



October 1, 2019

The Honorable Larry Hogan State House 100 State Circle Annapolis, Maryland 21401

The Honorable Adrienne A. Jones H-101, State House 100 State Circle Annapolis, MD 21401

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. H-107, State House 100 State Circle Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: Review of Disciplinary Practices and Use of Restorative Practices in the State (MSAR # 12199)

Dear Governor Hogan, President Miller, and Speaker Jones:

In 2018, Section 7-306 of the Education Article, Annotated Code of Maryland was amended by House Bill 1254, requiring the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to collect data on alternative school discipline practices in public schools for each local school system including: 1) the type of alternative school discipline practices that are used in a local school system; and 2) the type of misconduct for which an alternative discipline practice is used. During the 2019 legislative session, House Bill 725—*Public Schools - Student Discipline - Restorative Approaches* (Chapter 691) was passed and further amended Section 7-306 to include a definition of restorative approaches and requires the MSDE to submit an annual student discipline data report, on or before October 1, to the Governor and General Assembly. The report includes a description of the uses of restorative approaches in the State. Additionally, the amended legislation specifies that the MSDE shall disaggregate the information in any student discipline data report prepared by the Department.

The Alternative School Discipline Practices: Data Collection, Findings, and Considerations report is attached for your review. In addition, the MSDE will provide disaggregated student discipline data based on the categorizations in the legislation in the annual Maryland Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category Out-of-School Suspensions report. This report is published by the MSDE annually in October.

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Tiffany Clark, Director of Government Relations, by phone at 410-767-0090 or by email at tiffany.clark1@maryland.gov.

Best Regards,

Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D.

State Superintendent of Schools

c: Sarah Albert

Alternative School Discipline Practices: Data Collection, Findings, and Considerations

Presented by the Maryland State Department of Education

October 1, 2019

Larry Hogan *Governor*

Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D. State Superintendent of Schools



Karen B. Salmon, Ph.D. State Superintendent of Schools

Brigadier General Warner I. Sumpter, USA, Ret. President, Maryland State Board of Education

Larry Hogan *Governor*

Sylvia A. Lawson, Ph.D. *Chief Performance Officer*

Mary L. Gable

Assistant State Superintendent Division of Student Support, Academic Enrichment, and Educational Policy

Walter Sallee, MPA

Director, Student Services and Strategic Planning Division of Student Support, Academic Enrichment, and Educational Policy

Kimberly A. Buckheit

Specialist, School Completion and Alternative Programs
Division of Student Support, Academic Enrichment, and Educational Policy

The Maryland State Department of Education does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry/national origin, color, disability, gender identity/expression, marital status, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation in matters affecting employment or in providing access to programs and activities and provides equal access to the Boy Scouts and other designated youth groups. For Inquiries related to Department policy, please contact:

Agency Equity Officer
Equity Assurance & Compliance Office
Office of the Deputy State Superintendent for Finance and Administration
Maryland State Department of Education
200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21201-2595
410-767-0426 - Voice
410-767-0431 - Fax
410-333-6442 - TTY/TDD

For inquiries regarding this publication, please contact Mary L. Gable, Assistant State Superintendent, Division of Student Support, Academic Enrichment, and Educational Policy by email at mary.gable@maryland.gov or by telephone at 410-767-0472.

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Background	3
Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection	3
Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Degree to Which a Practice Is Used	4
Communication Practices	5
Skill Development Practices	6
Corrective Approaches	7
Referral Practices	8
Consequence Practices	9
Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Type of Practices Used for Student Miscondu	ıct 10
Attendance Infractions	11
Conduct Infractions	14
Drug and Alcohol Infractions	17
Sexual Misconduct Infractions	20
Considerations	26
Appendix A:	27

Introduction

The Annotated Code of Maryland Education Article § 7-306 requires the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) to, "collect data on alternative school discipline practices in public schools for each local school system, including: (i) the type of alternative school discipline practices that are used in a local school system; and (ii) the type of misconduct for which an alternative discipline practice is used."

During the 2019 legislative session, House Bill 725—Public Schools-Student Discipline-Restorative Approaches (Chapter 691) was passed, amending Education Article § 7-306. The amended legislation defines restorative approaches as a relationship-focused student discipline model and requires the MSDE to submit an annual student discipline data report, on or before October 1, to the Governor and the General Assembly that, "includes a description of the uses of restorative approaches in the State and a review of disciplinary practices and policies in the State." Additionally, the amended legislation specifies that the MSDE, "shall disaggregate the information in any student discipline data report prepared by the Department by race, ethnicity, gender, disability status, eligibility for free or reduced price meals or an equivalent measure of socioeconomic status, English language proficiency, and type of discipline for: (i) the State; (ii) each local school system; and (iii) each public school."

The MSDE will provide disaggregated student discipline data based on the categorizations outlined in the legislation in the annual *Maryland Public School Suspensions by School and Major Offense Category: In-School Suspensions, Out-of-School Suspensions, and Expulsions* report. This data report is published annually in October. The *Alternative School Discipline Practices: Data Collection, Findings, and Considerations* report focuses specifically on alternative school discipline practices. The report describes the data collection process, provides statewide summary data based on local school system (LSS) responses, and outlines findings and considerations based on an analysis of the data.

Background

Education Article § 7-306 defines an alternative school discipline practice as, "a discipline practice used in a public school that is not an in-school suspension or an out-of-school suspension." Currently, responsibility for defining discipline practices for specific code of conduct infractions and determining which disciplinary practices are utilized rests with individual LSSs. Over the past five years, the MSDE has provided support and guidance on alternative disciplinary approaches to suspensions and expulsions to LSSs, most notably through *The Maryland Guidelines for Student Code of Discipline*.

Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection

To obtain data on the use of alternative discipline practices in Maryland, MSDE staff developed an online survey, drawing on existing statewide guidance and current terminology (see Appendix A). The Superintendents in each LSS were informed about the survey, which was completed by the Director of Student Services. The Director of Student Services is the LSS administrator who is most knowledgeable about central office guidance on discipline and school discipline practices. All 24 LSSs in Maryland completed the survey in summer 2019.

The survey comprised two main parts. **Part one** asked LSSs how frequently they used the following five alternative discipline practices:

- communication practices;
- skill development practices;
- corrective approaches;
- referral practices; and
- consequence practices.

For each part one question, the following five response options were available:

- never;
- less than half of the time;
- about half of the time;
- more than half of the time; and
- always.

Part two asked LSSs to indicate which alternative school discipline practices (as identified in part one) the LSS is using in response to the following types of student misconduct, as defined by the Institute of Education Science's (IES) Regional Educational Laboratory Mid-Atlantic:

- attendance infractions (class cutting, tardiness, and truancy);
- conduct infractions (disrespect, disruption, academic dishonesty, dress code violations, inappropriate use of personal electronics, trespassing, and destruction of property);
- drugs and alcohol infractions (being under the influence/in possession of, or selling alcohol, inhalants, or controlled substances);
- sexual misconduct infractions (sexual harassment, attacks, or activity [note: classified as sex infractions in the survey]); and
- violent infractions (possession or use of firearms, explosives, or other weapons, threatening or attacking an adult or student, fighting, extortion, bullying and harassment, arson, and bomb threats).

Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Degree to Which a Practice Is Used

Please note that the data for part one of the survey (questions 2 through 6) have been collapsed into a single table for each of the five alternative school discipline practice categories listed (communication practices, skill development practices, corrective approaches, referral practices, and consequence practices). Tables 1 through 5 detail the frequency with which each of the 24 LSSs in Maryland report using the specified discipline practice.

Communication Practices

With regard to the use of communication practices, all 24 LSSs indicated that parent-teacher outreach occurs at least about half of the time, with 11 LSSs indicating that this practice is always used (see Table 1). Other high frequency practices reported include in-person conferences between parents and teachers or administrators. Less frequent communication practices include mediation conferencing and behavior contracts.

Table 1. Extent to which Communication Practices used across all LSSs

	NEVER	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Parent - Teacher outreach (phone, email, text)	0.00%	0.00%	8.33% 2	45.83% 11	45.83% 11	24
Parent - Teach conference, in person	0.00%	33.33% 8	25.00% 6	41.67% 10	0.00%	24
Parent - administrator conference, in person	0.00%	25.00% 6	33.33% 8	41.67% 10	0.00%	24
Check-in Check-out with a school-based adult	0.00%	37.50% 9	16.67% 4	41.67% 10	4.17% 1	24
Daily or weekly student progress sheet (digital or paper)	0.00%	45.83% 11	25.00% 6	25.00% 6	4.17% 1	24
Mediation conference	4.17% 1	50.00% 12	33.33% 8	12.50% 3	0.00%	24
Behavior contract	0.00%	41.67% 10	37.50% 9	16.67% 4	4.17% 1	24
Administrator - Teacher support related to interaction(s) with a student	0.00%	4.17%	25.00% 6	37.50% 9	33.33% 8	24

Skill Development Practices

With regard to the use of skill development practices, all 24 respondents indicated using Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) as a framework at least about half of the time, with 11 LSSs indicating that PBIS is always used (See Table 2). Another high frequency practice reported is reminding/redirecting to an appropriate replacement behavior. Role play is the least used skill development practice, with 23 LSSs indicating that it is used less than half of the time, followed by peer mediation.

Table 2. Extent to which Skill Development Practices used across all LSSs

	NEVER	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) as a framework	0.00%	0.00%	16.67% 4	37.50% 9	45.83% 11	24
Trauma-informed care	0.00%	37.50% 9	33.33% 8	29.17% 7	0.00%	24
Role play	4.17% 1	91.67% 22	4.17% 1	0.00%	0.00%	24
Reminder/redirection to an appropriate replacement behavior	0.00%	12.50% 3	12.50% 3	45.83% 11	29.17% 7	24
Peer mediation	12.50% 3	62.50% 15	16.67% 4	8.33% 2	0.00%	24
Participation in a social emotional learning program	0.00%	41.67% 10	8.33% 2	45.83% 11	4.17% 1	24
Participation in an academic skill development program	0.00%	33.33% 8	25.00% 6	29.17% 7	12.50% 3	24
Participation in a targeted skill session with a student service professional	0.00%	33.33% 8	29.17% 7	33.33% 8	4.17% 1	24
Review and practice of a classroom procedure	0.00%	8.33% 2	12.50% 3	58.33% 14	20.83% 5	24

Corrective Approaches

With regard to the use of corrective approaches, no one individual approach/practice/model/strategy is always used by any single LSS when handling a student discipline case (see Table 3). The most frequently used corrective approach is conflict resolution, followed by other forms of mediation and restorative conferences. The majority of LSSs reported using the other corrective approaches less than half of the time or never, with formal corrective circles and rehabilitation being the least used approach.

