THAT TEST INFORMATION MAY NOT BE USED FOR RECRUITING PURPOSES.
Q. DEFINITIONS: INCLUDE SUCH THINGS AS:
   a. “RECRUITER”
   b. “RECRUITING ORGANIZATION” (INCLUDE COUNTER-RECRUITERS, EXCLUDE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS PROVIDING GENERAL GUIDANCE ON POST HIGH SCHOOL OPPORTUNITIES)
   c. “RECRUITING VISIT”
   d. “ADMINISTRATIVE VISIT”
   e. “CAREER INFORMATION”
R. IMPLEMENTATION: SPECIFIES WHEN AND HOW THE POLICY AND ITS REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED AND ENFORCED BY SCHOOL STAFF.
S. SPECIFIES A PENALTY FOR ORGANIZATIONS THAT VIOLATE THE GUIDELINES, E.G., LOSS OF SCHOOL ACCESS FOR 12 MONTHS.
T. LEGAL GROUNDS: SPECIFIES SCHOOL DISTRICT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS AND COURT RULINGS THAT PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE POLICY.
U. OTHER REFERENCES: CITES RELEVANT DOCUMENTS LIKE THE ASVAB CAREER EXPLORATION COUNSELOR MANUAL AND THE DoD DIRECTIVE GOVERNING ASVAB TESTING IN SCHOOLS.
ELEMENTS THAT ARE NOT FEASIBLE OR WISE TO INCLUDE IN POLICIES REGULATING RECRUITING IN K-12 SCHOOLS

A. Language that focuses primarily on military recruiting.
B. An equal access requirement that does not include entities offering alternative information on military careers.
C. Allowing a distinction between active and passive methods of soliciting student contact information on school grounds. Recruiters will argue it’s not solicitation to place a sign-up sheet on a table for students wishing to receive more information.
D. Language that implies students may individually select option 8 when taking the ASVAB. This is a false promise propagated by recruiters and unaware school counselors.
E. Monitoring and enforcement requirements that would over-tax school personnel.
F. Anything having to do with JROTC. By including this issue in the proposed policy, it would enlarge the opposition and possibly cause the entire proposal to be rejected. Address JROTC separately and only after doing careful research on past experiences groups have had with the issue.

What were the elements in the proposed policy?
HIGHER EDUCATION
Should Be an Option FOR ALL!

WHY
are students at some San Diego high schools exposed to constant visits from military recruiters, while students at other schools see more college recruiters?

The Education Not Arms Coalition would like to know why!

Currently in San Diego high schools, students are frequently approached and asked for their contact information by aggressive military recruiters—in lunch areas, in classrooms and at special assemblies. Low-income students and youth of color have reported that they feel especially targeted because they never see college recruiters at their schools, only military recruiters.

We believe ALL San Diego students should receive equal access to college information and balanced counseling on their options beyond high school. Please join the Education Not Arms Coalition (ENAC)* in seeking fair, equal and balanced guidelines that ALL recruiters would be required to follow when attempting to approach our students.

For more information, please go to www.projectyano.org/educationnotarms/ or write to us at educationnotarms@gmail.com

*ENAC successfully brought an end to shooting ranges on SD high school campuses, achieved enforcement of parent consent regulations for Jr. ROTC classes and brought clarification to the misinformation being given to students by Jr. ROTC recruiters.
¡LA EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR
Debe Ser Una Opción Para Todos!

¿POR QUÉ
en algunas escuelas preparatorias de San Diego los estudiantes son expuestos a visitas frecuentes de reclutadores militares,

mientras
en otras escuelas los estudiantes ven más reclutadores de universidades?

¡A la Coalición Educación Sí Armas No, le gustaría saber por qué!

En la actualidad, en las preparatorias de San Diego, los reclutadores militares se acercan frecuentemente a los estudiantes para pedirles su información personal—en cafeterías, en salones de clase y en asambleas especiales. Los estudiantes de bajos ingresos y de color se sienten especialmente buscados porque no ven reclutadores universitarios, sólo militares.

Nosotros creemos que TODOS los estudiantes de San Diego deben tener el mismo acceso a la información universitaria así como una asesoría balanceada sobre sus opciones más allá de la preparatoria. Le urgimos que se una al esfuerzo de la Education Not Arms Coalition (ENAC)* y busquemos un trato justo con respecto a la información que reciben los estudiantes de TODO tipo de reclutadores.

Para recibir más información, ingrese a www.projectyano.org/educationnotarms/ o escribanos a educationnotarms@gmail.com

*ENAC logró exitosamente cerrar los campos de tiro en las escuelas preparatorias de San Diego, consiguió exigir el consentimiento de padres para participar en clases de JROTC, y ayudó a clarificar la información dada a los estudiantes por los reclutadores de JROTC.
Dear Chancellor Klein-

I am writing to urge you to pass a Chancellor’s Regulation on recruiters in our schools.

The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) requires that military recruiters be given the same access to schools as college and employment recruiters. But equal access does not mean unrestricted access.

* Schools need to limit visits by military recruiters to no more often than college and employment recruiters.
* Recruiters must not disrupt the school day or roam the school unsupervised.
* Guidance counselors and college advisors need to be prepared to help students explore the full range of college, training & vocational options available to them.
* Materials & info must be available to help students evaluate recruiters’ promises.
* Information on the right to “opt out” of the lists of personal information given to military recruiters must be available to every student, every year. Students, parents & school staff need a simple & effective way to report recruiter misconduct.
* Community members have the right to know if the schools in their neighborhoods are being targeted by military recruiters.

We need a Chancellor’s Regulation to enforce these critical policies.

Thank you,

Signed: Print Name

Chancellor Joseph Klein
Department of Education
52 Chambers St.
New York, NY 10007

For more information:
The Ya-Ya Network
(Youth Activists-Youth Allies)
info@yavanetwork.org

NNOMY
The National Network Opposing the Militarization of Youth

C/O AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

65 NINTH STREET | SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94103 USA | ATTN: WAGE PEACE PROGRAM

TELEPHONE CONTACT: PROJECT ON YOUTH & NON-MILITARY OPPORTUNITIES | +1-760-634-3604

HTTP://NNOMY.ORG | MAILTO:ADMIN@NNOMYORG.COM