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FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
Third Reader

House Bill 821
Ways and Means

(Prince George's County Delegation)

Education, Energy, and the Environment

**Prince George's County - Student Support - Specialist Networks and Success
Action Plans (Student Supports and Success Act)**
PG 502-24

This bill establishes a student support specialist network with specified membership in each public high school in Prince George’s County, and requires each network to develop, complete, and implement a student support success action plan. To support each network in developing plans, the Prince George’s County Board of Education must, by August 31, 2024, develop, approve, and disseminate a template for a student support success action plan with specified elements. The county board must set a deadline for submission of plans for approval from networks, and each network must submit a plan for approval before implementation. By July 1, 2025, and each July 1 thereafter, each network must report on the results of the plan’s implementation to the county board. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2024.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: None.

Local Effect: Prince George’s County expenditures may increase to the extent the county board of education approves network plans that require additional resources to provide student support services to high school students. Local revenues are not affected. **This bill imposes a mandate on a unit of local government.**

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Bill Summary: Networks must implement a plan utilizing the approved board template. The template for a plan must include metrics to measure and concrete steps to achieve improvements in:

- the number of students who have access to behavioral and mental health supports;
- the ratio of licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, crisis intervention resource teachers, and clinical therapists to students;
- referrals of students to mental health services, nurses, career counseling, and food pantries;
- community school assessment results;
- use of restorative approaches in addressing student misconduct;
- the use of trauma-informed approaches to a student in distress;
- the number of school-based arrests;
- the number of student disciplinary referrals issued;
- the number of suspensions;
- referrals to the Department of Juvenile Services; and
- the number of expulsions for nonviolent behavior.

Current Law:

Mental Health in Public Schools

With the assistance of the local health department (LHD), each local board of education must provide adequate school health services, instruction in health education, and a healthful school environment. The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) and the Maryland Department of Health must jointly develop public standards and guidelines for school health programs and assist local boards of education and LHDs in their implementation.

Chapter 36 of 2020, The Blueprint for Maryland's Future (Blueprint) established the Maryland Consortium on Coordinated Community Supports within the Maryland Community Health Resources Commission. The consortium must complete certain tasks related to the development of coordinated community supports partnerships to meet student behavioral health needs and other related challenges in a holistic, nonstigmatized, and coordinated manner, including developing a statewide framework for the creation of a coordinated community supports partnership, implementing a related grant program, evaluating a payment reimbursement program for providers, and developing a program for uninsured students. In addition, in consultation with MSDE, the consortium must develop

best practices for the creation of a positive classroom for all students. The Blueprint also expanded funding for school-based health centers and for local school systems to train school staff to recognize student behavioral health issues and required local boards of education to enhance and expand the availability of behavioral health services to students.

Community Schools

“Community school” means a public school that establishes a set of strategic partnerships between the school and other community resources that promote student achievement, positive learning conditions, and the well-being of students, families, and the community by providing wraparound services. The Director of Community Schools in MSDE must coordinate professional development for community school coordinators at each community school.

A community school coordinator is responsible for completing an assessment of the needs of the students in the school for appropriate wraparound services to enhance the success of all students in the school, and developing an implementation plan based on the assessment, in cooperation with other interested stakeholders. The needs assessment must (1) include an assessment of the physical, behavioral, mental health needs and wraparound service needs of students, their families, and their communities and (2) be submitted to MSDE and the local school system within one year of receiving a Concentration of Poverty Personnel Grant or within one year of becoming a community school. Local governments are expected to demonstrate support for a community school through meaningful partnerships and support that is supplemental to and does not supplant existing efforts. “Wraparound services” provided by a community school, according to its implementation plan, may involve extended learning time and an extended school year as well as any of a wide range of specified services, supports, and practices.

The fiscal 2025 State budget as introduced includes funding for grants to 131 community schools in Prince George’s County.