Table 3. Extent to which Corrective Approaches used across all LSSs

	NEVER	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Conflict resolution with student and victim	0.00%	20.83% 5	50.00% 12	29.17% 7	0.00%	24
Peer mediation	12.50% 3	62.50% 15	16.67% 4	8.33% 2	0.00%	24
Other forms of mediation	0.00%	47.83% 11	30.43% 7	21.74% 5	0.00%	23
Restorative conferences (the act of repairing the harm done)	0.00%	50.00% 12	37.50% 9	12.50% 3	0.00%	24
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders and a written agreement	12.50% 3	75.00% 18	8.33%	4.17% 1	0.00%	24
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based stakeholders, community member(s), and a written agreement	20.83%	75.00% 18	4.17% 1	0.00%	0.00%	24
Rehabilitation	34.78% 8	56.52% 13	8.70% 2	0.00%	0.00%	23

Referral Practices

With regard to the use of referral practices, the majority of LSSs reported making referrals to a school counselor/school psychologist or to the student support team/tier 1 support team¹ more than half of the time or always (see Table 4). For the other referral options, LSSs indicated employing them less than half of the time or never in most cases, with referrals for rehabilitative services being the least commonly used.

Table 4. Extent to which Referral Practices used across all LSSs

	NEVER	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Referral to a mentoring program (in school-based or community-based agency)	0.00%	62.50% 15	25.00% 6	12.50% 3	0.00%	24
Referral to a School Counselor and/or School Psychologist	0.00%	12.50% 3	25.00% 6	50.00% 12	12.50% 3	24
Referral to the Student Support Team or other Tier 1 support team	0.00%	20.83% 5	12.50% 3	45.83% 11	20.83% 5	24
Referral to the School Nurse or School Health Professional	0.00%	54.17% 13	29.17% 7	12.50% 3	4.17% 1	24
Referral to a School-Based Social Worker, Pupil Personnel Worker, Behavior Interventionist, or a School- Based Mental Health Worker	0.00%	25.00% 6	33.33% 8	37.50% 9	4.17% 1	24
Referral to a community- based Mental Health Professional	0.00%	54.17% 13	20.83% 5	20.83% 5	4.17% 1	24
Referral to a substance abuse counseling service	0.00%	54.17% 13	25.00% 6	20.83% 5	0.00%	24
Referral to complete a Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	0.00%	50.00% 12	25.00% 6	25.00% 6	0.00%	24
Referral to a community- based agency	0.00%	54.17% 13	25.00% 6	16.67% 4	4.17% 1	24
Referral to the Individualized Education Program Team	0.00%	54.17% 13	33.33% 8	8.33% 2	4.17% 1	24
Referral for rehabilitative services	20.83% 5	62.50% 15	12.50% 3	4.17% 1	0.00%	24

¹ A team of school-based individuals who meet to discuss and develop a plan of intervention for students at risk.

Consequence Practices

With regard to the use of consequence practices, 22 LSSs (92 percent) indicated using verbal correction more than half of the time or always (see Table 5). Temporary removal from class is the second most frequently used practice, with 21 LSSs (88 percent) reporting using removal about half of the time or more frequently. The least frequently used consequence practices reported by LSSs are written apologies to victims, community service, teen courts, and Saturday schools. For each of these practices, only one LSS indicated using the practice more than half of the time.

Table 5. Extent to which Consequence Practices used across all LSSs

	NEVER	LESS THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ABOUT HALF OF THE TIME	MORE THAN HALF OF THE TIME	ALWAYS	TOTAL
Written apology to the victim(s)	0.00%	75.00% 18	20.83% 5	4.17% 1	0.00%	24
Verbal correction	0.00%	4.17% 1	4.17% 1	37.50% 9	54.17% 13	24
After school detention	4.17% 1	29.17% 7	29.17% 7	37.50% 9	0.00%	24
Community service	25.00% 6	62.50% 15	8.33% 2	4.17% 1	0.00%	24
Loss of school day privilege	0.00%	37.50% 9	25.00% 6	37.50% 9	0.00%	24
Loss of after school privilege	4.17% 1	37.50% 9	45.83% 11	12.50% 3	0.00%	24
Removal from extra-curricular activity	0.00%	62.50% 15	29.17% 7	8.33% 2	0.00%	24
Temporary removal from class	0.00%	12.50% 3	33.33% 8	45.83% 11	8.33% 2	24
Teen court	60.87% 14	34.78% 8	0.00%	4.35% 1	0.00%	23
Saturday School	21.74% 5	60.87% 14	13.04% 3	4.35% 1	0.00%	23

 $Note: The \ data \ in \ the \ table \ show \ both \ the \ percentage \ and \ number \ of \ LSSs \ who \ responded \ to \ each \ question \ in \ the \ survey \ indicating \ the \ frequency \ with \ which \ the \ LSS \ employs \ the \ specific \ alternative \ school \ discipline \ practice/approach/model/strategy \ listed.$

Findings: Alternative School Discipline Data by the Type of Practices Used for Student Misconduct

Tables 6 through 10, which relate to part two of the survey (questions 7 through 31), detail which alternative school discipline practices are being implemented by LSSs with regard to five specific types of misconduct infraction: attendance, conduct, drugs and alcohol, sexual misconduct, and violence. Please note that the data presented in this section do not indicate the frequency with which an LSS employs a particular practice/approach/model/strategy, but whether the LSS has ever employed such a practice/approach/model/strategy. For each of the five infraction categories, a narrative summarizing the datasets included with each infraction category is provided. Data are broken out into five separate tables (6.1, 6.2, etc.), one table for each of the five overarching alternative school discipline practice categories listed under part one of the survey (communication practices, skill development practices, corrective approaches, referral practices, and consequence practices). Each table indicates the number of LSSs that employ a specific alternative school discipline practice in relation to a particular infraction type. Please note that the corrective approaches category is the only one for which all 24 LSSs did not provide responses.

Attendance Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are used by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for attendance infractions:

- communication practices check in/check out, parent outreach, parent-teacher conference, and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, reminder/redirection, and school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral;
- referral practices mentoring, school counselor, and student support team or other tier 1 support team referrals; and
- consequence practices verbal correction.

No corrective approaches met this 80 percent/20 out of 24 LSS threshold.

