

STUDENTS * PARENTS * TEACHERS!

How does your High School teach and promote the promise of a Peaceful Tomorrow in our communities and in our world?

What policies does your school have in place that teach about peace - directly - or by supporting mutual respect, human rights, and exploration of ideas for a better future for everyone on our planet? Check the boxes below – the ones that remain UNCHECKED are your plan of action for helping your school support the promise of a Peaceful Tomorrow.

Peace friendly curriculum and peace studies.

- Your school has a peace club, a model UN program, an O-Ambassador Club, or other peace club(s) in place. What are they? _____, _____, _____
- Your school offers classes, activities, plays, speech/essay contests, community service projects, etc. that promote peace building ideals in the school community, nation, and world. What are they? _____
- Your school has policies and practices in place that celebrate diversity in the school population.
- Your school has an Alternatives to Violence Program (AVP) or other conflict resolution program to encourage students to engage in respectful dialogue with one another.

Policies and practices about student rights. Freedom of speech is protected in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights and is guaranteed to all Americans. An ongoing dialogue between students and administrators in the HS is important. At times school schools have been known to limit student rights for various reasons. Sometimes these limitations have been challenged in court and students rights have prevailed, at other times limitations have been upheld. See www.aclu.org/standup/index.html.

- Your school has explicit guidelines about how students can exercise their basic free speech rights within the context of the school.
- Your school has policies and practices in place that encourage a free flow of ideas among students about important issues of the day.
- Your school places no additional limits on the content of materials for distribution to students, beyond the usual prohibition of “obscene” or “libelous” materials; materials that advocate breaking the law or school rules; or materials that cause a *substantial* “disruption” of the orderly operation of the school.
- Your school has *reasonable* regulations in place about when and where students can distribute materials.

Policies and practices about access to the military and truth-in-recruitment materials

- Your school allows distribution of materials that help and encourage students to carefully evaluate the truthfulness of military recruiter promises, statements, and policies.
- Your school allows distribution of materials about alternatives to military service that promote service, education, and job skills.

- Your school restricts military recruiters to “the same access to secondary school students as is provided generally to post secondary educational institutions or to prospective employers of those students.” NCLB 9528(c)
- Your school has clear guidelines established for all “institutional recruitment visits,” and does not allow for the removal of students from classes for the purpose of meeting with military recruiters.
- Your school charges the military for costs incurred related to the production of student directory information lists.

Policies and practices about student privacy. Under the current NCLB law (9528(a)(2)), public schools must comply with a request by a military recruiter for secondary students' "directory information." However, the law also says that a “secondary school **student or the parent of the student** may request that the student's name, address, and telephone listing 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.” In other words, students or parents can *opt out of providing personal information of the student*. The law is explicit, but it is up to each high school to clearly ensure that all know it is legal to “opt out” of providing personal information to military recruiters.

- Your school has explicit procedures that allow students and parents to annually “opt out” of sending student’s personal information to military recruiters. This includes every reasonable effort to notify students/parents of their rights to privacy, and includes prominent displays of the “opt-out” option on school websites and in every HS office in English, Spanish, and other commonly used languages.
- Your school’s “opt-out” forms and language make it easy for students/parents to “opt-out” of having personal information released to military recruiters, **but still allows release of information** to colleges and prospective employers.
- Your school’s “opt-out” forms and language makes it clear that students can “opt out” themselves.
- Your school limits directory information releases to include ONLY the student’s name, phone number, and address; NOT ethnicity, clubs, grades, etc.
- Your school releases student directory information to military recruiters ONLY for 11th and 12th graders.
- Your school uses ONE opt-out form to last for both junior and senior year so as not to require students to opt-out every year.

Even if you or your parent “opt-out” usually at the beginning of each school year, the military recruiters can still obtain your personal information if you take the ASVAB test - UNLESS your school has chosen Option 8 for releasing private information:

- Your school follows Option 8 for releasing private information obtained on the ASVAB test (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery). That is, only students requesting to take the ASVAB are administered the test, and the school does not release private information about the test taker to military recruiters without the **active consent of parents**. (School Recruiting Program Handbook USAREC Pamphlet 350-13, Chapter 6 – ASVAB)