Suspension and Expulsion in Public Schools

In accordance with rules developed by each local school board, a principal may suspend a student for cause for up to 10 school days. The principal must provide the suspended student and the student’s parents with a conference during the suspension period and a list of community resources. Upon request by a principal, a local superintendent may suspend a student for more than 10 days or expel a student, subject to investigation, conferencing, and appeal procedures in statute. A student may not be suspended or expelled only for attendance-related offenses but may be subject to in-school suspension for those offenses.

A student who has been suspended or expelled may not return to the classroom until the principal confers with (1) the teacher(s) who referred the student (if appropriate); (2) other appropriate school personnel; (3) the student; and (4) the student's parent or guardian.

If disruptive behavior results in action less than suspension, the principal or designee must confer with the teacher who referred the student prior to the student returning to the teacher's classroom.

Discipline Guidelines

The State Board of Education (SBE) must establish guidelines that define a State code of discipline for all public schools with standards of conduct and consequences for violations of the standards. The guidelines were last updated in 2014. In December 2018, the board established a Task Force on Student Discipline Regulations to review the guidelines and regulations. The task force issued its final report in August 2019, but no changes to the regulations or guidelines were made as a result.

The State board must also (1) upon request, provide technical assistance and training to local school boards on the use of restorative practices and (2) assist each local school board with implementing the guidelines. Each local school board must adopt regulations designed to create and maintain within schools the atmosphere of order and discipline necessary for effective learning. The local regulations must state that the primary purpose of any disciplinary measure is rehabilitative, restorative, and educational. They must also provide for educational and behavioral interventions, restorative approaches, counseling, student and parent conferencing, and alternative programs.

Reportable Offenses

When a student is arrested for a "reportable offense" or an offense related to the student's membership in a criminal organization, the law enforcement agency making the arrest must notify (1) the local superintendent; (2) the school principal; and (3) if appropriate, the school security officer. The law enforcement agency may also notify the State's Attorney (the bill requires notification of the State's Attorney).

A reportable offense is an offense that (1) occurred off school premises; (2) did not occur at an event sponsored by the school; and (3) includes a crime of violence, as specified in current law, and numerous other specified weapons-, drug-, assault-, and theft-related offenses. If a student is removed or excluded from the student's regular school for a reportable offense, the student's attorney (if applicable) must be invited to participate in a conference between the student or the student's parent or guardian and the principal or county superintendent.

Except by order of a juvenile court with good cause shown, information about a student's arrest is confidential and may not be redisclosed, except as specified, and may not be part of the student's permanent educational record. A superintendent may share the information as part of a confidential file with another superintendent or a nonpublic school in the State in which the student has enrolled. The information shared must include information regarding any educational programming and related services provided to the student. SBE is required to adopt regulations to ensure that information obtained by local superintendents, principals, or school security officers is used only for specified educational purposes and is destroyed when the student graduates, otherwise permanently leaves school, or turns 22 years old, whichever comes first.

Local Fiscal Effect: The actual cost to implement student support success action plans at each public high school in Prince George's County depends on the metrics and concrete steps identified in the template developed by the county board of education. To the extent the county board develops a plan that requires additional resources for a student support specialist network to appropriately implement their plans, Prince George's County school expenditures may increase beginning in fiscal 2025.

There are approximately 30 public high schools in Prince George's County with student enrollment ranging from just 15 students at the county's Incarcerated Youth Center to 2,960 students at High Point High School. The average public school serving ninth through twelfth grade students in Prince George's County had an enrollment of 1,422 students; however, 10 public high schools had an enrollment exceeding 2,000 students. Of the county public high schools, 14 qualify for a State personnel grant under the Concentration of Poverty Grant program in fiscal 2025. Funding for community schools can be used for many of the same objectives outlined for the student support specialist networks.

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

Designated Cross File: SB 654 (Senator A. Washington) - Education, Energy, and the Environment.

Information Source(s): Maryland State Department of Education; Maryland Center for School Safety; Maryland Association of County Health Officers; Department of Legislative Services

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