Excluding "other" options, the least used alternative school discipline practices (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for attendance infractions are:

- skill development practices role play;
- corrective approaches formal corrective circles with parents, school-based officials, and community members; and
- consequence practices student court, teen court, and expulsion.

No communication practices or referral practices fell below this 20 percent/four out of 24 LSS threshold.

Table 6.1 Number of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Attendance Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community conference	20.83%	5
Check in/Check out	87.50%	21
Parent outreach	95.83%	23
Progress sheet	66.67%	16
Behavior contract	79.17%	19
Parent:teacher conference	95.83% 2	23
Conflict resolution conference	25.00%	6
Administrator:parent conference	95.83% 2	23
Administrator:teacher conference	75.00%	18
Mediation conference	37.50%	9
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 6.2 Number of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Attendance Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPON	SES
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	100.00%	24
Role Play	16.67%	4
Reminder/redirection	95.83%	23
Peer mediation	29.17%	7
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	66.67%	16
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral	87.50%	21
Academic remediation	79.17%	19
Practice of a classroom procedure	58.33%	14
Trauma-informed care	70.83%	17
Other (please specify)	12.50%	3
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 6.3 Number of LSSs employing Corrective Approaches to address Attendance Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPON	SES
Circle conversation with student and victim	55.56%	10
Restitution	44.44%	8
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	38.89%	7
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based officials, and community members	22.22%	4
Other (please specify)	27.78%	5
Total Respondents: 18		

Table 6.4 Number of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Attendance Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSE	s
Mentoring	91.67%	22
School Counselor	95.83%	23
Substance abuse counseling service	66.67%	16
School Nurse or School Health Professional	75.00%	18
Mental Health Professional	79.17%	19
Community based organization	70.83%	17
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	50.00%	12
IEP team	70.83%	17
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team	95.83%	23
School Psychologist	75.00%	18
Outside counseling organization	66.67%	16
Rehabilitative	33.33%	8
Other (please specify)	12.50%	3
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 6.5 Number of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Attendance Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	6
After school detention	79.17%	19
Written apology	29.17%	7
Verbal correction	91.67%	22
Loss of school-day privilege	75.00%	18
Community service	20.83%	5
Loss of after-school privilege	75.00%	18
Removal from extra-curricular activity	66.67%	16
Student court	16.67%	4
Temporary removal from class	25.00%	6
Saturday school	54.17%	13
Teen court	12.50%	3
These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension	25.00%	6
These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension	20.83%	5
These infractions would lead to an expulsion	8.33%	2
Other (please specify)	12.50%	3
Total Respondents: 24		

Conduct Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are used by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for conduct infractions:

- communication practices check in/check out, parent outreach, behavior contract, parent-teacher conference, conflict resolution conference, administrator-parent conference, and administrator-teacher conference;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, reminder/redirection, school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral, and practice of a classroom procedure;
- corrective approaches circle conversation with student and victim;
- referral practices mentoring, school counselor, mental health professional, functional behavior assessment/behavior intervention plan, IEP team, student support team or other tier 1 support team, and school psychologist referrals; and
- consequence practices after school detention, written apology, verbal correction, loss of school-day privilege, loss of after-school privilege, removal from extra-curricular activity, temporary removal from class, and short-term suspension.

The least used alternative school discipline practices (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for conduct infractions are:

• consequence practices – teen court and expulsion.

All other approaches/practices/models/strategies are used by more than 37.5 percent of/at least nine LSSs.

Table 7.1 Number of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Conduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community conferencing	45.83%	11
Check in/Check out	91.67%	22
Parent outreach	100.00%	24
Progress sheet	79.17%	19
Behavior contract	91.67%	22
Parent-Teacher conference	100.00%	24
Conflict resolution conference	83.33%	20
Administrator:parent conference	95.83%	23
Administrator:teacher conference	83.33%	20
Mediation conference	70.83%	17
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 7.2 Number of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Conduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	100.00%	24
Role Play	50.00%	12
Reminder/redirection	95.83%	23
Peer mediation	50.00%	12
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	70.83%	17
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral	91.67%	22
Academic remediation	70.83%	17
Practice of a classroom procedure	83.33%	20
Trauma-informed care	70.83%	17
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 7.3 Number of LSSs employing Corrective Approaches to address Conduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Circle conversation with student and victim	81.82%	18
Restitution	72.73%	16
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	63.64%	14
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based officials, and community members	45.45%	10
Total Respondents: 22		

Table 7.4 Number of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Conduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Mentoring	87.50%	21
School Counselor	100.00%	24
Substance abuse counseling service	62.50%	15
School Nurse or School Health Professional	66.67%	16
Mental Health Professional	87.50%	21
Community-based organization	70.83%	17
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	95.83%	23
IEP Team	95.83%	23
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team	95.83%	23
School Psychologist	83.33%	20
Outside counseling organization	70.83%	17
Rehabilitative	37.50%	9
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 7.5 Number of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Conduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
After school detention	91.67%	22
Written apology	83.33%	20
Verbal correction	100.00%	24
Loss of school-day privilege	95.83%	23
Community service	41.67%	10
Loss of after-school privilege	91.67%	22
Removal from extra-curricular activity	87.50%	21
Temporary removal from class	95.83%	23
Saturday school	58.33%	14
Teen court	4.17%	1
These infractions would lead to a short term suspension	83.33%	20
These infractions would lead to a long term suspension	54.17%	13
These infractions would lead to an expulsion	12.50%	3
Total Respondents: 24		

Drug and Alcohol Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are used by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for drug and alcohol infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral:
- referral practices school counselor, substance abuse counseling service, school nurse or school health professional, mental health professional, and outside counseling organization referrals; and
- consequence practices removal from extra-curricular activity, short-term suspension, and long-term suspension.

No corrective approaches met this 80 percent/20 out of 24 LSS threshold.

The least used alternative school discipline practices (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for drug and alcohol infractions are:

- communication practices community conference and progress sheet;
- skill development practices peer mediation; and
- consequence practices written apology, community service, student court, and teen court.

No corrective approaches or referral practices fell below this 20 percent/four out of 24 LSS threshold.

Table 8.1 Number of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community conference	16.67%	4
Check in/Check out	75.00%	18
Parent outreach	91.67%	22
Progress sheet	12.50%	3
Behavior contract	62.50%	15
Parent-Teacher conference	75.00%	18
Conflict resolution conference	20.83%	5
Administrator-Parent conference	100.00%	24
Administrator-Teacher conference	62.50%	15
Mediation conference	20.83%	5
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 8.2 Number of LSSs employing **Skill Development Practices** to address **Drug and Alcohol Infractions**

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	70.83%	17
Role play	20.83%	5
Reminder/redirection	58.33%	14
Peer mediation	8.33%	2
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	58.33%	14
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral	87.50%	21
Academic remediation	33.33%	8
Practice of a classroom procedure	20.83%	5
Trauma-informed care	70.83%	17
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 8.3 Number of LSSs employing Corrective Approaches to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Circle conversation with student and victim	31.25%	5
Restitution	37.50%	6
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	68.75%	11
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based officials, and community members	50.00%	8
Total Respondents: 16		

Table 8.4 Number of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Mentoring	50.00%	12
School Counselor	100.00%	24
Substance abuse counseling service	95.83%	23
School Nurse or School Health Professional	91.67%	22
Mental Health Professional	83.33%	20
Community-based organization	75.00%	18
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	41.67%	10
IEP Team	54.17%	13
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team	70.83%	17
School Psychologist	75.00%	18
Outside counseling organization	83.33%	20
Rehabilitative	50.00%	12
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 8.5 Number of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Drug and Alcohol Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSE	S
After school detention	37.50%	9
Written apology	16.67%	4
Verbal correction	45.83%	11
Loss of school-day privilege	58.33%	14
Community service	12.50%	3
Loss of after-school privilege	70.83%	17
Removal from extra-curricular activity	83.33%	20
Student court	4.17%	1
Temporary removal from class	54.17%	13
Saturday school	29.17%	7
Teen court	16.67%	4
These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension	95.83%	23
These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension	87.50%	21
These infractions would lead to an expulsion	33.33%	8
Total Respondents: 24		

Sexual Misconduct Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are used by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for sexual misconduct infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach, parent-teacher conference, and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral and trauma-informed care;
- referral practices school counselor, mental health professional, student support team or other tier 1 support team, school psychologist, and outside counseling organization referrals; and
- consequence practices removal from extra-curricular activity, short-term suspension, and long-term suspension.

No corrective approaches met this 80 percent/20 out of 24 LSS threshold.

The least used alternative school discipline practices (i.e. used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs) for sexual misconduct infractions are:

- communication practices community conference;
- skill development practices peer mediation, academic remediation, and practice of a classroom procedure;
- corrective approach restitution;
- consequence practices community service and teen court.

No referral practices fell below this 20 percent/four out of 24 LSS threshold.

Table 9.1 Number of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community conference	16.67%	4
Check in/Check out	41.67%	10
Parent outreach	91.67%	22
Progress sheet	20.83%	5
Behavior contract	58.33%	14
Parent-Teacher conference	83.33%	20
Conflict resolution conference	33.33%	8
Administrator-Parent conference	100.00%	24
Administrator-Teacher conference	62.50%	15
Mediation conference	29.17%	7
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 9.2 Number of LSSs employing **Skill Development Practices** to address **Sexual Misconduct Infractions**

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	58.33%	14
Role play	29.17%	7
Reminder/redirection	58.33%	14
Peer mediation	12.50%	3
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	62.50%	15
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral	91.67%	22
Academic remediation	8.33%	2
Practice of a classroom procedure	16.67%	4
Trauma-informed care	83.33%	20
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 9.3 Number of LSSs employing Corrective Approaches to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Circle conversation with student and victim	53.85%	7
Restitution	15.38%	2
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	76.92%	10
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based officials, and community members	46.15%	6
Total Respondents: 13		

Table 9.4 Number of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSE	s
Mentoring	41.67%	10
School Counselor	87.50%	21
Substance abuse counseling service	25.00%	6
School Nurse or School Health Professional	54.17%	13
Mental Health Professional	87.50%	21
Community-based organization	70.83%	17
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	62.50%	15
IEP Team	50.00%	12
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team	87.50%	21
School Psychologist	95.83%	23
Outside counseling organization	91.67%	22
Rehabilitative	29.17%	7
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 9.5 Number of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Sexual Misconduct Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	S
After school detention	37.50%	9
Written apology	45.83%	11
Verbal correction	66.67%	16
Loss of school-day privilege	70.83%	17
Community service	16.67%	4
Loss of after-school privilege	75.00%	18
Removal from extra-curricular activity	83.33%	20
Temporary removal from class	66.67%	16
Saturday school	29.17%	7
Teen Court	4.17%	1
These infractions would lead to a short term suspension	100.00%	24
These infractions would lead to a long term suspension	95.83%	23
These infractions would lead to an expulsion	58.33%	14
Total Respondents: 24		

Violent Infractions

Survey responses indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are used by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent of respondents and/or at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) for violent infractions:

- communication practices parent outreach, behavior contract, and administrator-parent conference;
- skill development practices PBIS framework, school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral, and trauma-informed care;
- referral practices school counselor, mental health professional, functional behavior assessment/behavior intervention plan, IEP Team, student support team or other tier 1 support team, school psychologist, and outside counseling organization referrals; and
- consequence practices short-term suspension, long-term suspension, and expulsion.

No corrective approaches met this 80 percent/20 out of 24 LSS threshold.

The only alternative school discipline practice used by less than 20 percent of respondents and/or no more than four out of 24 LSSs is role play (consequence practice). No other approaches/practices/models/strategies fell below this threshold.

Table 10.1 Number of LSSs employing Communication Practices to address Violent Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Community conference	45.83%	11
Check in/ Check out	58.33%	14
Parent outreach	91.67%	22
Progress sheet	50.00%	12
Behavior contract	83.33%	20
Parent-Teacher conference	75.00%	18
Conflict resolution conference	79.17%	19
Administrator-Parent conference	100.00%	24
Administrator-Teacher conference	75.00%	18
Mediation conference	70.83%	17
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 10.2 Number of LSSs employing Skill Development Practices to address Violent Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPON	SES
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	86.96%	20
Role play	17.39%	4
Reminder/redirection	60.87%	14
Peer mediation	43.48%	10
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	73.91%	17
School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/ lesson referral	95.65%	22
Academic remediation	26.09%	6
Practice of a classroom procedure	30.43%	7
Trauma-informed care	86.96%	20
Total Respondents: 23		

Table 10.3 Number of LSSs employing Corrective Approaches to address Violent Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPON	SES
Circle conversation with student and victim	73.68%	14
Restitution	52.63%	10
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders	68.42%	13
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based officials, and community members	57.89%	11
Total Respondents: 19		

Table 10.4 Number of LSSs employing Referral Practices to address Violent Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Mentoring	75.00%	18
School Counselor	91.67%	22
Substance abuse counseling service	37.50%	9
School Nurse or School Health Professional	50.00%	12
Mental Health Professional	83.33%	20
Community based organization	70.83%	17
Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan	95.83%	23
IEP Team	87.50%	21
Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team	87.50%	21
School Psychologist	100.00%	24
Outside counseling organization	91.67%	22
Rehabilitative	41.67%	10
Total Respondents: 24		

Table 10.5 Number of LSSs employing Consequence Practices to address Violent Infractions

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
After school detention	45.83%	11
Written apology	50.00%	12
Verbal correction	62.50%	15
Loss of school-day privilege	70.83%	17
Community service	29.17%	7
Loss of after-school privilege	79.17%	19
Removal from extra-curricular activity	79.17%	19
Temporary removal from class	75.00%	18
Saturday school	45.83%	11
Teen court	20.83%	5
These infractions would lead to a short term suspension	95.83%	23
These infractions would lead to a long term suspension	100.00%	24
These infractions would lead to an expulsion	91.67%	22
Total Respondents: 24		

Considerations

This report presents baseline statewide data on alternative school discipline practices used in Maryland public schools. After review of the data, the following comments are provided for consideration:

- The survey responses are dependent upon the LSS Director of Student Services who completed
 the survey having an in-depth knowledge about which specific alternative school discipline
 practices are employed across their school system and with what frequency.
- Results of the survey indicate that LSSs are employing many different alternative discipline practices, with no single dominant practice/approach/model/strategy operating statewide.
- The survey data indicate that a majority of LSSs utilize all of the various communication
 practices (with mediation conferences being the one exception) and skill development practices
 (with role play and peer mediation being the two exceptions) listed in the survey about half of the
 time or more frequently.
- The survey data indicate that the following alternative school discipline practices are employed by a significant majority of LSSs (i.e. by more than 80 percent/at least 20 out of 24 LSSs) in response to at least four of the five infraction categories (attendance, conduct, drugs and alcohol, sexual misconduct, and violence): parent outreach and administrator-parent conferences (both communication practices), school counselor or other school-based personnel group skill/lesson referral (skill development practice), school counselor referrals and student support team or other tier 1 support team referrals (both referral practices), and short-term suspensions (consequence practice).
- Tables 6-10 indicate that corrective (or restorative) approaches are being used to varying degrees
 across the State. Enhanced training and support for LSSs will be necessary to improve knowledge
 and understanding of this alternative school discipline model among educators and to help
 develop and implement effective practices, policies, and procedures at the school system and
 individual school level.
- MSDE Specialists will continue to provide technical assistance to LSSs to help develop their
 capacity to increase the implementation of PBIS, corrective/restorative approaches, socialemotional skill programs, trauma responsive care, family engagement, anti-bully initiatives,
 behavior threat assessments, and discipline root cause analysis.
- The Task Force on Student Discipline Regulations, which the Maryland State Board of Education recently established, has recommended that the MSDE review and update *The Maryland Guidelines for a State Code of Discipline*, which was adopted in 2014.

Appendix A:

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2018-2019 Survey

Rationale

The Annotated Code of Maryland Education Article Section 7-306 – School Discipline – Data Collection and Education Article and Chapter 691 (House Bill 725) – Restorative Approaches both require data collection on the types of alternative discipline practices that are used in a local school system and the type of misconduct for which an alternative discipline practice is used.

This survey is divided into two parts.

Part one is intended to:

Provide the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) with a list of alternative
discipline practices commonly used by school administrators across the State. These
practices will be shared with local school systems and will be used to update the Resource
Guide of Maryland School Discipline Practices.

Part two is intended to:

 Gather information regarding the alternative discipline practices used for specific levels of misconduct.

When completing the survey please think in general of the practices being used by K-12 school administrators in your school system. The MSDE is not looking for exact metrics at this time. Results will be collated and made available by State and local school system. An opportunity will be given to share alternative discipline approaches not previously listed in the 2017 Resource Guide of Maryland School Discipline Practices. Please share any innovative alternative discipline practices within this survey, where the space is provided, for the MSDE to include in future revisions of the guide.

The deadline for submission is Friday, August 16, 2019.

Definition:

Alternative School Discipline Practice means a discipline practice used in a public school that is not an in-school suspension, an out-of-school suspension, or expulsion.

For More Information:

Please feel free to contact Kim Buckheit at <u>kimberly.buckheit@maryland.gov</u> or 410-767-4420 with any questions.

1. School System	
	\$



Alternative Discipline Practices Part 1

Alternative Discipline Approaches

The following survey items will allow the MSDE to generate a list of alternative discipline practices commonly used by school administrators across the State and within local school systems. In this section, please indicate how frequently an alternative discipline practice is used. Alternative discipline practices are divided into five categories: communication practices, skill development practices, referral practices, corrective approaches, and consequences. Alternative practices related to Tier 2 and Tier 3 Positive Behavior Intervention and Supports (PBIS) are identified within each category.

Communication Practices

2. Indicate to what degree each of the following communication practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Parent - Teacher outreach (phone, email, text)	\circ	0		0	\circ
Parent - Teach conference, in person					\bigcirc
Parent - administrator conference, in person					
Check-in Check-out with a school-based adult					\bigcirc
Daily or weekly student progress sheet (digital or paper)					
Mediation conference					
Behavior contract					
Administrator - Teacher support related to interaction(s) with a student					\bigcirc

Skill Development Practices

3. Indicate to what degree each of the following skill development practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Positive Behavior Intervention and Support (PBIS) as a framework		\bigcirc			
Trauma-informed care					
Role play					
Reminder/redirection to an appropriate replacement behavior		\bigcirc			
Peer mediation					
Participation in a social emotional learning program					
Participation in an academic skill development program		0			
Participation in a targeted skill session with a student service professional					\bigcirc
Review and practice of a classroom procedure					

Maryland State	Department of Education Alternative Sc	hool Discipline Practices
Data Collection	2018-2019	

Corrective Approaches

4. Indicate to what degree each of the following corrective approaches are used by administrators in your school system to address student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Conflict resolution with student and victim		\circ		0	
Peer mediation					
Other forms of mediation					
Restorative conferences (the act of repairing the harm done)	\bigcirc				
Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders and a written agreement					0
Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based stakeholders, community member(s), and a written agreement					
Rehabilitation					

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2018-2019

Referral Practices

5. Indicate to what degree each of the following referral practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

	Never	Less than half of the time	About half of the time	More than half of the time	Always
Referral to a mentoring program (in school-based or community-based agency)					\bigcirc
Referral to a School Counselor and/or School Psychologist					\bigcirc
Referral to the Student Support Team or other Tier 1 support team					
Referral to the School Nurse or School Health Professional					
Referral to a School- Based Social Worker, Pupil Personnel Worker, Behavior Interventionist, or a School-Based Mental Health Worker					
Referral to a community- based Mental Health Professional					
Referral to a substance abuse counseling service		0			
Referral to complete a Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention Plan					
Referral to a community- based agency					\bigcirc
Referral to the Individualized Education Program Team					\bigcirc
Referral for rehabilitative services					

Consequence Practices

6. Indicate to what degree each of the following consequence practices are used by administrators in your school system when addressing student misconduct.

		Less than half of the	About half of the	More than half of the	
	Never	time	time	time	Always
Written apology to the victim(s)					
Verbal correction					
After school detention					
Community service					
Loss of school day privilege					
Loss of after school privilege					
Removal from extra- curricular activity					
Temporary removal from class					
Teen court					
Saturday School					



Misconduct and Alternative Discipline Practices Part 2

Misconduct and Alternative Discipline Practices

The following survey items will allow the MSDE to determine what alternative school discipline practices are used for different types of student misconduct. Student misconduct has been grouped into five different categories. Please consider collectively the types of misconduct within each category and indicate what alternative school discipline practices are most often used within your school system for that category of infractions.

Attendance Infractions

Attendance infractions include: class cutting, tardiness, and truancy

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for attendance infractions. Check all that apply.

7. Communication practices	
Community conference	Parent:teacher conference
Check in/Check out	Conflict resolution conference
Parent outreach	Administrator:parent conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Other (please specify)	
8. Skill development practices	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill lesson referral
Role Play	Academic remediation
Reminder/redirection	
Peer mediation	Practice of a classroom procedure
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	Trauma-informed care
Other (please specify)	

Ш	Circle conversation with student and victim	Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders
	Restitution	Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based office and community members
	Other (please specify)	
10	Deferred pressions	
10.	Referral practices	
	Mentoring	Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention
	School Counselor	IEP team
	Substance abuse counseling service	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
	School Nurse or School Health Professional	School Psychologist
	Mental Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
	Community based organization	Rehabilitative
$\overline{\Box}$	Other (please specify)	
	Сило. (риское сроми)	
11	Consequence practices	
	After school detention	Ctudent court
		Student court
	Written apology	Temporary removal from class
	Verbal correction	Saturday school
	Verbal correction Loss of school-day privilege	Saturday school Teen court
		Teen court
	Loss of school-day privilege	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension
	Loss of school-day privilege Community service	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension
	Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
	Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
	Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
	Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	Teen court These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension

Conduct Infractions

Conduct infractions include: disrespect, disruption, academic dishonesty, dress code violations, inappropriate use of personal electronics, trespassing, and destruction of property

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for conduct infractions. Check all that apply.

12. Communication practices	
Community conferencing	Parent-Teacher conference
Check in/Check out	Conflict resolution conference
Parent outreach	Administrator:parent conference
Progress sheet	Administrator:teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Other (please specify)	
40. Okill danada maratira a	
13. Skill development practices	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skills lesson referral
Role Play	_
Reminder/redirection	Academic remediation
	Practice of a classroom procedure
Peer mediation	Trauma-informed care
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	
Other (please specify)	

Circle conversation with student and victim	Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders
Restitution	Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based offi and community members
Other (please specify)	
15. Referral practices	
Mentoring	Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention
School Counselor	IEP Team
Substance abuse counseling service	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
School Nurse or School Health Professional	School Psychologist
Mental Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Community-based organization	Rehabilitative
	_
Other (please specify)	
16. Consequence practices	
After school detention	Temporary removal from class
Written apology	Saturday school
Verbal correction	Teen court
Loss of school-day privilege	These infractions would lead to a short term suspensio
	<u> </u>
Community service	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension These infractions would lead to an expulsion
Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	
Loss of after-school privilege	
Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	
Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension These infractions would lead to an expulsion
Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	

Drugs and Alcohol Infractions

Drugs and alcohol infractions include: being under the influence/in possession of, or selling alcohol, inhalants, or controlled substances

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for drugs and alcohol infractions. Check all that apply.

17. Communication practices	
Community conference	Parent-Teacher conference
Check in/Check out	Conflict resolution conference
Parent outreach	Administrator-Parent conference
Progress sheet	Administrator-Teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Other (please specify)	
18. Skill development practices	
Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	
Role play	lesson referral Academic remediation
Reminder/redirection	Practice of a classroom procedure
Peer mediation	Trauma-informed care
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	Trauma-momeu care
Other (please specify)	

Circle conversation with student and victim	Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders
Restitution	Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based office
Trestitution	and community members
Other (please specify)	
20. Referral practices	
Mentoring	Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention
School Counselor	IEP Team
Substance abuse counseling service	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
School Nurse or School Health Professional	School Psychologist
Mental Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Community-based organization	Rehabilitative
Other (wlesses specific)	
Other (please specify)	
21. Consequence practices	_
After school detention	Student court
Written apology	Temporary removal from class
Verbal correction	Saturday school
Verbai correction	
Loss of school-day privilege	Teen court
_	
Loss of school-day privilege	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspensio
Loss of school-day privilege Community service	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspensio
Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension
Loss of school-day privilege Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a short-term suspension These infractions would lead to a long-term suspension

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2018-2019

Sex Infractions Sex infractions would include: sexual harassment, attacks or activity Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for sex infractions. Check all that apply. 22. Communication practices Community conference Parent-Teacher conference Check in/Check out Conflict resolution conference Parent outreach Administrator-Parent conference Progress sheet Administrator-Teacher conference Behavior contract Mediation conference Other (please specify) 23. Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework School Counselor or other school-based personnel group skill lesson referral Role play Academic remediation Reminder/redirection Practice of a classroom procedure Peer mediation Trauma-informed care Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral Other (please specify)

Circle conversation with student and victim	Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders
Restitution	Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based offi and community members
Other (please specify)	
Office (piease specify)	
25. Referral practices	
Mentoring	Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention
School Counselor	IEP Team
Substance abuse counseling service	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
School Nurse or School Health Professional	School Psychologist
Mental Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Community-based organization	Rehabilitative
Other (please specify)	
Carre (present specify)	
26. Consequence practices	
After school detention	Temporary removal from class
Written apology	Saturday school
Verbal correction	Teen Court
Loss of school-day privilege	These infractions would lead to a short term suspension
Community service	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions would lead to an expulsion
Removal from extra-curricular activity	
Removal from extra-curricular activity Other (please specify)	

Maryland State Department of Education Alternative School Discipline Practices Data Collection 2018-2019

Violent Infractions

Violent infractions would include: possession or use of firearms, explosives, or other weapons, threatening or attacking an adult or student, fighting, extortion, bullying and harassment, arson, and bomb threats

Please indicate what alternative school discipline practices are used in your school system for violent infractions. Check all that apply.

ent infractions. Check all that apply.	
7. Communication practices	
Community conference	Parent-Teacher conference
Check in/ Check out	Conflict resolution conference
Parent outreach	Administrator-Parent conference
Progress sheet	Administrator-Teacher conference
Behavior contract	Mediation conference
Other (please specify)	
28. Skill development practices Positive Behavior Intervention & Supports (PBIS) framework	School Counselor or other school-based personnel group sl
Role play Reminder/redirection Peer mediation	Academic remediation Practice of a classroom procedure
Social emotional learning program referral or academic skill development program referral	Trauma-informed care
Other (please specify)	

Circle conversation with student and victim	Formal corrective circle with school-based stakeholders
Restitution	Formal corrective circle with parents, school-based offi and community members
Other (please specify)	
30. Referral practices	
Mentoring	Functional Behavior Assessment, Behavior Intervention
School Counselor	IEP Team
Substance abuse counseling service	Student Support Team or other Tier 1 Support Team
School Nurse or School Health Professional	School Psychologist
Mental Health Professional	Outside counseling organization
Community based organization	Rehabilitative
Other (please specify)	
Other (piecese speedify)	
31. Consequence practices	
After school detention	Temporary removal from class
Written apology	Saturday school
Verbal correction	Teen court
Loss of school-day privilege	I nese intractions would lead to a short term suspension
Loss of school-day privilege Community service	
Community service	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a long term suspension
Community service Loss of after-school privilege Removal from extra-curricular activity	These infractions would lead to a short term suspension These infractions would lead to a long term suspension These infractions would lead to an expulsion

Maryland State	Department of Education	Alternative Sch	nool Discipline	Practices
Data Collection	2018-2019			

Thank	vou
--------------	-----

We appreciate the time you took to provide responses to this survey. If you would be interested in
working more closely with upcoming initiatives related to student conduct and alternative discipline
please share your contact information below.

32. Name
33. Location
34. Preferred email address